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A

# TYPOGRAPHICAL GAZETTEER,

ATTEMPTED

BY

THE REV. HENRY COTTON, D. C. L.

LATE SUBLIBRARIAN OF THE BODLEIAN LIBRARY

AND

STUDENT OF CHRIST CHURCH, OXFORD.

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THE SECOND EDITION,

CORRECTED AND MUCH ENLARGED.

OXFORD,
AT THE UNIVERSITY PRESS.
MDCCCXXXI.

TO

THE SOCIETY OF CHRIST CHURCH,

IN THE UNIVERSITY OF OXFORD:

A SOCIETY IN WHICH THE GREATER PORTION

OF MY LIFE HAS BEEN PASSED,

AND THE CHANNEL THROUGH WHICH

BLESSINGS OF THE HIGHEST ORDER HAVE BEEN DISPENSED TO ME;

WITH THE MOST HEARTFELT WISHES

FOR THE STABILITY OF ITS REPUTATION

AND THE INCREASE OF ITS PROSPERITY,

THE FOLLOWING PAGES

ARE RESPECTFULLY AND AFFECTIONATELY

INSCRIBED.

# ADVERTISEMENT

TO

THE SECOND EDITION.

IN acknowledgment of the favourable reception which this work has experienced from the public, I have felt it my duty to meet the call for a fresh supply of copies, by carefully inserting in the present edition whatever my opportunities have enabled me to obtain, either in the way of correction or of additional information.

It will be perceived at once that the accessions are considerable; not only two hundred and eighty-two new articles are specified, and for nearly one hundred and eighty places already given *earlier* dates have been found; but the accounts of many others have been corrected and greatly amplified; for examples of which, the reader is referred to the articles *Abredonia, Berna, Macao, Malacca, Moscua, Neocomum, Petropolis, Serampore,* &c.

Two new Appendices are also added, by the advice and kind assistance of some literary friends: viz. *a list of Academies,* &c. occurring on the titles of books; and a *Chronological Index,* by which the progress of the art of printing may be in some degree traced out.

But, although the volume is thus swelled in bulk, I trust that its correctness has been much more increased than its size: and that, although it is still deformed both by omissions and errors, these will be found neither so numerous nor important as they were in the former edition.

H. COTTON.

THURLES,
Co. Tipperary, Ireland,
15th Oct. 1830.

# INTRODUCTION.

SUFFICIENTLY disposed in general to condemn the practice of authors, who, conceiving that the public take in their works the same degree of interest which is felt by themselves, are eager to detail with tedious exactness every circumstance attending the production of some favourite volume; yet, bowing to the influence of that fond feeling which induces us to believe ourselves fair exceptions to an admitted rule, I am about to pursue at present the very conduct which in others I complain of; from a persuasion that by no method can I so fully explain the nature and object of this publication, as by detailing some of the circumstances under which it was composed.

During eight years, through which the office of Sublibrarian of the Bodleian library obliged me to be conversant to a certain degree with books of almost every kind, for the purpose of arranging them in catalogues, as well as of assisting the researches of students—it often happened that, in a volume which was brought under my observation, I was utterly at a loss to discover the city, town, or country, in which it had been printed. Either the place itself might be obscure and little known; or its more usual denomination might have been exchanged for some ancient, obsolete, or arbitrary one: or perhaps I was not always ready in referring to the most authentic sources of information upon the subject. Although a person officially engaged in a public library might be supposed to be familiar enough with the ever-occurring names of *Lutetia*, *Hispalis*, or *Lugdunum*, yet there were many minor towns of every European kingdom with which I could claim no acquaintance: although I could not be ignorant of such places as *Dantzic*, or *Helmstadt*, it did not necessarily follow that these should at once be recognised under the appellations of *Gedanum* and *Academia Julia:* and matters grew still worse when I found myself among the towns of Hungary and Bohemia, of Poland, Denmark, and Norway; among villages, of which no vestige now remains; among monasteries and convents, whose names bore

nothing about them which might direct a stranger to the ascertaining of their localities. Neither from the dead nor the living could I gain the intelligence necessary in these cases: and not knowing to what country any book then in my hands belonged, I could make no use of it in forming a judgment as to the period at which typography had first been seen in that country, or of the advances towards improvement in the art which in subsequent times its printers had been able to make.

Like others too, I had for some time no conception of the vast extent over which the art of printing had been spread; how wandering as well as rapid had been the strides of its progress. Though not unacquainted with so much of its early history as concerned the rise and reception of the art in the neighbouring kingdoms of France, Spain, Germany, Italy, &c.; and aware that it had long been known and practised in the northern parts of Europe, and also among the sequestered valleys of Switzerland; my knowledge of these particulars was still loose and imperfect. As for China, I had little dreamed that the European mode of printing was in use there more than two centuries ago—that it had been practised in more than one of the islands of Japan—in the Philippines—the Azores—in Ceylon—in the Balearic islands —in Armenia—in Macedonia—on Mount Libanus—in Iceland— and in Otaheite: that it was known both in the northern and southern parts of Africa, both at Cairo and at the Cape of Good Hope: that it had visited the new world at a very early period after its discovery—that it was used at Mexico before it was received into Ireland—in Peru—in the West India islands—in the British settlements of North America: and finally, that it has transplanted itself to the shores of the newly-discovered continent, and bids fair to take root and flourish both at Sydney and in Van Diemen's Land.

The knowledge of these several particulars was obtained slowly and in various ways: carefully noting down every name and imprint (or place of printing) which was unknown to me, I gradually extracted from the vast variety of books which passed before me some light upon one or other of the points on which I was in ignorance or uncertainty. Besides the usual aids of Gazetteers and Geographical Dictionaries, I had recourse to books of travels, to literary history of all kinds, to the annals and histories of the several religious Orders, to every thing which I could meet with

bearing the shape of a bibliographical work, to notices scattered up and down through the huge mass of periodical publications. With respect to *living* authorities, it was early visible that little was to be gained from this quarter; since, unhappily, I was in quest of that which almost every other bibliographer had seemed to think himself at full liberty to despise and overlook. No sooner was I in possession of the stock of information supplied by Panzer and one or two more bibliographers of most note and authority, than I found myself generally at the utmost limits of the knowledge possessed by my friends, few having cared to push their researches further: it appeared useless to press inquiries upon a subject which nobody thought deserving of investigation; patience and perseverance presented themselves as the only resources.

In this manner I went on for several years, gradually enlarging my accumulation of notes, and in a fair way of amassing a very considerable quantity of this species of information;—when I was unexpectedly called away to scenes of a different description; from the literary haunts and pursuits of the university of Oxford, to clerical duties in a country-town of the south of Ireland.

My occupation thus being gone, the thread of my researches snapt, and no reasonable hope of continuing and perfecting them now remaining, I naturally turned round, and began to examine into the real amount of that stock which had so long been accumulating; and to consider whether what I already possessed was susceptible of being put into such a shape as might justify its presentation to the public, on the hope of its hereafter diminishing the labours of any person whom either taste might lead, or official duties might require, to become acquainted with those minutiæ of typographical history, to which my own inquiries had been directed.

In this calculation the two points to be decided were obviously these: first, did I possess more information than could be *readily* obtained elsewhere? and, secondly, was that information worthy of being publicly communicated?—On the former of these points my opinion was deliberately made up; and for the second, the politeness of friends, abetting the natural vanity of authorship, decided this question also in the affirmative.

In truth, it had long surprised me, that amidst the indiscriminate rage and reign of bibliography for some years past, the geo-

graphical department of the history of printing should alone have remained untouched; and the omission appeared to have sprung from a contempt of the thing itself, no less than from an instinctive horror of that long, dull, and barren labour, through which alone the requisite inquiries could be prosecuted with any hopes of success[a]. Let any one look around, amongst all the bibliographical volumes, the number and costliness of which has of late years been increasing in a fearful ratio, and observe how very little has been done on the point now under review. Peignot, at the end of his *Dictionnaire raisonné de bibliologie*, (published at Paris in the year 1802,) has given a list of some towns most conspicuous for the early adoption of typography, and which had produced those interesting specimens, the books of the XVth century, to which so much of public attention has of late been directed. Some years afterwards, *The Bibliographical Miscellany*, a work which was published in England subsequently to the termination of the extended labours of Panzer, communicated in two distinct alphabets a catalogue of towns, more comprehensive indeed than that of Peignot, but still comprising very few others than those which had been mentioned in Panzer's work. The information however *here* given is frequently very far from correctness, and bears throughout most evident marks of being any thing but original. With the exception of these two publications, I scarcely know any thing which can be said to have thrown light on what I would call *the geography of printing*.

After all, it is a question which may fairly be asked, whether the article be intrinsically worth the purchase-money: whether the value of the information obtained be commensurate with the time and trouble expended in its acquisition. Let the truth then be honestly told: for, although any one, who has had occasion to make the experiment, can well conceive, from the difficulty which perchance he may have found in satisfying himself upon even one single point of research, how great must have been the aggregate amount of labour undergone before the entire collection (even imperfect as it is) could have been formed; yet the unini-

a Peignot has asserted, that in France the same feeling prevails respecting bibliography in general: "Ce genre de travail, moins agréable qu'utile, en ce qu'il exige "beaucoup de recherches et d'érudition, s'éloigne un peu, par son aridité, du goût "de notre nation, qui a dédaigné dans cette partie une supériorité qu'elle s'est "acquise dans beaucoup d'autres." *Répertoire des Bibliographies spéciales.*

tiated in these things, who perhaps quietly supposes that there exists some single volume which would at once supply him with every information of this kind which he might desire, must be given to understand that the real state of the case is widely different from that representation of it which his mind has formed. Let me disclaim here all intention of displaying a long and inharmonious catalogue of books consulted, or of making a parade or merit of much reading: but in good truth it perfectly shames me to reflect on the vast and varied mass of literature into which I have *dipped* for the extraction of the miscellaneous contents of the present volume. To the fair and candid judges of these things, who can allow for and pardon this mixed offspring of personal taste and official duty, I offer it, with all its errors and imperfections, as a work which yet may communicate a portion of desirable intelligence. To those who neither understand nor care about such matters, I have only to address the expressive language of Linnæus; who, when his painful endurance of the toils and privations attendant on a pilgrimage through the Arctic snows, in pursuit of his favourite study, (the beauteous wonders of the vegetable creation,) was met by ignorance complaining that the productions of the crags of Lapland wanted the colours and luxuriance of those nourished under the warmth of a tropical sun,— contented himself with simply answering, "quod si hæ plantæ "tibi videantur viliores, ex istis scopulis quibus erant infixæ uti- "nam petiisses ipse!"

Nay, let me not rest here; nor concede so much to the opinion of such persons, as the admission of having merely brought together a dry and barren heap of insulated names, without interest or connection, and from which no kind of knowledge can be gained[b]. Typography, in its nature and origin, and still more in its stupendous results, is a legitimate subject of curiosity and attention: and although these pages do not profess to give an entire and connected history of the art, which may be gathered from many sources already existing and accessible; yet any one, who will deign to throw an attentive glance over the present publication, will find the general outline of its progress pointed out with

[b] Lambinet, himself one of our craft, is most unpolitely severe upon the bibliographic fraternity: "On ne peut se dissimuler que la plupart des ouvrages bibliographiques ne soient *d'une sécheresse soporifique!* Les détails en sont minutieux et insipides." The misfortune is, that Lambinet is nearly right.

tolerable fidelity. He will perceive with what eager anxiety typography was pressed into the service of every nation, as soon as it became acquainted with the multifarious advantages which so powerful an engine offered: he will find, that the art, having been brought almost to perfection in its infancy, (so that, like Minerva, it may be said to have sprung to life mature, vigorous, and armed for war,) after being successfully exhibited in Germany in the year 1457, was carried to Bohemia in 1461: four more years saw it in Italy: France and Switzerland were enjoying it in 1470: in the next year it was practised in Holland: Sicily and Hungary possessed it in 1473: the next year brought it to England: Spain enjoyed it in 1475: Denmark in 1476: Portugal in 1489: and before the close of the XVth century it had travelled to Constantinople. Scotland had it in 1507: Sweden in 1510: Macedonia in 1515: the snows of Iceland in 1530: by the year 1549 it was introduced to a new world at Mexico: in 1551 it was in Ireland: in 1563 in Poland: in the next year in Russia: in 1576 in Sardinia: by the year 1582 it had winged its way even to Japan: it was in the Azores in 1583: in India and China in 1590: in 1603 in Peru: in 1610 on Mount Libanus: in 1621 in the Philippine islands: and in 1639 in the British settlements of North America.

Surely these are points not wholly uninteresting or uninstructive: they are historical details which many persons may rationally desire to know, and such as no man ever needs to feel himself ashamed of knowing. If I do not here give him the most full and satisfactory intelligence on each particular, let it be remembered that at least I neither cut off nor obstruct his way to more copious sources: on the contrary, I studiously direct the inquirer to further information, wheresoever the opportunity is afforded me.

The manner of proceeding adopted in the following work is this: taking the Latin names of all cities, towns, villages, or monasteries, in which I had evidence that printing had at any period been exercised, from the earliest appearance of the art down to the present day, I throw them into one general alphabet for the greater convenience of reference; merely distinguishing by capital letters, *honoris causâ*, those places which nursed and cherished its early efforts during the XVth century. The ancient name (or names, for it often happens that a town is variously designated) is immediately followed by the modern one, with a brief description of the place, and a concise notice of the introduction of typo-

graphy into that particular spot: to which not unfrequently is added the title of the earliest known book executed there, as well as the name of its first or most celebrated printer.

Although conciseness has been generally my aim, forasmuch as the matters here treated of are not new to the world of letters; yet it will be perceived that here and there the remarks are extended to greater length: this licence however, I trust, may be pardoned on the ground of its rare occurrence, as being taken only on those articles to which a higher degree of interest appeared to attach; where the town under description chanced to be nearly connected with something remarkable as an epoch or feature of the art, with some important historical event, with some person of eminence, or celebrated publication which had issued from within its bosom.

It will be anticipated that I profess not to enter into any of those controversies which have arisen from time to time upon the disputed points, of the origin and birthplace of printing, or of the exact period at which it was introduced into particular towns: these are questions foreign to my present purpose, and in fact they have been discussed already at quite sufficient length by several well-known bibliographers. Lest, however, by total silence I should subject myself either to misapprehension or censure, it may be well, for the sake of *younger students*, to name one writer (out of many) on each side. Let any one who desires to estimate the claims of *Haarlem* to the honour of having given birth to the typographic art, read *Meerman's Origines Typographicæ*, (2 vols. 4to. 1765,) and offer incense at the shrine of Laurence Coster: if he will maintain *Strasburg* to be its native place, give him the zealous disciple of John Guttemberg, *Schœpflin*, with his *Vindiciæ Typographicæ* (4to. 1760)[c]: if he wishes to see the pretensions of *Mayence* supported, and the fame of its triumvirate Guttemberg, Fust, and Schoyffer, advanced, he may peruse *Würdtwein's Bibliotheca Moguntina*, (4to. 1787,) or almost any other sober bibliographer. For myself, I am content to take Mayence for the birthplace of printing properly so called, John

[c] Since the former edition was published, a new champion for Strasburg has appeared in M. Lichtenberger, whose treatise, "Histoire de l'invention de l'impri-" merie, pour servir de défense à la ville de Strasbourg contre les prétensions de " Harlem," (8vo. Strasbourg, 1825,) is written with good temper, and contains much interesting matter.

Spira for the first printer at Venice, and Caxton for the first in England.

With respect to our own towns of England, I have thought it needless to insert more than some few of those which were the earliest to set up a printing-press, as *London*, *Oxford*, *St. Alban's*, &c.; or whose names were sometimes seen on title-pages expressed in such a form as to create a little temporary misconception, as *Augusta*, *Bellositum*, *Mythig*, &c. &c.

Wheresoever throughout the following pages a date is observed to stand alone, after the name and description of a town, the reader will understand it to represent the earliest year in which I had sufficient evidence of the art of printing being exercised within that town. The word *Bodleian*, or the letters TCD, immediately following a date so expressed, denote that a volume of that place and date exists in the Bodleian library, or in that of Trinity college, Dublin, as the most satisfactory confirmation of the statement previously made.

Now, since in all these matters the degree of attention due to an author's assertions will necessarily be determined by the weight of authority on which they rest; it appears indispensable that I should subjoin the principal sources from whence all which is here advanced has been derived. With the almost countless stores of the Bodleian at my command, it may well be credited that I have had *ocular demonstration* of the truth of a very large proportion of the statements made in this work: but since, as is the case with most other writers, I found it impossible to enjoy this advantage *on all occasions*, the deficiency was to be supplied, as well as might be, from ordinarily accessible and approved testimonies, such as those of the following authors.

For every thing relating to books published between the period of the invention of printing and the year 1536, I have unhesitatingly relied on the elaborate work of Panzer; a bibliographer whose exertions have never been exceeded, and to whom we minor dabblers in the art unwittingly pay the highest compliment for extent of research, whenever, stumbling by chance upon some volume which has for centuries been slumbering in perhaps well-merited obscurity, we drag the wretched victim into day, and exclaim in the pride of our hearts that we have found something which was "unknown to Panzer!"

For the typography of Poland, hitherto little described or known,

I have followed *Hoffmann de typographiis in regno Poloniæ et Lithuaniæ*, &c. (4to. Dantisci, 1740,) aided by the *Bibliotheca Antitrinitariorum* of *Sandius*, (12mo. Freistadii, 1684.) For Swedish, *Alnandri historiola artis typographicæ in Suecia*, (12mo. Rostochii, 1725.) For Danish, *Thura's* work, *Idea historiæ litterariæ Danorum*, (8vo. 1723.) For Spanish generally, the *Bibliotheca Hispana* of *Antonio:* for early Spanish, *Diosdado Caballero de primâ typographiæ Hispanicæ ætate*, (4to. Romæ, 1794,) and *Mendez.* (4to. Madrid, 1796.) For every thing Hebrew, *Wolfius*, and *De Rossi.* For Arabic, the *Bibliotheca Arabica* of *Schnurrer*, (8vo. 1811.) For Russian and Slavonic literature, *Kohlii introductio in historiam et rem literariam Slavorum*, (8vo. Altonæ, 1729,) and *Bachmeister, Essai sur la bibliotheque, &c. de St. Petersburg*, (8vo. 1777.) For American in general, *Thomas' History of Printing in America*, (2 vols. 8vo. Worcester in Massachusetts, 1810,) a book which at present is so very scarce in this country, that I have never been able to see a single copy except my own. Thomas, who himself was a printer of some eminence, appears to have described with much minuteness the chief productions of the several American presses: but with respect to some of the most ancient and curious specimens of their typography, it has chanced to me to have opportunities of inspecting, here in England, volumes of which the very existence was utterly unknown to him.

For early Mexican and Peruvian books, I have had for guides *Antonio*, and the *Bibliotheca Mexicana*, (fol. Mexici, 1755.) For Chinese, Japanese, and other eastern labours of the Jesuit missionaries, Sotuellus' edition of *Ribadeneira's Bibliotheca scriptorum societatis Jesu*, (2 tom. fol. 1676.) For monasteries in general, *Mabillonii Annales Ordinis S. Benedicti*, (5 tom. fol. 1703, &c.) *Gerberti iter Alemannicum;* and *Du Monstier's Neustria pia, de Abbatiis et prioratibus Normanniæ*, (fol. 1663.) For England, the standard typographical works of Herbert and Dibdin. For geography generally, *Baudrandi Geographia*, (2 tom. fol. 1682.) the *Dictionnaire géographique de Vosgien*, with some English Gazetteers: for that of America specifically, *Alcedo's Geographical and Historical Dictionary of America and the West Indies, translated by Thompson*, (5 vols. 4to. 1812, &c.) a work which embodies a vast supply of information, and the correctness of which I myself have not had any occasion to doubt.

Yet, with all these auxiliaries, superadded to actual observation, I anticipate the judgment of future readers in pronouncing this publication to be imperfect and incorrect. Doubtless I have sometimes mistaken one town for another; have given several books to *one* place, which in reality may belong to *two*; and *vice versâ* have formed two towns out of that which is no more than a single one, from an imperfect acquaintance with the several denominations under which it might chance to be mentioned. Not that I would go in quest of any very extraordinary reasons for all this, or exclaim in the pompous whining of Peignot, "il est cer- "tain qu'un seul homme, quelque longue que soit sa carrière, ne "pourrait jamais parvenir à devenir *un Bibliographe parfait*:" ordinary and common causes are quite sufficient for such a result; and to the obvious and fair inquiry, "upon what grounds I make "up my mind to introduce to public notice a work thus confess- "edly incomplete," I have only to reply in the words of my former statement; that, although a sudden removal from the sources of authentic information precluded all hope of further improvement, yet the collection already made was judged to possess value sufficient to render its publication acceptable, with a view to its forming a basis upon which hereafter a much more complete and useful structure may be raised. With these feelings I offer it, and under this character I have to entreat that it may be received.

As for the subjoined Appendices; the first contains some *fictitious imprints*, which are generally found in works whose nature is objectionable, either on the score of religion, morality, or political feeling. Books of the third description have been common to all countries at certain periods of their history; of the two former kinds *France* has been preeminently fertile. I once had made some progress in collecting notices of the several pieces to which these disguised imprints were attached: but, on reflecting that possibly their publication might lead to undesirable results, if by chance some left-headed collector should take a fancy to amass a library of mischievous books; I dropped the original design of communicating them, and merely give the imprints here, as a caution to any person who might inadvertently be led to believe that

there existed towns or places to which these assumed designations really belonged.

The second Appendix comprises the skeleton of a larger work formerly projected, which, under the title of *Bibliotheca Membranacea Oxoniensis*, would have embraced a detailed notice of such books printed upon vellum as are to be found both in the Bodleian and in the several college-libraries of Oxford. Such a work, if properly executed, would be by no means unworthy of attention: let it be remembered that Oxford holds the only known perfect copy of *the Aldine Aristotle upon vellum*, as also the only known *vellum copy* of *an Oxford book of the XVth century*[d]; no mean rivals these of his majesty's *unique vellum Caxton*, Miss Currer's *vellum St. Alban's book*, or the unique *vellum Elzevir* in Trinity college, Dublin. If any person, more especially since the publication of Mons. Van Praet's elaborate description of the vellum treasures contained in the royal library of France, should feel surprise that in this department the Bodleian is comparatively deficient:—let him recollect, that this library is *a public repository*, not the private collection of an individual; that its contents are purchased with public money, for public purposes and uses. Let him know, that the Bodleian has never bought a copy of a work *because it was printed upon vellum*, but has frequently, to my actual knowledge, declined a purchase upon no other ground than this. And when to these facts we add, that it receives no vellum copies in the shape of presents from authors or printers, nor levies contributions of rare books upon subjugated states of Europe; the number and value of those, which under all circumstances are still found within it, is far from being small, uninteresting, or contemptible.

I cannot close this most egotistical preface, without returning warm and hearty thanks to all those friends who on various occasions either resolved my doubts or directed my researches. To the Bodleian library, my ancient, firm, and indispensable ally, that mine of literary treasure not yet half-explored, I have only

d Subsequent inquiries have proved to me the inaccuracy of this assertion: by the kindness of the dean of Westminster I have seen in the library belonging to that chapter a second Oxford vellum publication, being the work of *Jo. Latteburius in threnos Jeremiæ*, of the year 1482. Herbert had spoken of this as being "partly "on vellum and partly upon paper:" he was misinformed, the volume is entirely upon vellum. [May, 1827.]

to say from my heart, *Floreat!*—May it continually increase in richness, splendour, and utility; and long remain a storehouse of all which is excellent in literature, worthy of the university of Oxford, of the British empire, and of the civilized world.

*Oxford, Sept.* 13, 1824. H. C.

*Aarhusium*, see *Arhusium*.

ABBATIS VILLA, Abbeville, a considerable town of France, in Picardy, formerly dependent on the abbey of S. Riquier, from which it gained its name. Typography obtained a footing at Abbeville before the close of the XVth century. The earliest book printed here, known to Panzer, was *a French translation of St. Augustine's City of God*, dated 1486, of which John Duprè and Pierre Gerard were the printers; there is a fine copy of it in the Bodleian library. Only three books executed at this town in the XVth century are given by Panzer; all of them by the same printer, and all in the French language: nor after the year 1487 do we hear any thing more of the typography of Abbeville.

*Aberdonia*, see Abredonia.

*Aboa*, Abo, a seaport town of Sweden, the capital of Swedish Finland, containing about ten thousand inhabitants. The school of Abo having been raised to the dignity of an university by queen Christina in the year 1640, its directors, unwilling that the academical acts should continue to be printed at Stockholm or Dorpt, as had previously been customary, established at Abo in 1642 or 1643, as their own printer, Peter Waldius, who had before exercised the art at Upsal and at Westeras. Printing continued to be exercised at Abo until the year 1713, at which time, on account of the troubles of war, the press was removed for security to Stockholm, where it was still remaining in the year 1722, when Alnander wrote his history of Swedish typography. It is remembered that the town of Abo was almost wholly destroyed by a conflagration on the 7th of September 1827; when it is said that only 800 volumes of the public library escaped destruction; and, what is worse, that nearly 100 persons perished in the flames[a]. Fortia, in his Travels in Sweden, speaks of a *Missale Aboense*, printed at Lubec in 1588, a very rare book, only two copies being known to exist, one of which is in the university library of Abo, and the other in that of the university of Upsal; this latter, however, is imperfect.

*Abredonia*, *Abredea*, or *Aberdonia*, Aberdeen, a town of Scot-

[a] See Rae Wilson's Travels in Russia, vol. II. p. 189.

land, well known for its university, which was founded in the year 1494.

The circumstances attending the introduction of the art of printing into this town are here given to the reader at considerable length, from "the Annals of Aberdeen by W. Kennedy," in two volumes quarto, 1818. "In the year 1621 a patent was obtained from king James, by bishop Patrick Forbes and sir Paul Menzies of Kinmundie, provost of Aberdeen, for establishing printing at Aberdeen: and Mr. Raban was accordingly appointed soon after, by the magistrates and council, printer to the town and university; with the exclusive privilege of printing. He was allowed a salary of 40*l.* annually: and for his further encouragement to prosecute the art, a small emolument of eight pence quarterly from each scholar at the grammar school, which was collected with the school-fees.

"He had acquired the reputation of being at the time a very eminent master; which indeed appears from the specimens of his works. Among these may be mentioned a pocket *Prayer-book for the service of the Church*, printed in the year 1625, with the Calendar and the Psalms set to music, which we believe was among the first of his works[a]."

"In the year 1633 Dr. Barron printed his book 'On the arrival of King Charles in Scotland, with Poems on the Coronation;' which was dedicated to the magistrates and council. In 1636 a volume of 'The Funeralls of a right reverend Father in God, Patrick Forbes of Corse, Bishop of Aberdeen,' was

[a] This information of Mr. Kennedy appears to be materially defective. There is now lying before me, in archbishop Marsh's library, in Dublin, a volume preceding by three years the one mentioned by Kennedy: it is a Latin tract, *De disciplinâ ecclesiasticâ*, addressed to the church of Scotland, by a writer who merely designates himself "a French divine." The book is a well-printed duodecimo of 143 pages, bearing for imprint *Abredoniæ excudebat Edvardus Rabanus, impensis Davidis Melvill*, 1622. *Cum privilegio.* It is by no means unlikely that *this* may have been one of Raban's earliest efforts.

The same library contains another book entitled "Raine from the Clouds," by Andrew Logie, calling himself "Arch Deane of Aberdene," of the date 1624: but an ancient hand has altered this date to 1634, on what authority I cannot say. [The same thing has been done in the Bodleian copy.] Raban here describes himself as "dwelling upon the market-place at the Townes armes," and the wood-cut of the arms of Aberdeen is on the reverse of the title. In *The Funeralls of Patrick Forbes of Corse*, (4to. 1635,) Raban styles himself *Edw. Raban, master printer, the first in Aberdeen.*

" published in Aberdeen: and the Canons and Constitutions of " the Church were printed there in the same year.

" Mr. Raban carried on the printing business until the year " 1649, when he died, and was succeeded in his office of printer " to the town and university by James Brown, son of William " Brown, minister of Invernochty."

" On the death of Mr. Raban, the first printer, in the year " 1649, Mr. James Brown was appointed his successor by the " magistrates and town council, on the 9th of the subsequent " month of January, with the same emoluments which his prede- " cessor had been entitled to receive from the town. He printed " the works of several authors who flourished at the time[b].

" On his death, which happened in the year 1662, John Forbes, " stationer, purchased from Agnes Rutherford, his widow, the " whole types, printing-presses, and apparatus, which had be- " longed to her husband; and on the 23d of April that year Mr. " Forbes and his son jointly were appointed by the magistrates " and council printers to the town and university, with the exclu- " sive privilege of printing. As an encouragement to prosecute " the business, they were provided with a printing-office on the " north side of the Castle-street, and a dwelling-house, rent free: " and by an act of council all merchants and chapmen were pro- " hibited from importing into the town any pamphlets or small " books to their prejudice. Some years subsequent to this ap- " pointment, Andrew Anderson, formerly a printer in Glasgow, " having commenced business at Edinburgh, prevailed on the " printers in this city to apply for a patent, to be taken out in " his name, by which they were to be jointly vested with the " office of king's printer. Having succeeded in their application, " they in the year 1671 obtained a patent so extensive that no " one in the kingdom was at liberty to print any book, from a " Bible to a ballad, without a license from Anderson.

" Mr. Forbes was among the first Scottish printers who were " possessed of music-types; and printed in the year 1666 a 'Col- " lection of cantos and songs set to music, with a brief introduc- " tion to the art as taught by Thomas Davison in the music- " school of Aberdeen:' which work he reprinted in the year " 1682.

[b] In 1651 he printed " The form and order of the Coronation of Charles the Se- " cond, as it was acted and done at Scone, the first of January 1651."

" He was the earliest publisher in Scotland of an Almanac, " commencing in the year 1677, under the title of ' A new Prog- " nostication, calculated for North Britain;' which was embel- " lished by the armorial bearings of Aberdeen on the title-page. " This work he continued to publish annually until the year " 1700.

" After the commencement of the civil wars in the reign of " Charles the First, the art of printing made no progress in Scot- " land; and it cannot be supposed that for many years it was a " lucrative business to those who were embarked in it. During " those civil commotions the party in power endeavoured to crush " by every means the freedom of the press. In the year 1648 " the committee of estates passed an act prohibiting the printing, " *under the pain of death*, any book, declaration, or writing, until " these were first submitted to their revisal. Upon the Restora- " tion, the prohibition was renewed against printing without li- " cense from the king, the parliament, or privy council; and " those who presumed to publish seditious books, or had them in " their possession, were punished with the utmost rigour. Ga- " zettes or newspapers were in particular prohibited from being " published, till they had been revised by the bishop of Edin- " burgh."

In his second volume Mr. Kennedy proceeds to relate the progress of typography at Aberdeen from the commencement of the XVIIIth century down to the present day; observing, that " Mr. James Chalmers (at that time printer to the town and uni- " versity) was the first publisher, in the north of the Frith of " Forth, of a weekly newspaper, or indeed of any periodical " work: and the origin of it was the account which he printed of " the battle of Culloden, in the month of April 1746." From some cause, however, " the newspaper was not established till " January 1748, when it was published under the title of *The* " *Aberdeen Journal, or North British Magazine*." He adds, that at present (viz. 1818) there are three printing-presses employed in the town.

With respect to the foundation of the university of Aberdeen, it appears from this author's account, that the pope's bull to bishop Elphinstone was dated in Feb. 1494; that it was confirmed by the king in May 1497; that bishop Elphinstone published his first foundation and endowment in 1505; that subsequently he

altered it; and that his designs were carried into complete execution, by his successor in the see of Aberdeen, in the year 1531.

This foundation received some alterations, arising out of the introduction of the protestant form of religion, in 1584: and was once more remodelled by bishop Patrick Forbes, who obtained an act of parliament confirming its ancient foundation and privileges, in the year 1633. In 1641 king Charles united the King's college with Marischal college, (which had been erected by George earl marischal of Scotland, in 1593,) but this union was dissolved after the Restoration.

*Abrincæ*, Avranches, an ancient town of France, in Normandy, lately a bishop's see. Printing was exercised here in 1545.

*Acàdemia Julia*, see *Helmestadium*.

*Adrianopolis*, Adrianople or Andrinople, a large and fine city of European Turkey, pleasantly seated on the river Marizza, (the ancient *Hebrus*,) and the frequent place of residence of the court of Constantinople. The Jews introduced the art of printing into this city about the middle of the XVIth century. In the Oppenheimer library is a book executed at Adrianople in the year 1554.

*Æsernia*, Isernia, a town of Naples, seated at the foot of the Apennines, the see of a bishop. Printing was executed here, in a very creditable style, by Camillo Cavallo, in the year 1644.

AESSIVM, see ESSIVM.

*Aginnum*, Agen, an ancient and populous town of France, formerly the capital of the province of Guienne, and a bishop's see. It appears that typography was exercised here so early as 1545, in which year a poetical work of *Bandello*, in praise of Signora Lucregia Gonzaga di Gazuolo, was printed at Agen by Antonio Reboglio. A copy of this very rare book was sold in the Pinelli library, (No. 2555,) where De Bure's Bibliography and the Gaignot Catalogue are adduced as vouchers for its extreme rarity. Subsequently, in Payne and Foss's Catalogue for the year 1824, it thus appeared announced for sale:

"No. 1368. Bandello, Canti Undeci di, de le Lodi de la S. "Lucretia Gonzaga, e del vero Amore, col Tempio di Pudicitia, "e con altre cose per dentro poeticamente descritte, *very scarce*, "*complete*, 4*l.* 4*s.* 12mo. *Guienna ne la Cittadi Agen*. 1545.

"1369. Altro esemplare, *some leaves reprinted*, 3*l.* 3*s.* 12mo. 1545."

*Agria*, Egra or Eger, a town of Bohemia.—1687.

ALBA, called also AQVÆ STATIELLÆ, Acqui, an episcopal town of Italy, in Montferrat. Panzer mentions only one book printed here, viz. an edition of *Alexandri de villâ Dei doctrinale*, and assigns both its date (1493) and place from a letter in *Giornale de lettere de Modena*, tom. xxv. p. 126. Meerman considered this work to have been printed at Florence before 1472, and to be the earliest production of the Florentine press.

*Alba Carolina*, a town of Hungary, (Stuhlweissenburg?) 1785.

*Alba Græca*, Bellegrade, an episcopal city of European Turkey, the capital of Servia. According to Henderson, (*Biblical Researches in Russia*) Belgrade possessed the art of printing about the middle of the XVIth century: he mentions an edition of the *Slavonic Gospels*, executed in this city in the year 1552, in folio. A *Wallachian New Testament*, in folio, was printed here on Jan. 20, 1648; a copy of which very rare volume is preserved in the Bodleian library.

*Alba Julia*, Weissenburg, an episcopal city of Transylvania, possessing an university; or quære whether it do not sometimes denote Coloswar, (*Claudiopolis*)? In the year 1637, Georgius Rakoci, prince of Transylvania, had a press of his own in this town.

Among Dr. Rawlinson's books in the Bodleian library is a small volume which I mention here on account of the anecdote subjoined: it is entitled, "Schema primum generale, sive forma "studiorum Albensium: pro hoc anno Domini 1657. Albæ-Ju- "liæ, excudebat Martinus Major, Coronensis, celsissimi Transyl- "vaniæ principis ac scholæ typographus." At p. 112 the book breaks off abruptly, and a contemporaneous hand has supplied the following observation: *Reliqua, ad prelum parata*, ut et alia meditata, obruit TARTARORUM DILUVIUM: mense Augusto, A.V. T. 1658. Quo fatali tempore illustris schola à Barbaris (eheu) solo æquata, volumina selectorum omnis generis codicum plus viginti millia unico rogo concremata, in terrorem et monimen aliarum scholarum ignaviâ, lethargo, vel ingratitudinis leprâ laborantium.—1568.

*Alba Regalis*, Stuhlweissenburg, a town of Hungary, now small and mean, but formerly a place of splendour, having been the residence of the ancient kings of Hungary. Great part of it was destroyed in the year 1702. Since 1777 it has been a bishop's see.

S. ALBANI VILLA, St. Alban's, an ancient town of Hertfordshire in England, built on the site of old Verulam, a British city.

St. Alban's may boast of being the third town in England to receive the art of printing, since we know that a press was erected in its magnificent abbey (founded by Offa, king of the Mercians) so early as the year 1480.

Six specimens of the St. Alban's press, published during the XVth century, are now remaining to us, namely,

| | |
|---|---|
| 1. *Rhetorica nova fratris Lauri. Guili. de Saonâ* | 1480. 4°. |
| 2. *Alberti liber modorum significandi* | 1480. 8°. |
| 3. *Exempla sacræ Scripturæ* | 1481. 8°. |
| 4. *In Aristotelis Physica* | 1481. 8°. |
| 5. *The St. Alban's Chronicle* | 1483. fol. |
| 6. *The book of St. Alban's, by Juliana Berners* | 1486. fol. |

Of these, the 1st, 5th, and 6th are to be seen in the Bodleian library: the 2d was in possession of the late Michael Wodhull, esq.: the 3d is said to be in the libraries of his majesty and of the Middle Temple: of the 4th I can say nothing, but that the manner in which Herbert names it is far from being satisfactory. Earl Spencer possesses the 1st, 5th, and 6th; and a *perfect* copy of this last is in the collection of the earl of Pembroke. Of N°. 5. his majesty also has a copy, and Miss Currer, of Eshton hall, in Yorkshire, possesses one *printed upon vellum*.

Subsequently to 1486, there is a complete cessation of printing here for nearly fifty years, the cause of which is totally unexplained: and even when the art was revived by John Hertford, about the year 1534, half a dozen books, executed within the space of four years, are all which are known to have proceeded from its reestablishment. This second interruption is easily accounted for, in the total dispersion of the inmates of religious houses by command of king Henry VIII.

*Albany*, the capital of a county in the province of New York, North America: it was founded by the Dutch in 1608, and now contains nearly 20,000 inhabitants. Two brothers, A. and J. Robertson, printers at New York, removed from that city, and established a press here about the year 1770; where soon afterwards they published a newspaper, which continued not more than a year or two. At the beginning of the present century, "The

" Transactions of the Agricultural Society of New York" were printed at Albany, viz. in 1801, &c.

ALBIA, Albia, a small town of Savoy. Two volumes executed here in the XVth century are known, viz. *Æneas Sylvius de remedio amoris*, and *Historia septem Sapientum;* both in 4to. Neither of them contains the date or printer's name.

*Albiburgum;* whether this be the same with *Alburgum*, I am unable to decide. Panzer mentions a single book printed here in 1501.

*Alburgum*, Alburg, a city of Denmark in North Jutland.

*Alcmaria*, Alcmaer, an ancient and strong town of Holland, distant seven leagues from Amsterdam. The earliest Alcmaer book which I have seen is the *Enchiridion controversiarum theologicarum of Johannes Venator*, printed by Jac. Meester in 1605. (Bodl. TCD.) In the year 1637 a splendid work containing drawings of the finest sorts of tulips was executed here, a copy of which may be seen in the Fagel library at Dublin.

*Alcobaziense Monasterium*, a rich abbey of Benedictines, founded by Alphonso Enriquez, in the small town of Alcobaça in Estremadura. Antonio mentions a work of *Bernardus de Brito*, printed in this monastery in 1597; a copy of which curious volume was in the collection of Don J. A. Conde, sold by auction in London in 1824.

ALDENARDA, Oudenarde, a strong and manufacturing town of Flanders. One book only, from this town, appears to be known, viz. *Hermanni de petra Santdorpii sermones quinquaginta super Orationem Dominicam;* which is a folio, bearing for imprint *Pressum Aldenardi per me Arnoldum Cœsaris meosque sodales*, 1480. Nothing further occurs in bibliographers respecting the typography of Oudenard; except in Santander, who gives an indistinct notice of two other pieces *supposed* to have been executed here.

*Alenconium*, Alençon, a large, ancient, and populous town of France, in Lower Normandy. Printing was carried on here in the year 1625 and in 1653, by Robert Muerel, who calls himself " king's printer and bookseller to the college" (of Jesuits).— Bodl.

*Aleppo*, see *Halebum*.

*Alexandria*, a large and celebrated city, the ancient capital of Egypt; *now* a place of considerable traffic, and resorted to by

merchants of all nations. During the time that Egypt was occupied by the French republican armies, they appear to have established printing-offices at Alexandria, as well as at Cairo and Gizeh. *An Arabic, Turkish, and Persian Alphabet*, and *Some Introductory Exercises in the Arabic Tongue*, appear in the "Bibliotheca Marsdeniana," bearing for imprint *Alexandrie, an. VI.* (1798.)

*Almeria*, Almeria, a seaport of Spain, in the province of Grenada: it is a bishop's see.

ALOSTVM, Alost, a town of Flanders, seated on the river Dender. About the year 1472 or 1473 printing was carried on here by Theodoric Mertens, or Martin, who is supposed to have been the first to introduce the art into Belgium. A full description of a book executed by him in 1473, may be seen in the *Bibliotheca Spenceriana*, vol. iv. p. 554. Martin continued the printing business for nearly 60 years; having in 1476 erected an establishment at Antwerp, and subsequently another at Louvain. Santander is loud and long in his praise, conceiving that his fame was improperly contested by a fellow-bibliographer Lambinet.

ALTA VILLA, Eltville or Elfeld, a small town adjoining to Mayence, (perhaps forming one of its suburbs,) and the residence of the archbishop elector. Henry and Nicolas Bechtermünze, who are said to have purchased the types formerly belonging to Jo. Gutenberg, printed here a *Teutonic and Latin Vocabulary*, being an abridgment of the *Catholicon of John de Janua*, in 1467, folio. Their press continued at work for about ten years.

*Altdorfium*, properly denotes a Benedictine abbey in Suabia. This imprint occurs continually in books, but in all probability the town of Altorf may be intended in every case. See *Altorfia.*

*Altenburgum*, Altenburg, a town of Upper Saxony. The Bodleian collection of German tracts on the Reformation contains one printed here, of the date of 1523: I have seen no other earlier than the following century.

*Altona*, a seaport of Lower Saxony, on the Elbe. Printing was executed at Altona by Cornelius Van der Meulen, in 1673.

*Altorfia*, or *Altdorfium*, Altorf, a town of Franconia, near Nuremburg, which possessed an university founded in the year 1579. —1596.

*Amacusa*, Amacusia, a town of Japan, situated in an island of the same name, off the coast of the island Zimo.

The Jesuits, who possessed a large college in Amacusia towards the close of the XVIth century, probably were the introducers of the art of printing into the town and island. Chevillier, in his *Origine de l'imprimerie*, notices a book which Scaliger had bequeathed to the university library of Leyden, written by *F. Luis de Granada*, and printed by the Jesuits in their college at Amacusa, in the language of Japan, but in European characters, in the year 1582. The book is set down, according to Chevillier's description, in page 313 of the Leyden university library catalogue, (folio, 1716;) yet still I cannot help suspecting some mistake of a figure, an 8 perhaps for a 9, inasmuch as in the account of the twenty-six martyrs crucified in Japan, which is to be found in the *Acta Sanctorum*, (in the first volume for February, page 735,) it is distinctly stated that this college of Amacusia was not founded until the year 1591. I much doubt whether there be a second copy of the work nearer to us than that at Leyden, by help of which this question might at once be set at rest. The library of the late distinguished oriental scholar, M. Langles, of Paris, contained a *Dictionarium Latino-Lusitanicum et Japonicum*, in small quarto, which bore for imprint, Amacusâ, in collegio *Japonico Societatis Jesu*, 1595. At M. Langles' sale (in 1825) this little volume produced the sum of 650 francs [27*l.* 1*s.*]. The same book appears in the "Bibl. Marsdeniana," 4to. 1827.

*Amberes*, the Spanish name of Antwerp, occurs in books printed there in that language.

*Amberga*, Amberg, a large town of Bavaria, capital of the Upper Palatinate.—1593.

*Ambiani*, called also *Samarobrina*, Amiens, an episcopal city of France. Printing was carried on here by Jacques Hubault, in the year 1611.—(Marsh.)

*Amboyna*, a Dutch settlement, chief town of the island of Amboyna, metropolis of the Dutch Molucca isles, in the Indian ocean. It has been several times alternately in possession of the English and Dutch, and is at present retained by the former. In the year 1814 this island was fixed on by the London Missionary Society as a desirable station, and the Rev. J. Kam having been ordered thither, he soon availed himself of the aid of typography on the spot, and erected a printing-press at Amboyna. In 1820 a second press was despatched to him from the society in London; by means of which he was enabled to send into circulation a large

and valuable supply of the holy Scriptures and other publications in the Malay language.

*Amiternum*, an ancient city of the south of Italy, in Abruzzo, the birthplace of the historian Sallust. On its ruins was erected San Vittorino, which once had a bishop, but subsequently the see was transferred to Aquila. The *Helvetia* of *F. Guillimannus*, in folio, was printed here in 1623; a copy of which rare volume is in the Fagel library at Dublin.

*Amacao*, see *Macao*.

*Amstelœdamum*, *Amstelodamum*, or *Amstelredamum*, Amsterdam, a celebrated commercial city, the capital of Holland. Printing was introduced into this city about 1523, and the many splendid editions of classical works which we possess from its presses, are evidences of the perfection to which the art has there been carried. W. J. Bleau, one of its eminent printers at the early part of the XVIIth century, and who is well known by several beautifully executed volumes of diminutive size, enjoys the additional reputation of having introduced very considerable improvements into the structure of the printing-presses in use in his day. The first edition of *Luther's New Testament*, translated into Dutch, is given by Panzer as the earliest specimen of printing from this place. In a political tract of the year 1628, in the Fagel library at Dublin, I have seen the name Amsterdam disguised under the anagram DE MATER SALEM, (i. e. Aemstalredam). It is observed by Bachmeister that Russian types were used at Amsterdam in the year 1699.

La Serna Santander, in the Supplement to his "Dictionnaire "Bibliographique," adduces something like proof that typography was exercised at Amsterdam during the XVth century, a circumstance not generally noticed. He had in his possession a small 8vo. volume, called *Tractatus fratris Dionysii de conversione peccatoris*, which was printed in this town, and appeared to exhibit all the marks of the XVth century. He gives the colophon in fac-simile at page 518 of his third volume.

*Amursfortum*, Amersfoordt, a large town of the Netherlands, in the province of Utrecht, seated on the river Ems.

Two tracts by *Daniel de Viduis*, who appears to have been chaplain to the English forces then quartered here, bear for imprint *Amursforti, apud Arnoldum Odolphium*, 1626. They are of a prophetical cast, written in a singular style, and savouring

much more of zeal than of discretion. These may be seen in the Bodleian library, and in that of Trinity college, Dublin.

*Ancona*, Ancona, an ancient city of Italy, capital of a marquisate. Panzer gives the year 1514 as the time at which printing was introduced into this place: the first printer appears to have been Bernardinus Guerralda of Vercelli.

ANDEGAVVM, called also IVLIOMAGVM, Angers, a large city of France, capital of Anjou: it is a bishop's see, and contains an university founded in 1398, by Louis II^d^. duke of Anjou. Panzer mentions two books printed here in the XVth century, the earliest of which, *Manipulus Curatorum*, bears the date 1477, and was printed by Joannes de Turre and Jo. Morelli: but it has recently been ascertained that the first book printed at Angers is *Ciceronis Rhetorica*, 4to. 1476.

*Andover*, a large and flourishing town of Essex county, in the province of Massachusetts, North America. Messrs. Flagg and Gould exercised typography in Andover, in the year 1818: and a *Hebrew Grammar*, by professor M. Stuart, was printed here in 1821.

*Andreapolis*, St. Andrew's, a city of Scotland, containing the most ancient university in that part of the British dominions; the founder of which was bishop Wardlaw, in the year 1412. The art of printing found its way hither about the middle of the XVIth century. Herbert cites the well known book, *The Complaint of Scotland*, printed here in the year 1548: for which his authority is Dr. Mackenzie. Or perhaps, since *The Complaint* is not known to have any title remaining, *Archbishop Hamilton's Catechism*, of the year 1551, may pass for the earliest St. Andrew's book now known. Of this rare *Catechism* see a long and interesting account in *M'Crie's Life of John Knox*, vol. i. p. 405.

*Aneda, see Edimburgum.*

*Angelopolis*, Puebla de los Angeles, a large and beautiful city of Mexico or New Spain, founded by the Spaniards in the year 1533. Like Mexico its streets are broad and cross each other at right angles, dividing the city into large regular squares. Puebla was formerly the capital of the province of Tlascala, but is now the chief city of the intendancy of Puebla, and the see of a bishop, the see having been transferred hither from Tlascala in 1550. It is computed to contain at present about 90,000 inha-

bitants. There are in it sixty-nine churches, besides numerous establishments for religious of both sexes, the richness and splendour of which are declared to be so great as almost to exceed belief. Mr. Bullock mentions that on visiting the bishop's library in the summer of 1823 he was shewn a Spanish Bible with plates, *as a great curiosity*. A single Bible, in the vernacular tongue, and that in a bishop's library, to be a great curiosity deserving to be especially pointed out to a foreigner visiting the country! does this require a single comment?

At what period the art of printing was introduced to Puebla, I have not learned: the earliest of its books which has fallen under my observation bears the date of 1639. Antonio mentions that in 1643 a history of its splendid cathedral was executed in the city.

*Anglostadium*, is perhaps merely another name of Ingolstadium. The Ἐρωτοπαίγνιον of *Cornelius Curtius* appears to have been printed here in 1621; although the title-page bears the disguised imprint *Erotopolis*.

ANGOLISMVM, or ENGOLISMVM, Angoulême, a large and ancient town of France, the see of a bishop. Panzer knew of two books executed here in the XVth century, the earliest of which, *Auctores VIII. Catho &c.* bears date 1491.

*Angra*, Angra, a seaport town, capital of Tercera, one of the Azores islands: it is a populous place, and the see of a bishop. Perhaps there are few of us who would have expected to find the art of printing established in the Azores, and that at so early a period as nearly two centuries and a half ago: but it is a fact of which existing evidence will not allow us to doubt for a moment. The Bodleian library contains a very rare and curious specimen of typography from these islands, being a volume in folio, entitled, *Relacion de la iornada, expugnacion, y conquista de la isla Tercera, y las demas circunvezinas, q̄ hizo don Albaro de Baçan, marquez de Santacruz:* &c. It consists of twelve leaves only; at the end occurs the following colophon, *Fecha en la ciudad de Angra de la isla de Tercera, a onze de Agosto, mil y quinientos y ochenta y tres.* I have never seen nor heard of either a second specimen or a second copy of the book here described.

*Anicium*, Puy en Velay, a city of France, seated on a small river near the Loire, formerly a bishop's see.—1650.

*Annœburgum*, Annaburg, a town of Upper Saxony.—1597.

*Annapolis*, a capital city of the county Ann Arundel, in the

province of Maryland, North America. The first press was set up in this city by Wm. Parks, in 1726: and his earliest book appears to be, "*A Collection of the Laws of Maryland*," published in the next year. Parks was succeeded by some descendants of the family of Green, under whom the art flourished considerably at this place.

*Annecium*, Annecy, a large and fine town, one of the most delightful in Savoy. Printing is noticed here in the year 1656.

*Ansloga*, or Opsloe, a city of Norway, seated on the bay of Biorning: it was burnt down in the year 1624, and rebuilt under the name of *Christiania*, which see.

*Antigola*, (qu? Anglesola, a town of Spain, in Catalonia?) Antonio (tom. i. p. 193,) mentions a work by Christopher de Vega printed at this place in the year 1563.

*Antiochia*, or *Santa Fé de Antioquia*, a city of South America, lately capital of the Spanish province of Antioquia.

In the year 1824 a newspaper was in regular publication in this town.

*Antiquaria*, Antequera, a Moorish town of Spain, in the kingdom of Grenada. Antonio notices printing here so early as 1574. In 1576, Ælius Antonius Nebrissensis appears to have possessed a press in his own house at Antequera. In the Bodleian are some books executed here, of the dates 1600, 1601; and the collection sold in London under the name of Don J. A. Conde contained one of the year 1577.

ANTVERPIA, in French *Anvers*, in Spanish *Amberes*, Antwerp, a well-known city of the Netherlands, in Brabant; formerly a bishop's see, and one of the richest towns in Europe. The earliest book known from this town, *Het boeck van Tondalus visioen*, was printed in 1472, by Mathis Van der Goes. [Lambinet, however, after La Serna Santander, suspects the date, and believes the year 1476 to be that of the introduction of typography into Antwerp.] In 1480 Gerard Leeu, who calls Antwerp *mercuriale oppidum famatissimum*, printed here *The history of the knight Jason*, which is one of the earliest English books printed abroad, after Caxton's *Recueil of the histories of Troy*. Also, in 1493, another English book, *The Chronicles of the realm of England:* with several others in the same language towards the close of the XVth century. Nor should it be forgotten, that the very first edition of the *New Testament in English*,

*translated by William Tyndal,* is generally supposed to have been executed at Antwerp in the year 1526.

Among the printers who have done honour to the town of *Antwerp,* must be reckoned the justly celebrated Christopher Plantin, the beauty and correctness of whose workmanship is attested by numerous publications in almost every branch of literature.

Of this esteemed printer it may be mentioned, that he was born in the year 1514 near Tours; was apprenticed to the king's printer at Caen; commenced printing at Antwerp in 1555; and died there in 1589. The earliest production of his press is a piece translated from the Italian, entitled *La institutione di una fanciulla nota nobilmente,* bearing his imprint with the date 1555. It is a small duodecimo of sixty pages, and is expressly named by Plantin, in the dedication, as the first-fruits of his press: *cestuy premier bourjon sortant du jardin de mon imprimerie.*

M. Van Praet, to whom I owe this interesting notice, mentions that the piece is extremely rare; and that a copy of it, upon blue paper, is preserved in the royal library of Paris.

*Aquæ-Granum, Aachen,* Aix-la-Chapelle, a city of France.—1634.

*Aquæ Sextiæ,* Aix, an ancient city of France, formerly the capital of Provence. An university was erected here by Louis II. in the year 1413, after a previous foundation of an academy in 1100.

M. Henricy has recently (1826) favoured us with a tract on the origin of printing in Provence, from whom we learn that the art was first brought into use in Aix in the year 1574. Two years previously the subject had engaged the consideration of the magistrates, who entered into negotiations on the subject; and in 1574 succeeded in bringing Pierre Rest from Avignon and establishing him in this town. At a subsequent period the press appears to have sustained an interruption of seven years: and in the year 1597 the syndics of Aix invited from Lyons a printer named Pierre Tholozan, who in due time was succeeded by Edward David, and he by John Roize. The earliest Aix book which has fallen under my own observation is of the year 1629, bearing for imprint *Aquis Sextiis, typis Joannis Roize regiæ universitatis ordinarii typographi.* The volume does credit to the town and printer.

AQVILA, Aquila, a large episcopal city of Naples. An *Ita-*

*lian translation of Plutarch's Lives, by B. A. Jaconello de Riete,* was printed here in 1482, by Adam Rotwil, who had previously exercised his art at Venice. Earl Spencer possesses a copy of this *Plutarch,* as also two other specimens of printing at Aquila during the XVth century, of which very few are known to remain, not more than *four* books being mentioned by Panzer.—(1594 Pinelli.)

*Arau,* a small town, chief of the canton of Argau, in Switzerland, containing about 4000 inhabitants. Printing was exercised here in the year 1821.

*Arausio,* Orange, a city of France.—1646. 1652. 1654. (TCD.)

*Arctaunum Francorum,* qu. Ortenburg, a small town of Germany, in Hesse Darmstadt, not far from Frankfort on the Maine?

A translation into Latin verse of Alexander Montgomery's poem of *The Plum and the Cherry,* was printed here "typis "Fleischmannianis," in the year 1631. A copy of this rare tract is in lord Charlemont's library at Dublin.

*Arcueil,* a village of France, distant about one league from Paris. Peignot remarks, that a secret printing-press was discovered at work here in 1756, the works executed at which being found to be of a very improper nature, both press and printers were seized, the latter imprisoned, and the former destroyed.

*Arcum,* Arco, a town on the river Sarca, on the confines of the Tyrol, distant 12 or 14 miles from Trent. It appears that printing was exercised at Arco during the sixteenth century, from a volume adduced by M. Van Praet, entitled *Privilegia et diplomata, &c. comitibus de Arco irrogata, operâ Ambrosii Franci eruta et Arci excussa.* fol. To this volume the date of 1584 is given. A copy of it is among the books printed on vellum in the royal library of Paris. I have found no other notice of an Arco book earlier than 1611.

*Arelatæ,* or *Arelatum,* Arles, a city of France, seated on the Rhone. M. Henricy [c] informs us that typography was first practised in Arles in the year 1647.

*Arenacum,* see *Arnhemium.*

*Aretium,* Arezzo, a populous town of Tuscany, seated on a hill above the river Arno. It is a bishop's see; and is further memorable as the birthplace of Petrarch.—1752.

[c] "Notice sur l'origine de l'imprimerie en Provence," 8vo. Aix, 1826.

*Arevalum*, Arevalo, a town of Spain, in Old Castile, on the confines of Leon. According to Antonio, the art of printing was exercised here so early as 1551.

ARGENTINA, ARGENTORATVM, sometimes called ELVETIORVM ARGENTINA, and ARGENTINA RENI, also AVGVSTA TREBOCORVM, (or TRIBOCCORVM,) Strasburg, an ancient, populous, and fine city of France, formerly imperial and archiepiscopal, seated on the Rhine. It is well known to the learned, that Strasburg is one of those towns which put in a claim to the honour of giving birth to the typographic art; and it has been contended by Schoepflin and others, that John Gutenberg printed here between the years 1440 and 1450. This assertion however, being unsupported by any positive evidence now remaining, I entirely pass over. The earliest dated Strasburg book now known is an edition of the *Decretum Gratiani*, printed by Henry Eggesteyn in 1471. Eggesteyn however is known to have carried on the art for two or three years previous to the publication of this work. John Mentelin, or Mentelius, is thought to have printed in this city, in the year 1465 or 1466; his first edition of the *German Bible*, being *almost proved* to be of the latter year, but no book of his bears a printed date earlier than 1473. Panzer also notices (vol. iv. p. 224) a *Terence* and *Valerius Maximus*, said to have been printed at Strasburg in or about 1470, by Adolphus Rusch de Inguilen, who appears to have been Mentel's son-in-law.

Among works executed in this city by unknown printers, Panzer reckons the *Terence* and *Aretine* of the *Sortense monasterium*. Towards the close of the XVth century, John Grüninger possessed a flourishing printing-establishment at Strasburg, from which he sent forth a *Terence*, *Horace*, *Virgil*, and some other books, filled with curious and interesting wood-engravings: amongst them is an edition of Brandt's *Stultifera Navis*, published in 1497.

*Arhusium*, Arhusen or Aarhus, a town of Denmark, in North Jutland. Panzer mentions a *Breviary* printed here by Melchior Blumme, in 1519, but no other book.

*Ariminum*, Rimini, an ancient town of Italy, in Romagna. A Hebrew book, *Sepher Ikkarim*, by *Rabbi Joseph Albo*, was supposed to have been printed here in 1486. The work however has been decided to be from the Soncino press; and there is no

evidence of the art of printing having been carried on at Rimini previously to the year 1521.

*Arnhemia*, called also *Arnoldi villa*, and *Arenacum*, Arnheim, a populous and strong town, situated on the Rhine, the capital of the Dutch province of Guelderland, the governors of which formerly resided within it. Printing was exercised at Arnheim in the year 1612.

*Arnostadium*, *Arnstadia*, or *Arnstetum*, Arnstadt, a well-built town of Saxony, in the county of Schwartzburg, seated on the river Gera, at the distance of 10 miles from Erfurt. Printing was carried on here, by Peter Schmidt, in the years 1655, 1665, &c. —(Bodl.)

*Arosia*, Westeras, an ancient episcopal town of Sweden, seated on the lake of Malar. Olaus Olai, of Elsinore, exercised the art of printing here in 1621, a press having been established by the bishop Johannes Rudbeckius, under the patronage of king Gustavus Adolphus. Panzer's notice of a *Breviary* printed here in 1504 probably rests on incorrect information, and in fact seems to be altogether disproved by Alnander. In all probability the book noticed by Panzer was nothing more than a copy of a Breviary printed at Basle in the year 1513, the last leaf of which may have been wanting; for it happens that *the preface* of that edition bears date "Arosiæ, vi. Id. Octob. 1504," from which circumstance the mistake is most likely to have arisen. In 1625 a *Swedish Psalter* was executed at Westeras, a copy of which, upon vellum, is in the university library of Upsal.

*Ascania*, Ascania, an ancient castle of Germany, seated on the river Wipper, formerly the residence of the counts of Anhalt. It has been almost totally destroyed, and the small town of Ascherleben has arisen upon its ruins. Peignot mentions a work of *J. Fr. Reimmannus*, printed here in the year 1702.

*Aschaffemburgum*, Aschaffenburg, a town of Germany, formerly imperial, in the circle of Franconia; it now belongs to the archbishop of Mentz. Printing was carried on here in 1620, 1622, &c. by Balthasar Lippius.

ASCVLVM, Ascoli, a town of Italy, in the marquisate of Ancona. Two books, *La cronica de S. Isidoro*, 1477, and *Statuta civitatis Asculanæ*, 1496, are the only specimens of printing known to have proceeded from hence during the XVth century. (1580, Pinelli.)

*Assisium*, Assisi, a small town of Italy in the pope's dominions, which until the year 1810 was the see of a bishop.—1731.

*Asta*, Asti, a large city of Piedmont, the see of a bishop, seated on the left bank of the river Tanaro, twenty-four miles east of Turin. Panzer notices two books printed here in the years 1518 and 1519, the former of which is a work of *Albertus Bruno*, and the latter *Sangeorgius' Series of the Marquesses of Montferrat*. Panzer's citation of this book is from the catalogue of the Pinelli library, where it is styled *liber rarissimus*.

*Asta*, or *Xerezium*, Xeres de la Frontera, a populous town of Spain, in the province of Seville, memorable for a battle fought in the year 712, in which Roderic, the last king of the Goths, lost his life. From its environs is produced the wine commonly known to us by the name of Sherry. Printing was carried on in this town in 1626.

*Astigium*, or *Astygium*, Ecija, or Exija, a large town of Spain, in the province of Seville, seated on the river Xenil. Antonio mentions printing here in 1641.

*Astrachan*, the capital of the province of Astrachan, (originally called Hájé Terkhàn, hence the Giterchan or Ginterchan of the middle ages,) one of the most populous and wealthy cities in the Russian empire, containing about 70,000 inhabitants: it is situated in an island in the river Volga, about thirty miles from the Caspian sea. In the year 1815 a branch of the Scottish mission having been established at Astrachan, the printing-establishment was removed hither from the settlement at Karass, and a reprint of the Karass edition of the *Tartar-Turkish New Testament* was immediately commenced. For some interesting particulars of the Astrachan press, the reader is referred to *Henderson's Biblical Researches in Russia*, p. 422, &c. The library of the British and Foreign Bible Society contains the following works in the Tartar dialect, printed at this place: *The Psalter*, 1815. *The Gospel of St. Luke*, 1815. *The New Testament*, 1820.

*Asturica*, Astorga, an ancient and strong city of Spain, in the province of Leon. Printing was carried on here by Hieronymus Murillo, in 1624.—(TCD.)

*Athenæ*. During the present struggle of the Greeks for the independence of their country, a printing-press has been erected at Athens among other places, from which is now issued a newspaper, entitled, *The Athens free Press*.

*Athum*, Ath or Aeth, a populous and manufacturing town of the Netherlands, in Hainault, seated on the river Dender.

Printing appears to have been exercised here in 1622.

*Atrebatum*, or *Rigiacum Atrebatium*, Arras, an ancient, strong, and populous city of France, capital of a department, and the see of a bishop. Arras has long been famed for its tapestry, and contains also other manufactures. The art of printing was certainly carried on here in the year 1588. (TCD) But M. Van Praet seems to claim for the town a much earlier acquaintance with typography, by citing a vellum copy of a *Missale Atrebatense*, in folio, which professes to have been printed at Arras by John and Anthony Pice, in the year 1517. The copy adduced is in the Mazarine library.

*Attleborough*, or *Artleburgh*, a township of the county of Bristol, on the frontiers of Massachusetts in New England, North America. A printing-press was temporarily erected here by Solomon Southwick, on his being compelled to quit Newport in Rhode Island, in the year 1776.

*Ava*, the ancient capital of the Birman empire in the east, formerly a place of great extent, but much diminished of late years. In the year 1814 Mr. F. Carey, an English baptist missionary, obtained leave from the king to erect a printing-office here, for the purpose of publishing the holy Scriptures in the Burmese language: which permission was immediately acted upon.

*Avaricum*, or *Bituriges*, Bourges, an ancient and large city of France, capital of a department: it was formerly an archbishop's see, and possessed an university, which was founded, or rather restored, by Louis XI. The art of printing was carried on at Bourges so early as 1540; in which year a book entitled *Coutumes de Berry*, was executed here by Barth. Bartault. A copy of this, upon vellum, is in the royal library of Paris.

*Auburn*, a modern handsome village, in the state of New-York, North America, containing the county court-house and gaol.

"An Account of the State-prison of New-York situate at Au-"burn," was printed here in the year 1826.

*Auchinlech*, a town of Scotland, in the county of Ayr, the residence of the late lord Auchinlech, and of the late sir Alexander Boswell. Sir Alexander, a literary man, and (as he merrily expressed it) somewhat infected with the *type* fever, erected a printing-press in a cottage near to his house at Auchinlech, at which

he printed some pieces of Churchyard, and a few other tracts. An account of his printing-establishment, as detailed in a letter from himself to Dr. Dibdin, may be consulted in the third volume of the entertaining *Bibliographical Decameron*. His death, alas! we all remember and regret.

*Audomaropolis*, or *Audomarum*, St. Omer's, an ancient and large town of France, formerly the see of a bishop; at which a college for English and Irish Roman catholics was founded in the year 1594, by the well known father Parsons: it continued to be the principal establishment of English Jesuits until the period of the suppression of the order in France. At this time (1764) it passed into the hands of the secular clergy of Douay, and was finally destroyed by the French in the year 1793. The Jesuits of this college possessed a printing-press so early as 1600, in which year, amongst other things, they printed here some works of Robert Parsons, (which may be seen in the Bodleian library.)

N. B. For a curious and instructive account of the method pursued at this seminary with the young English and Irish destined to be sent over for the conversion of their countrymen to the tenets and assumptions of the Romish church, the reader is referred to a little volume entitled *Britanno-Romanus*, by *John Everard*, (an eye-witness) printed at London in 1611. 12mo.

AVENIO, Avignon, a large and beautiful city of France, seated on the Rhone, formerly belonging to the popes, and for many years the place of their residence. It is a bishop's see, and has an university, founded by Boniface VIII, in 1303, and re-established, in a different form, in the year 1803. The art of printing found its way into Avignon towards the close of the XVth century, and the earliest book at present known is the *Palinurus of Lucian*, with other tracts, in Latin, printed in 1497. Dominic Anselmus, a printer of this place in 1500, styles Avignon *altera Roma*.

*Augusta*, in the district of Maine, Massachusetts. Peter Edes was a printer here in the year 1810.

*Augusta Eburonum*, qu. whether Liege, Tongres, or Maestricht? This imprint occurs in a book of the year 1721. (TCD.)

*Augusta Munatiana*, or *Augusta Rauracorum*, Augst, formerly a large and flourishing town, but now a small village, at the distance of two leagues from Basle, which in fact has absorbed both its prosperity and name.—1606.

*Augusta Trebocorum*, see *Argentoratum.*

*Augusta Trecarum*, see *Trecæ.*

*Augusta Trevirorum*, see *Treviri.*

*Augusta Tricassiorum*, St. Paul trois Chateaux, a town of France. Petrus Chevillot styled himself "Typographus regius" in a book printed by him here in the year 1615.

AVGVSTA TRINOBANTVM, see LONDINVM.

*Augusta Vangionum*, see *Vormacium.*

AVGVSTA VINDELICORVM, Augsburg, an ancient and fine city of Suabia, formerly imperial and episcopal; memorable amongst other things for the Confession of Faith presented in the year 1530 by Luther and Melancthon to the emperor Charles V. and which has ever since been known by the name of *The Confession of Augsburg;* a city well deserving to be remembered by every Protestant who understands the principles, and can appreciate the value, of the Religion which he professes and enjoys.

Augsburg was furnished with the art of printing at a very early period; Gunther Zainer of Reutlingen having printed here *Meditationes vite Domini nostri Jesu Christi*, by *Bonaventure*, in the year 1468. La Serna Santander well observes, that Zainer has a double claim to our attention; as having been the introducer not only of typography into the city of Augsburg, but of the beautiful *Roman* letter into Germany, where no other than the black or Gothic had been seen until the publication of his *Etymologiæ S. Isidori*, in 1472. John Schuszler, a native, exercised the art for a short period, viz. from 1470 to 1472. Christmann Heyny, in 1471. John Baemler, (or Bamler,) in 1472. In 1472 a press was erected in the monastery of SS. Ulric and Afra, but no book issued from it before 1474 now remains. Anthony Sorg, who is supposed to have printed for the monastery, says of one of his books, that it is not "cyrographatus, sed stan- "neis karacteribus artificialiter effigiatus."

Among the Augsburg printers of the XVth century occurs Erhard Ratdolt, who had carried on the business at Venice in 1476, and seems to have entertained no mean opinion of his own abilities, as may be seen by his colophons, in which he styles himself, *Vir solertissimus, imprimendi arte nominatissimus, artis impressorie magister apprimè famosus, perpolitus opifex, vir sub orbe notus*, &c. &c.

*Augustodunum*, Autun, an ancient and populous town of

France in Burgundy, the see of a bishop, and formerly capital of a district.

The art of printing was known and practised here in the year 1596.

*Augustoritum Pictonum*, see *Lemovices*.

*Avilly*, a small village of France, near Chantilly, distant about twenty-five miles from Paris. The well known Hebrew critic Houbigant had a country house here, in which he set up a printing-press for his amusement, and printed his *Hebrew Psalter*, in 1748, *Proverbs*, in 1763, &c. as also some publications in French. The Psalter, of which one hundred copies were struck off, bears the imprint *Lugduni Batavorum*.

*Aulæ Regiæ Monasterium*, Konigshoven, a Cistercian monastery of considerable beauty and renown, in Bohemia, seated on the banks of the river Moldau. It was in ancient times celebrated for having the entire text of the Old and New Testaments painted on the interior of its walls, the letters being successively larger as they were nearer to the upper parts of the building. This curious monument, however, perished amid the inroads of the Hussites. (Æneæ Sylvii Hist. Bohem. cap. 36.)

Konigshoven in fact has no claim to be mentioned in the present work; but I have inserted this notice of it with a view of preventing error, an assertion having recently appeared that typography was exercised in this monastery during the XVth century, and that an edition of the Dialogue called *Malogranatum* was printed here in the year 1487. It is true that there is such an edition of the book in question; but it is *without any name of place* or printer; and by the wording of its subjoined colophon the reader will clearly perceive, that, although an abbot of Konigshofen was its author, yet the edition was executed neither *there* nor in any other part of *Bohemia*. "Explicit dyalogus "dictus Malogranatum, compilatus a quodam venerabili abbate "monasterii Aule regie in Bohemia ordinis Cysterciensis. Anno dni 1487." The volume is a small folio; it may be seen in the Bodleian library.

AVRACVM, or *Burgum Auracense*, Aurach, or Urach, a small town in the dominions of Wirtemburg. Mr. Horne mentions, from La Serna Santander, a work, *Leben der Heilegen*, in folio, printed here in 1481, by Conrad Fyner, a printer of Esslingen. For myself, I have observed no book bearing this im-

print of a date anterior to 1561. Le Long adduces an *Hebrew Bible* and *Greek Testament*, printed at Aurach in the year 1581; also *the Latin Bible of Santes Pagninus*, executed in the same year.

AVRELIA, AVRELIACVM, or GANABVM, Orleans, an ancient, fine, and celebrated city of France; it is the see of a bishop, and has an university, founded in 1302. Only two books were known to Panzer to have been executed here in the XVth century; one of which bears date 1490, and the other 1500. The former is *a French version of the Manipulus Curatorum;* the printer, Matthew Vivian. In the middle of the following century Loys Rabier exercised the art at Orleans.

*Aurelia Allobrogum*, see *Geneva.*

*Aureliopolis*, qu? whether Orleans or Geneva? probably the latter. The *Adversaria* of *Adrian Turnebus* were printed here by Petrus Quercetanus, in the year 1604.—(Marsh's Library.)

*Aurillac*, a considerable manufacturing town of France, in Upper Auvergne.—1704.

*Auristadium*, (qu? Auerstadt, in the province of Thuringia?) Printing was very respectably executed in this town, by Petrus Aretinus, in the year 1648.

*Australasia*, or *Australia*, in modern geography, the fifth great division of the globe; including New Holland, Van Dieman's land, and all those numerous islands situated to the south west of Asia. It is affirmed that the first book printed in New South Wales was James Busby on the cultivation of the Vine, 8vo. 1825, pp. 270: but of this there may be some doubt; as regular gazettes have been printed at Sydney for upwards of twenty years.

AVSTRIÆ CIVITAS, not Vienna, but Cividad di Friuli, an ancient town of Italy, in the Venetian territory. Only two books of the XVth century from this town are known, one of which is *Platyna de honestâ voluptate;* the other, *Cronica de S. Isidero minore;* both of them bearing the date of 1480: the printer was Gerard de Flandriâ. The first of these curious specimens is contained in the Bodleian library, and both are in the rich collection of earl Spencer.

*Autissiodorum*, or *Antissiodorum*, Auxerre, an ancient city of France, the capital of a department, and formerly a bishop's see. Printing was exercised here in the year 1580.—(1609, Bodl.)

## B.

*Bade en Argovie*, Baden, a small town of Switzerland, capital of the district of Baden, in the canton of Argau. Within one mile of it are the celebrated hot-baths from which it takes its name. Some *Poems by a blind girl*, published for the benefit of the poor who frequent the baths, are announced to have been printed here in the year 1823.

*Bagnolet*, an agreeable village of France, at the distance of one league from Paris. The cardinal du Perron erected here a private press in his own house in the year 1600, at which he was in the habit of printing limited editions of his works, for the inspection and correction of his friends before they were given to the world at large.

*Baieux*, or *Bayeux*, a populous trading town of France in Lower Normandy, the see of a bishop, and celebrated for its fine cathedral. Printing was carried on here in 1696.

*Baltimore*, the chief town of Baltimore county, in Maryland, North America. Printing was introduced into this city by Nicholas Hasselbocht, a pupil of Sauer of Germantown, not many years before the American war with Great Britain. He was well supplied with types for printing, both in the German and English languages; and is said to have meditated the publication of a German version of the Bible; a design, which, however, was never carried into execution.

BAMBERGA, BABENBERGA, or GRAVIONARIVM, Bamberg, a celebrated city of Franconia, capital of a principality, and the see of a bishop: it has an university, originally founded in 1147, and enlarged and improved in 1739.

There is no doubt that Bamberg was one of the earliest cities which received the art of printing, and indeed its just place seems to be immediately second to Mayence: for (not to mention the Bible of Schelhorn, which bears no date, but is supposed to have been executed in 1459,) there is remaining to us distinct evidence of a press established here so early as 1461 or 1462, by Albert Pfister, in a German *Collection of Fables*, dated 1461, a copy of which is said to be in the library of Wolfenbuttel; and also in a German book containing *the histories of Joseph, Daniel, Judith, and Esther*, which bears the imprint *Bamberg*, the name of *Pfister*, and the date 1462. See a detailed account of this ex-

tremely rare work, and of two others bound up in the same volume, (which is now in the royal library at Paris, having been purchased for one hundred louis d'ors, in 1799,) published by M. Camus, 4to. Paris, 1798. See also *Bibliotheca Spenceriana*, vol. i. p. 94. It is to be remarked that no other dated specimen of Bamberg printing occurs until the year 1481. Of Schelhorn's Bible M. Van Praet acquaints us with the existence of four perfect copies.

John Sensenschmidt, who printed at Bamberg in 1481, dates one of his works, *in Montis Monachorum loco penes nobilem urbem Babenbergensem:* namely the *Missale ordinis B. Benedicti*, fol. 1481, which is supposed to be his earliest work. Sensenschmidt had previously followed the printing business at Nuremburg.

*Bar-le-Duc*, a considerable town of France, formerly the capital of a duchy: during the heat of the French revolution its name was changed to Bar-sur-Ornain.—1739.

*Baranovia*, Baranow, a castle of Lesser Poland, in the palatinate of Sendomir. The members of the reformed church had a printing-press here in 1628.

*Barbastro*, often called Balbastro, an episcopal town of Spain, in the province of Arragon.

The only instance of printing at this town which I have met with, is *a Collection of Spanish Homilies on the days of Lent*, published by directions of Philibert Grand prior of Castille and Leon, in folio, which bears for imprint, *Impressas in la ciudad de Barbastro, por Sebastian Matevad. Año.* 1622. (TCD.)

*Barbium*, Barby, a town of Upper Saxony, possessing a college founded, in 1754, by the Unitas Fratrum.—1766.

BARCHINO, BARCINO, or BARXINO, Barcelona, a large, commercial, and strong city of Spain, the capital of Catalonia, and a bishop's see; it has an university, founded in 1440.

Barcelona is the second in order of the Spanish towns which adopted the art of printing.

A work entitled, *Valesci Tarentini opus de Epidemiâ et Peste*, translated into the Catalonian dialect, is given on the authority of Nicolas Antonio as the first book executed at this place. Its date is 1475, but the name of the printer is not mentioned: the first who occur being Petrus Brunus and Nicholaus Spindeler, both Germans, whose names appear on an edition of *Thomas Aquinas*,

in the year 1478. A considerable number of publications, in the Spanish and Latin tongues, issued from Barcelona during the remainder of the XVth century: but Panzer seems to have met with very few printed during the earlier part of the succeeding one.

BARCVM, Barco, a town of Italy in the province of Brescia, the seat of one of the early Jewish printing establishments. An Hebrew book, *Selicoth, seu preces pro remissione peccatorum*, is the only one known to have been printed here in the XVth century. Its date is 1497; the printer, *Gerson filius Rabbi Mosis Mentzlan*. De Rossi possessed the unique but imperfect copy of this volume. It may be observed that Gerson, contrary to the usual conceit of those of his profession, calls himself *minimus typographorum*.

*Barda*, or *Bardum*, Bardt, a considerable seaport-town of Pomerania, formerly the ducal residence. *A Pomeranian version of the Bible* was printed here in 1588, 4to: and the *Juvenilia* of *M. A. Muretus*, in 1590. This last is very neatly executed, bearing for imprint *Bardi Pomeraniæ, ex officina Principis*. It is in the Bodleian library.

*Barium*, probably Bari, a seaport town of Naples, formerly an archbishop's see. Panzer notices printing here so early as 1516.

*Baruthum*, or *Byruthum*, Bayruth, a fine and populous town, formerly the capital of Franconia.—1669.

*Basatum*, see *Vasatum*.

BASILEA, COLONIA MVNATIANA, or ATHENÆ RAURACÆ[d], Basle, or Basil, a large and strong city of Switzerland, seated on the Rhine, capital of the province of Basle. It has a celebrated university, founded by Pius II. in 1459. Basle was the first city of Switzerland which could boast of the art of printing, which is thought to have been carried thither by Berthold Rodt of Hanau, (formerly employed in the office of Fust at Mayence,) between the years 1460 and 1465. However, none of the works executed by Rodt have any date, and few of them the printer's name: and the earliest Basle book bearing a certain date is either *Joannis Calderini repertorium juris*, printed by Michael Wensler, or a German work, *Der Sachsenspiegel*, executed by

[d] See Epitome Hist. Basil. a C. Urtisio, p. 1.

Bernhart Richel, in 1474. Santander gives to this last the honour of being the first Basle printer. It is observable, that so late as 1486, Wensler inserted in the colophon of his books, that they were not produced *atramentali pennâ cannâve, sed arte ingeniosâ quâdam imprimendi.*

Among the eminent printers of Basle must not be unnoticed the learned John Froben, the beauty and correctness of whose editions are highly commended by Erasmus. Froben printed here the first *octavo* edition of *The Latin Bible*, in 1491. Even so late as 1496, after that he had practised the art of printing during five or six years, Froben, with a modesty unusual among those of his trade, simply calls himself *artis impressoriæ studiosum.*

It must never be forgotten, that to the press of Froben at Basle we are indebted for the first published edition of *the original Greek of the New Testament*, which appeared in the year 1516, edited by Erasmus. It is true that the Complutensian edition bears an earlier date, (1514,) but the caution of the pope would not suffer it to be made public until 1522. This first edition of Erasmus is not only a rare, but a beautiful and highly interesting volume. Erasmus himself has told us that he struck off three copies of it *upon vellum;* one of which is now preserved in the cathedral library of York.

*Bassanum*, Bassano, a small town of Italy.—1623.

*Basseterre*, the capital of the isle of St. Christopher's. Thomas Howe, a native of Ireland, in 1747, was a printer here: the art may have been introduced about two years earlier than this date.

*Basti*, or *Basta*, Baça, or Baza, a trading town of the province of Granada in Spain.—1614.

*Bastia*, a populous and strong town, the capital of the island of Corsica.—1785.

*Batavia*, a city and seaport, the capital of the isle of Java, and of all the Dutch settlements in the East Indies. The Dutch East India company had a press here in the beginning of the XVIIIth century; from which issued, in 1706 and 1707, some Malay vocabularies, in 4to. *printed by A. L. Loderus, printer to the Dutch East India company, and to the city of Batavia:* copies of these vocabularies are in the Bodleian library. Yet these could not have been the first-fruits of the Batavian press; since

La Croze, in his *Histoire du Christianisme des Indes*, relates, that in the year 1706 the Danish missionaries instructed the natives at Tranquebar out of a Portuguese New Testament, printed at Batavia: and a Portuguese version of *the Psalms*, executed here in 1703, was in the library of M. Meerman. According to the catalogue of the library of the British and Foreign Bible Society, the Old Testament was printed here in the Malayan language, in the year 1744, probably at the instance of the Dutch East India Company, who appear to have given orders for the execution of such a work so early as 1729.

An indirect insinuation that typography was practised at Batavia during the XVIIth century appears to be furnished by a Dutch tract, preserved in the Fagel collection at Dublin; this piece contains an account of some shocking adventures encountered at or near the island of Amboyna; it is dated 1675, and professes to have been printed *from a copy executed at Batavia.*

In the year 1823, Mr. Medhurst, an English missionary, erected in this city a printing-office for the peculiar purposes of his mission.

*Baudissa*, see *Budissina.*

*Bayonne*, or *Bayonan*, a commercial town and seaport of the south of France, seated on the Bay of Biscay. Typography was exercised at Bayonne in 1693. A book of *Spiritual Exercises*, in the Basque tongue, printed here in 1716, may be seen in the king's library: and a *Basque and French Grammar and Dictionary*, printed in 1741, in the Bodleian.

*Beacia*, or *Biatia*, Baeza, or Baeça, a town of Spain in the province of Jaen, formerly a bishop's see. Antonio notices printing here so early as 1551. In 1594 a printer named J. Baptista de Montoya was working at Baeça.

*Beirût*, the ancient Berytus, now an inconsiderable place, seated at the foot of mount Lebanon. Schnurrer, in his *Bibliotheca Arabica*, mentions an *Arabic Psalter*, printed here in 1751, as also a *Missal* and a *Breviary;* quoting the authority of Seezen for all three.

*Belfast*, a large and populous manufacturing town in the north of Ireland, into which printing appears to have found its way about the beginning of the last century. In 1714 James Blow printed the works of sir David Lindsay, a Bible, Prayer Book, Psalms in metre, and 20 or 30 other books.

*Bellary*, a town of the northern part of the province of Mysore, in Hindostan.

In the year 1810 the London Missionary Society established a settlement here, and under the superintendence of the Rev. J. Hands a printing-press was erected in Bellary; but in what year I have not precisely ascertained: it appears to have been at work in 1819.

*Bellositum Dobunorum*, see *Oxonia*.

*Bellovacum*, Beauvais, a populous and well-built town of France, capital of a department, and lately a bishop's see.—1631.

*Bellovisum*, the name of a spot or district of the city of Paris, in which Jehan Petit (a Parisian printer of some eminence at the commencement of the XVIth century) had a printing-establishment, is sometimes found in the colophons of his books, without the addition of the word "Parisiis," which would at once declare its locality: see an instance of this in Petit's edition of *Leonardus Aretinus de bello Gothorum*, 4to. 1507, which bears for imprint, *In Bellovisu impressi, anno* &c.

*Belvidere*, (called by Wolff in his Bibliotheca Hebræa, *Calloscopium*,) a town of European Turkey, standing on the site of the ancient city of Elis, in the Morea. The art of printing was exercised here by the Jews in the year 1523.—(Bodl.)

*Belunum*, Belluno, a considerable town of Italy, capital of the Bellunese, and the see of a bishop. Printing was exercised here by Franciscus Viecerus, in the year 1629.—(TCD.)

*Benares*, a large and celebrated city of great antiquity, seated on the left bank of the river Ganges, capital of the district of Benares, in Hindostan. Its population considerably exceeds half a million of souls.

In the year 1818 or 1819 the English Church Missionary Society sent out Mr. Thomas Brown, with all the materials of a printing-establishment, which since that time has been constantly and most usefully employed, in supplying the city and neighbourhood with copies of the holy Scriptures and religious and moral tracts.

*Bencoolen*, a seaport-town on the south-western coast of the isle of Sumatra, where the English have a settlement and factory. [For further particulars see the article *Fort-Marlborough*.] At what period typography was introduced I have not learnt: pro-

bably this was effected by the Baptist missionaries, who visited Bencoolen in the year 1818. The "Bibliotheca Marsdeniana" contains some "*Malayan Miscellanies, edited by Sir Stamford* "*Raffles,*" printed at Bencoolen in 1820 and following years.

*Beneventum*, Benevento, a very ancient town of Italy in the kingdom of Naples, capital of a principality, and an archbishop's see. Printing was executed at Benevento at least so early as 1646.—(Pinelli.)

*Benfica*, appears to be the name of a Dominican convent situated somewhere in Portugal. Antonio, in his *Bibliotheca Hispana*, tom. ii. pp. 19, 52, mentions a Portuguese work by *F. Luis Cazegas*, printed in this convent by Gerardus de Vinhâ, in the year 1623.

*Berdyczow*, a town of European Russia, in the government of Volhynia, formerly in the Polish palatinate of Kiow.—1818.

*Bergen*, a large and handsome town of Norway, the capital of a province, and a bishop's see. It is computed to contain about 15,000 inhabitants.

A "Description of the town of Bergen" was printed at this place in the year 1824.

*Berg-op-Zoom*, a strong fortress and town of the Netherlands, in Dutch Brabant; called by the French, *Bergues sur le Zoom.* —1605. (Bodl.)

*Bergeracum*, Bergerac, a rich and populous town of France, seated on the river Dordogne. Some sermons of *Gilbert Primrose*, a minister of Bourdeaux, were printed at Bergerac by Gilbert Vernoy, in the years 1610, 1611, and 1619: also a book written against the Jesuits by *Cha. Andrieu*, a protestant minister, in 1611; all which may be seen in the Bodleian library.

*Bergomum*, Bergamo, a large and ancient city of Italy, capital of the province of Bergamasco. Two books, dated 1477, and 1498, were supposed by Maittaire and Mercier to have been executed here: but it has been shewn by Tiraboschi that the former was printed at Vicenza, and the latter at Venice. I have hitherto observed no book printed at Bergamo of a date anterior to 1556, one of which year was in the Pinelli library. The Bodleian contains one of the year 1580, and a second of 1590, both executed by the same printer, Comino Ventura.

*Berlanga*, Barlanga, or Verlanga, a town of Spain, in Old

Castile, seated on the Duero. According to Antonio, printing was in use here in 1564.

*Berna*, Berne, a town of Switzerland, capital of the canton of Berne, having a celebrated academy. Although it does not appear that typography was exercised at Berne previously to the year 1536, since Panzer makes no mention of this town in his extensive researches, which, it is remembered, terminate with that year; yet its introduction must have taken place very soon afterwards, since we have, in the year 1540, a curious and well-executed volume, adorned with wood-cuts of no mean workmanship, namely the *Catalogus annorum et Principum ab homine condito* of *Valerius A. Ryd*, which bears for imprint, on the title-page, *Ex magnifica Helvetiorum urbe Bernâ, A. D. MDXL.* (with the arms of Berne in a shield); and on the last leaf, *Excusum Bernæ Helveticæ per Mathiam Apiarium, anno MDXL.* This work, as well as a reprint of it at the same place in 1550, may be seen in the library of Trinity college, Dublin: where is also found a still earlier publication from Berne, the treatise of *Boethius de claris Mulieribus*, which contains some good wood-engravings, and bears for imprint, *Bernæ Helvetiorum, apud Mathiam Apiarium*, 1539. folio.

*Bernaburgum*, Bernbourg, a town of Upper Saxony, in the principality of Anhalt.—1754.

*Berolinum*, Berlin, the capital of the king of Prussia's dominions.—1578, (Bodl.) 1583, &c.

BERONA, or BERONIS VILLA, not Beraun in Bohemia, (as stated in the Bibliographical Miscellany, and in Peignot,) but Beron Minster, a village of Lower Argau, in the canton of Lucerne, in Switzerland: it is sometimes called ERGOVIA, or MONASTERIVM ERGOVIÆ, now Munster in Ergau. Its name is derived from Bero, count of Lentzburg, who founded here a monastery, to which large possessions were given by the counts of Hapsburg, and its privileges were confirmed by the emperor Frederic II. in the year 1223.

*Mammotrectus, seu expositio vocabulorum quæ in bibliis &c. occurrunt*, printed here by Helyas Helye, or Louffen, who calls himself *canonicus ecclesiæ villæ Veronensis in pago Ergoviæ*, dated 1470, is the first book with a certain date printed throughout Switzerland. Lichtenberger doubts its being so ancient by at least three years: and La Serna Santander adduces weighty

reasons for believing that the Munster press was not established by the worthy canon before the year 1472. Consult the *Bibliotheca Spenceriana*, vol. i. p. 154.

*Bethania*, or *Beuthena*, Beuthen, a town of Silesia, seated on the Oder.

The only specimen of printing at this town with which I am acquainted, is an inaugural lecture by professor *George Vechner*, which bears for imprint, *Bethaniæ, typis Joannis Dörfferi.* 1620. —TCD.

*Betheldorp*, a village and settlement of Hottentots, seated at the mouth of the river Zwartzkopts, about six hundred miles east of the Cape of Good Hope.

The London Missionary Society has for some years past had an establishment at this place; and it is stated that a printing-office has recently been erected here, and is now in full work.

*Beverley*, a town of England in Yorkshire. Printing is supposed to have been brought into this place so early as 1510, by Hugh Goes, a Dutchman. A broadside by him of that date is the only known specimen remaining of the first Beverley press.

*Biel*, qu. Bielau, a large town of Silesia, or Biella, a town of Piedmont, lying between Turin and Vercelli?—1684.

*Bienne*, a town of Switzerland, in the canton of Berne, situate at the extremity of the lake of Bienne. The library of the British and Foreign Bible Society possesses a copy of a *French Bible* printed here in 1770.

*Bilbilis*, (Baubula, or probably) Calatayud, a considerable town of Spain, in the province of Arragon, founded in the VIIIth century by the Moors on the ruins of the ancient Bilbilis, at the distance of one mile from the former site.

Mendez enumerates Bilbilis among the towns of Spain in which the art of printing was carried on, but has left us no particulars respecting the period at which it was in use here.

*Binchium*, Binch, an old town of the Netherlands, in Hainault.

The only specimen of Binch printing which I have seen noticed is a *Life and Legend of St. Luthgarde*, 4to. *imprimé en Binch pour M. l'abbé Daulne*, 1545. (Thorpe's Cat. 1826.)

*Binga ad Rhenum*, Bingen, a town of France on the Rhine. —1786.

*Bionne*, (qu?)

This appears in the title of a French book of the year 1673;

but it seems to be merely the place of publication, the work in all probability having been printed at Orleans.—TCD.

*Bipontium*, Deuxponts, or Zweybrucken, a town in the palatinate of the Rhine, famous for many valuable editions of the Greek and Roman classics, published between 1779 and 1793; in which last year the society of editors was obliged by the war to remove to Strasburg, where they continued their literary labours. It does not appear at what period typography was introduced: 1597 is the earliest date of a Bipont book which I have seen.—(TCD.)

BISVNTIA, or BISVNTIVM, or VESONTIO, Besançon, an ancient and strongly-fortified city of France, the see of an archbishop. Panzer mentions the *Liber de pestilentiâ*, printed here in 1487, but appears to distrust Laire, who announces the *Schola Salernitana*, executed in the same year. This latter book, however, made its appearance in London, a few years ago, at the sale of the White-Knights' library, in the catalogue of which it may be seen, numbered 4491.

*Bistrovitzium*, qu.? Bistritz, a town of Transylvania, or Bistercze, a town of Hungary. Wolfius mentions a Jewish printing-establishment here; and one of its productions, dated 1593, exists in the Oppenheimer library.

*Biterra*, or *Bliterœ*, Beziers, an ancient city of France.—1626.

*Biturgia*, Borgo di San Sepolcro, a town of Italy, in Tuscany.

*Biturigœ*, Bourges in France; see *Avaricum*.

BLABYRIA, or ARÆ FLAVIÆ, Blaubeuern, a small town of Suabia, in the duchy of Wirtemburg. A work of *Albertus van Eyb* is stated by Mr. Horne, after La Serna Santander, to have been printed here by Conradus Mancz, in 1475, in folio; with which book our knowledge of the typography of this town appears to begin and end.

*Blaje*, a town of Transylvania. According to the catalogue of the British and Foreign Bible Society, a *Wallachian Bible* was printed at this place in the year 1795.

*Blancoburgum*, Blankenburg, a town of Lower Saxony.—1782.

*S. Blasii Monasterium*, a celebrated abbey of Benedictines, situated in the Black Forest in Germany; it was founded in the middle of the tenth century, and considerably enlarged in the year 1094. Some learned fathers of this convent introduced a printing-press for the sake of facilitating their literary labours, in

the early part of the last century, and we have several books which bear the imprint *Typis San-Blasianis.*

*Blesæ*, Blois, an ancient and celebrated city of France, formerly the abode of the French kings, and a bishop's see. Le Long mentions a *New Testament*, Latin and French, printed here in 1559. I have seen no other notice of a Blois book earlier than 1593.

*Bochina*, or *Bochnia*, a town of Poland, in the palatinate of Cracow, from which city it is distant about seven leagues. It has considerable salt mines.

In the year 1827 two printing-presses were at work in this town.

*Bogota*, or *Santa Fé de Bogota*, formerly a settlement and capital of a district in the kingdom of New Grenada in South America, seated on the Rio de Bogota, now become the capital of the new republic of Colombia, and said to contain 35,000 inhabitants. It is an archbishop's see, and possesses an university. A large and extensive printing-office is said to have been established in this town, and vigorous means are taken to diffuse there the benefits of education as widely as possible.

Baron Humboldt, in his " Personal narrative of travels to the " equinoctial regions of the New Continent," mentions *a scientific journal* published at Santa Fé de Bogotá. I believe that this publication commenced about the year 1811.

In 1824 three newspapers were published at this town, and its public library contained about fourteen thousand volumes, chiefly in the French language.

*Bois-Valon* occurs as the imprint of a book quoted by Barbier, (*Dict. des Anonymes*, tom. ii. p. 191.) of the date 1765. I am uncertain whether it be a fictitious name. There are two towns in France bearing the name of Vallon.

*Bolacco*, *Boulacq*, or Bulak, a town in Upper Egypt, two miles to the west of Cairo, to which city it serves as a harbour. It is stated in the *Revue Encyclopédique*, that Ali Pacha, the spirited and enterprising viceroy of Egypt, among other projects for the instruction and general improvement of his subjects, has erected in this town a college or seminary, which is frequented by a considerable number of students, boarded and educated at his expence; and also a royal printing-establishment; one work from which, an *Italian and Arabic Dictionary* in two parts, is men-

tioned, bearing for imprint, *Bolacco, della Stamperia reale*, 1822. 4to.

*Boleslavia*, Alt Buntzlau, a town of Bohemia, in the circle of Boleslaf. Le Long notices a German version of *The Apocalypse*, printed here in 1612: probably by the Bohemian brethren, who had a settlement at Buntzlau, and are reported by Crantz to have used their press solely for the execution of editions of the holy Scriptures in that language.

*Bolivar*. Two numbers of a periodical work, entitled "Miscellanea politica," were printed at this place in the year 1825.

*Bombay*, a large and important city on an island of the western coast of Hindostan, the capital of all the British settlements on that side of the peninsula: it came first into the possession of the British in the year 1661; and was transferred to the East India company in 1668. At what period typography was introduced I have not ascertained.

Printing was exercised here in 1792; and the typographical establishment received considerable accessions, by means of the missionaries, in the years 1813 and 1816.

*Bonna*, Bonne, a neat town of the Prussian states, seated on the left bank of the Rhine. From the year 1268 it had been the court and residence of the archbishop elector of Cologne, until the dissolution of the old Germanic constitution in 1801. Bonne possesses an academy, instituted in 1777, to which the title and privileges of an university were granted in 1786.

The earliest printing at Bonne which I have yet seen is of the year 1543: and two years later its printer, Laurentius Mylius, executed a handsome volume On the necessity of an ecclesiastical reformation, by *Hermann* then *archbishop of Cologne*.—Bodl.

BONONIA, (called also FELSINA, in an edition of *Philelphus' Epistles*, printed in 1489,) Bologna, an ancient, fine, and populous city of Italy, capital of Bolognese, and an archbishop's see. It possesses a celebrated university, founded by the emperor Theodosius the younger, and a flourishing academy of arts and sciences.

In all probability the honour of the first book printed at Bologna is due to the extremely rare edition of *all the works of Ovid*, executed in 1471, by Balthasar Azzoguidi, who styles himself *primus in suâ civitate artis impressoriæ inventor*. But a dispute has lately arisen on this point, by the production of two

volumes, each of which affects to precede the Ovid in point of time. The first of these is *a Latin version of the Cosmographia of Ptolemy*, executed by Dominic de Lapis, and bearing the date 1462. But of this it may be said, that in the first place it has signatures and catchwords, which are not found in any book of an undoubted date prior to 1472: secondly, the corrector must have been a child of 9 years old in 1462: thirdly, Dominic de Lapis printed nothing else until 1476: and moreover, the *Ptolemy* is executed with *worn* types, the identical ones with which, when *fresh*, he printed a work in that very year 1476. A copy of this volume, which contains some curious maps, may be seen in the Bodleian library.

Nearly forty printers carried on the art at Bologna before the close of the XVth century; amongst whom was the famous Hebrew printer Abraham Ben Chaiim Pisaurensis, to whom we owe *the Pentateuch in the original Hebrew*, fol. 1482, a very handsome volume, a vellum copy of which may be seen in the Bodleian Library; and many of whose publications we possess from the towns of Ferrara, Mantua, Bologna, and Soncino.

The other work, more recently discovered, is the *Repertorium utriusque Juris* of *Petrus Episc. Brixiensis*, professing to be completed in November 1465. This I have never seen. Panzer, not without reason, suspects the date, supposing that 1475 is the true one.

A *Propertius*, executed here in 1487, is said to be printed *in commune a Benedicto Hectoris Librario, et Platone de Benedictis impressore.* Is not this the earliest instance on record of a printer and bookseller joining in the expense of publishing a book?

*Bonus Fons*, Bonnefont, an ancient and celebrated abbey of Cistercian monks, in Champagne, founded in the year 1154. At this place was printed *Bibliotheca Patrum Cistertiensium*, viii. tom. folio. *Bono fonte, typis ejusdem cœnobii*, 1660,-62,-64,-69. Although the two latter volumes do not bear this imprint, yet all of them are printed in one and the same type. Possibly this may be the only publication which issued from the press of Bonnefont; the editor, Tissier, expressly states in his preface, that the press was introduced for the sake of this particular work: "Sumptus plurimi et maximi faciendi fuerunt in comparandâ typographiâ, et in ipsâ editione librorum. Non enim potui ab hoc nostro Cœnobio abesse, nec item a typographiâ: itaque hanc

" in hoc deferri necesse fuit." A copy of the work is to be found in the Bodleian library.

*Bosch*, a small island off the coast of the Dutch province of Groningen.—1800.

*Boston*, a fine and opulent city, the capital of the state of Massachusetts, in New England. This town was the second place throughout the United States of America to receive the art of printing, which was first practised here under a special licence from government, by John Forster between 1674 and 1676. The family of the Greens from Cambridge also exercised the business in this city, from the year 1690 until the revolution. One of them, Bartholomew, in the month of April 1704, commenced the publication of a newspaper, entitled, *The Boston News-Letter*, which is the first newspaper printed within the British colonies of North America. The second was *The Boston Gazette*, which began in the year 1719. Boston was likewise the place at which the celebrated Dr. Franklin commenced his typographical career, with *The New-England Courant*, in the year 1723.[e]

*Boulacq*, see *Bolacco*.

*Bourbon*, in the Mauritius or Isle of Bourbon. A catalogue of plants cultivated in the island was printed here in 1825; and a newspaper was in course of publication in or before the year 1821.

*Braccianum*, or *Brecennum*, Bracciano, a town of Italy, in the papal territories. *Andreas Phœus*, styling himself *Typographus*

[e] Of a humourous bookseller, editor of another newspaper, called *The Boston Evening Post*, Thomas relates the following anecdote:

" In the Evening Post of November 7, 1748, Fleet inserted this advertisement, " viz. ' Choice Pennsylvania Tobacco paper, to be sold by the publishers of this pa- " per, at the Heart and Crown: where may also be had the BVLLS or Indulgences " of the present pope *Urban* VIII. either by the single Bull, quire, or ream, at a " much cheaper rate than they can be purchased of the *French* or *Spanish* priests, " and yet will be warranted to be of the same advantage to the possessors.'

" These *Bulls*, or Indulgences of his holiness, were printed on the face of a small " sheet; several bales of them were taken in a Spanish ship captured by an English " cruizer, and sent into Boston during the war between England and France and " Spain, in 1748. I have one of them now in my possession. Fleet purchased a " very large quantity at a low price, and printed various editions of ballads on the " backs of them. One side of the sheet was blank, and the paper very good; one " Bull answered for two half-sheet ballads, or songs, such as ' Black-eyed Susan," " ' Handsome Harry'—' Teague's ramble to the camp,' &c. I have seen large " quantities of them which were thus worked up by Fleet."

*Ducalis*, exercised his vocation at Bracciano in the years 1621 to 1648. TCD.

BRACLARA, or *Brachara*, Braga, an ancient city, formerly belonging to Spain, but now in the kingdom of Portugal: it is the capital of a province, and an archbishop's see. Antonio notices printing here in 1563. But it has been recently discovered by Fr. Mendez, that Braga possesses much higher claims; since there is evidence of a *Breviary* bearing for imprint, *impressum in Augusta Bracharensi civitate, per magistrum Joannem Gherlinck Alemanum*, a. S. C. 1494. [Consult the additions to the treatise of F. Mendez, p. 426.]

*Bransberga, Brunsberga, Braunsperga*, or *Brunopolis*, Braunsberg, a seaport of Prussia, seated on the Passerage. A college of Jesuits, founded by cardinal Hosius after his return from the council of Trent, printed works here so early as 1601.

*Breda*, a city of Dutch Brabant.—1615.

*Bregogne*, qu. Bourgoin, a small town of France in Dauphiny? a small volume of *Poems* in the dialect of Burgundy bears this imprint, with the date 1738.

*Breidabolstad*, an inconsiderable place in the district of Snœfellsness, on the western coast of Iceland. It appears from "Henderson's Journal" that the printing-press first introduced into Iceland by bishop Areson, and set up by him at Holum about the year 1530, was subsequently for a short period erected here, previously to its being fixed a second time, with considerable improvements, at Holum by bishop Gudbrand Thorlakson. Henderson relates that "In 1562, Olaf Hialteson, the first Lutheran bishop of "Holum, published a small quarto volume called 'the Gudspialla "book,' which contains the Epistles and Gospels arranged in the "order according to which they were to be read in all the "churches of his diocese:—it was printed at Breidabolstad by "Ion Matthieson, the first printer in Iceland." Vol. II. p. 269.

*Brema*, Bremen, a well-known city of Lower Saxony. Printing was exercised in Bremen by Arnoldus Wessel in the year 1585: and, according to Le Long, a selection from the *Book of Psalms*, in Hebrew, Chaldee, Latin, and Greek, was printed here in 1614. The British museum contains a *New Testament*, in Bohemian, German, and Latin, executed at Bremen in 1616.

*Bresla, Breslavia*, see *Vratislavia*.

*Brest*, a seaport of the south of France, with an excellent har-

bour. A *Dictionary of the French and Breton tongues* was printed here about the middle of the XVIIth century.

*Brestia*, Brescz, or Brzescz, the chief town of Polesia, in the duchy of Lithuania, famous for a school or academy of Jews. The Bohemian brethren possessed a church and school here, and their great patron Nicholas Radzivil, palatine of Wilna, established a printing-press for them in the year 1559. In 1563 was published at Brescz the well-known Polish Bible of the Pinczovians, the expenses of which were defrayed by count Radzivil; who, after the books of the Old and New Testament had been translated from the original tongues by some learned men at Pinczow, sent to Cracow for a printer, Bernard Woiewodka, and caused him to print and publish the work, under his own superintendence. This was the first version of the Scriptures printed in the Polish language. Another version, by Simon Budnæus, was printed in 1572; and a third, of the New Testament only, by Martin Czechovicius, in 1577. Copies of the edition of 1563 are extremely rare. Two however are to be seen in Oxford; one in the Bodleian, the other in Christ Church library; and a third most beautiful copy adorns the royal library of George the Third, the title-page of which differs in some respects from those of the other two. A fourth copy in this country is in the possession of earl Spencer. There is a copy in the library of the imperial academy of sciences at St. Petersburg. Budnæus' edition of the Bible in 1572, equal, if not superior, in rarity to the Brzescz edition, may be found in the Zalewskian library at Warsaw. Masch, in his edition of the *Bibliotheca* of Le Long, assigns an earlier period to the introduction of typography into Brzescz; he cites a *Hebrew Pentateuch* executed here in the year 1546.

*Bridgetown*, the capital city of the island of Barbadoes. David Harry, a printer of Philadelphia, in 1730 introduced a press into this place; being the first established in the island of Barbadoes. In the next year a newspaper, *The Barbadoes Gazette*, began to be published.

*Briele*, a handsome and strong town of the Netherlands, on the north side of the island of East Voorn; memorable as the place where the Dutch confederates laid the foundation of their republic in the year 1572, also as being the birthplace of admiral Van Tromp. A work by Cornelius Cleyn upon the 66th Psalm bears this imprint, but it appears to be merely the place of publi-

cation, the book having been printed at Leyden: its date is 1772. (TCD.)

*Brigu*, Brieg, a city of Silesia, the capital of a principality, seated on the river Oder. 1689 is the date of the earliest Brieg book observed by me. A very fine copy of a *Bohemian Bible* printed here in 1745 may be seen in the Bodleian library. According to the catalogue of the library of the British and Foreign Bible Society, a *Polish New Testament* was printed here in 1708.

*Bristol*, in England. A sermon by Richard Towgood, 8°. 1643. TCD. News from the king's bath, by R. Pricket, 4°. 1645. TCD. "Certain observations on the new League or Covenant, "&c. with a copy of said Covenant, 4°. Bristoll, printed for Ri- "chard Harsell, and are to be sold by him in Bristoll, 1643." On the reverse is the licence of the bishop, "Imprimatur, Tho. "Bristol," dated Feb. 20. 1643. A copy of this piece is in Cashel library.

BRIXIA, Breschia, an ancient and populous city of Italy, the capital of Bresciano, and a bishop's see. 1473 appears to be the earliest known date occurring in any book here printed; and Morelli, in his catalogue of the Pinelli library, considers *a Latin version of Phalaris' Epistles*, executed by Thomas Ferrandus, as the earliest specimen of the Brescian press; nor does Panzer dispute his opinion. Petrus de Villâ, a priest, exercised the art in the same year, 1473: Henricus de Coloniâ, in 1474: Eustachius Gallicus, with twelve or fourteen others, amongst whom was Rabbi Gerson, one of the Soncino printers, followed within the period of the XVth century.

*Brookfield*, a considerable town of Worcester county in Massachusetts, North America. In 1794 Isaiah Thomas established a press here.

BRVGÆ, called in Spanish books *Brujas*, Bruges, a considerable city of the Netherlands, formerly the see of a bishop. The earliest dated book bearing the imprint of this city, is *Les dicts des philosophes*, printed by Colard Mansion in 1473. But it had been for some time known to the learned that a volume was in the possession of the celebrated M. Meerman at the Hague, which, by the rudeness of its execution, and other marks of high antiquity, seemed to claim for Bruges a much earlier acquaintance with the typographic art. At the sale of M. Meerman's most extensive and valuable library, in June 1824, this extraordinary vo-

lume was produced, and is thus described in the catalogue, (N°. 205 of the quartos in the first day's sale.) "C'est cy la coppie des "deux grans tableaus esquelx tout le contenu de ce livre est en "escript. qui sont atachiez au dehors du coeur de leglise notre "dame de terewane, au coste devers midi pour linstruction et "doctrine de tous chretiens et chretiennes de quelconque estat "quils soient laquelle doctrine et instruction fut composee en lu-"niversite de Paris, par tres Saige et tres discret Homme et "maistre en divinité. maistre Jehñ Jarson Chancelier de notre "dame de Paris. Bruges par Jean Brito (qui dit avoir inventé "l'art de l'imprimerie.) Sans date, charact. Goth. lettr. color." The "sage and discreet Jehn Jarson," mentioned above, is better known to the literary world as Johannes Gerson, (or more correctly, Jean Charlier, Gerson being a surname,) a celebrated professor of theology, and most voluminous writer; who was born in the diocese of Rheims in the year 1363, and died in 1429. This curious typographical morceau, which is a small quarto of about 50 or 60 pages, was sold for 505 guilders, (about £50 sterling,) and has very properly found its way to the royal library at Paris, from whence we may fairly expect a detailed and accurate description of it. In the mean time the reader may consult a long notice, unfavourable to its claims, in the *Dictionnaire Bibliographique* of La Serna Santander, vol. I. p. 353, &c.

BRVNNA, Brunn, or Brinn, an episcopal town of Moravia, capital of a Circle of the same name. A book entitled, *Agenda secundum chorum Olomucensem*, of the year 1486, is considered the earliest known specimen of the typography of this place.

*Brunonia*, *Brunsvicum*, or *Brunsviga*, Brunswick, a city of Lower Saxony.—1509.

*Brunsberga*, see *Bransberga*.

*Brunsfelsium*, qu?—1543.

*Bruntrutum*, Bruntruit, or Porentrui, a small town of Switzerland, in the canton of Berne: it was formerly the capital of the dominions of the bishop of Basle, and his principal place of residence. Printing was carried on here by Wilhelmus Darbellay in the year 1628.—Bodleian.

BRVXELLÆ, Brussels, a large, fine, and populous city of the Netherlands, lately the capital of Brabant. Printing appears to have found its way hither about 1474, in which year *a Latin version of some homilies of Chrysostom* was executed here. Lam-

binet, however, La Serna Santander, and Lichtenberger contend that this date is erroneous, and should be 1479: giving for the earliest Brussels book one entitled *Gnotosolitos, sive speculum conscientiarum*, which was printed 'per fratres vitæ communis,' a society of religious occupying a college or mansion called Nazareth on the island of S. Gery, in the year 1476.

*Bucharestium*, Bucharest, a large and rich town of Wallachia, containing about 80,000 inhabitants, the residence of the Hospodar, and the see of a Greek archbishop.

The art of printing was established in this city chiefly through the exertions of John Constantine Bassarabas the waywode, who supplied it most liberally with Greek, Wallachian, Russian, Bulgarian, Arabic, and Turkish types. An *Arabic Bible*, edited by the patriarch of the Melchites, was printed here in 1700: but Masch, in his edition of Le Long, observes, that the volume has not yet been sufficiently described, if seen at all in these western parts of Europe; and Schnurrer, in his *Bibliotheca Arabica*, expresses strong doubts of its existence. The Bodleian library contains a copy of a very handsome volume, comprising upwards of 1200 pages in folio, executed at Bucharest in 1715, namely *Dositheus' History of the Patriarchs of Jerusalem*, which was printed at the expense of the convent of the Holy Sepulchre, and was ordered by the patriarch Chrysanthes to be gratuitously distributed to the godly. In archbishop Marsh's library at Dublin is preserved a very handsome volume, comprising a work of the same *Dositheus* and another of *Meletius Syriga*, against Cyrillus Lucaris and the tenets of Calvin, printed here in 1690: it is a folio, consisting of upwards of 500 pages, both the paper and presswork of which are very creditable.

Alter, in the preface to his edition of the *New Testament*, (2 tom. 8vo. *Viennæ*, 1787,) mentions a *Wallachian Bible* printed at Bucharest in the year 1688; a copy of which is said to be in the famous biblical collection of the duke of Wirtemburg at Stutgard. The same book is spoken of by Henderson, in his "Biblical researches in Russia;" except that he gives the date 1668, instead of 1688.—At the present day there is a printing-press in the Metropolitan Monastery at Bucharest, expressly devoted to the printing of religious books in the Wallachian language.

According to Schnurrer, *The Book of Psalms in Arabic* was

executed here in the year 1747, with a preface by Sylvester then patriarch of Antioch, who there states that, with a view of instructing the Christian youths in the knowledge of the holy Scriptures, he had established a printing-office at Bucharest, at which he had begun by printing *Missals* and such sort of books, from which he had proceeded to this edition of the *Psalter*, promising to go on with other publications as time and opportunity might serve..

BVDA, Buda, or Offen, a handsome city, the capital of Lower Hungary, seated on the Danube, over which is thrown a bridge of boats joining this city to Pesth: it was formerly possessed of an university, which was transferred to Pesth on the first of April, 1784. Only two books are certainly known to have been printed at Buda in the XVth century; viz. *Chronica Hungarorum*, dated 1473, and *Basilius de legendis poetis*, without date, probably printed before the former; both are exceedingly rare. It is believed that the printer, Andrew Hess, was sent for out of Italy by king Matthias, for the express purpose of erecting this establishment; from which however, as far as we know at the present day, no important result ensued.

*Budinga*, Budingen, a town of Germany, in Wetteravia.—1727. Bodl.

*Budissina*, *Baudissa*, Budisia, Bautzen, the capital of Upper Lusatia. The art of printing was introduced into this town by Nicolaus Wolrab, so early as the year 1550. The first book of which I have observed a notice is of the year 1556; but I have *met* with none anterior to 1571. (Marsh's library.)

*Buenos Ayres*, a large, fine, and commercial city of South America, situated on the river La Plata, formerly the capital of the province and viceroyalty of Buenos Ayres, *now* capital of "the "Republic of United Provinces of Rio de la Plata." It possesses an university, founded in the year 1821. It is thought to contain near 75,000 inhabitants. The art of printing was introduced into this city at least so early as 1789, a book of which date I have seen, professing to have been executed "en la real Im-"prenta de los Niños expositos." The most distinguished work here published is that of dean Fernes, 3 vols. 4to. 1816. "En-"sayo de la historia civil del Paraguay, Buenos Ayres, y Tarcu-"mon." It now possesses four printing-offices.

*Buetzovium*, Butzow, a town of Lower Saxony.—1762. (Bodl.)

*Bullio*, Bouillon, a town of the Netherlands, in Luxemburg. —1765, (Bodl.)

*Burders Point*, a missionary station in the north eastern part of the island of Otaheite. A printing-establishment appears to have been formed here about the year 1821. (See also the article *Tahiti*.)

*Burdigala*, Bourdeaux, a large, ancient, and opulent city of France, seated on the river Garonne; the chief town of a department, and see of an archbishop. It possesses an university, which was founded in 1441.

According to Panzer, typography was exercised here so early as the year 1529 by Jean Guyart, but he appears to have seen no more than one book.

In books printed in the Biscayan dialect, Bourdeaux (I believe) is called *Bordelen*.

BVRGDORFIVM, Burgdorf, a town of Switzerland, in the canton of Berne, according to the opinion of Panzer. [otherwise Burgdorff a small town of Hanover, lying on the river Owe, between Hanover and Zell.] Two books, each dated 1475, namely, *Jacobus de Clusa de apparitionibus*, and the *Legenda S. Wolfgangi*, are the only known specimens of this place during the XVth century. The former of them may be seen in the collection of earl Spencer.

BVRGI, or BRAVVM BVRGI, Burgos, a large city of Spain, capital of Old Castile, and an archbishop's see. The earliest authenticated specimen of Burgos typography is *Andreæ Guterrii Cetasiani opus grammaticale*, printed by Fridericus de Basilea, in 1485: a copy of which rare book is in the Royal library of Madrid. Mendez names and notices about 20 Burgos books of the XVth century, amongst which is a *History of Merlin and his prophecies* (in Spanish) of the year 1498, upon the contents and rarity of which he much enlarges. The Royal library of Madrid had recently obtained this morçeau.

*Burgus*, or *Burgus Sebusianorum*, Bourg en Bresse, a town of France, chief of the modern department de l'Ain. Typography was practised at this town in 1628. A book entitled, *La chasteté recompensée, ou l'histoire de sept pucelles doctes et scavantes*, 8vo. 1643, bears for imprint *A Bourg en Bresse*: and there is an edition of *Cicero de Natura Deorum* executed here in the year 1648.

*Burlington*, the capital city of New Jersey in North America. Isaac Collins a printer from Philadelphia, was the first who permanently set up a press here, in the year 1770. Yet some printing had been occasionally done at Burlington for the government, even so early as 1727: and in 1765, Parker who was established as a printer at Woodbridge, removed his apparatus thence to Burlington solely for the purpose of working off Smith's history of New Jersey, an octavo of 570 pages; which having finished, he forthwith repaired to his old abode.

BVSCVM-DVCIS, SYLVA-DVCIS, or SYLVA DVCALIS, Bois-le-Duc, called by the Dutch Hertogenbosch, a large and strong town of Dutch Brabant. Printing appears to have been carried on here in 1484; in which year a book, called *Dat boeck van Tondalus vysioen*, was executed by an unknown printer. Panzer knew of only four books printed at this town during the XVth century.

*Buxovilla*, qu?—1790.

## C.

CABELIA, or CABELIVM, Chablitz, or Chablies, a small town of France, on the borders of Champagne; more noted (as Santander drily remarks) for wine than for typography. A single specimen of printing done here in the XVth century was known to Panzer, namely, *Le livre des bonnes mœurs, par Jacques Le Grant*, printed in 1478, by Pierre Le Rouge, who ten years afterwards exercised the art at Paris. A second, by the same printer in the year 1483, namely, *Breviarium Antissiodorense*, 2 tom. 8vo. is cited by M. Van Praet, who states that a copy of this rare book *on vellum* is preserved in the Royal library of Paris.

*Cabillonum*, Chalons sur Saone, an ancient city of France, in Burgundy, on the right bank of the river Saone.—1654.

*Caceres*, an ancient town of Spanish Estremadura. Mendez observes that the art of printing was exercised in this town, but leaves us without any farther information on the subject.

CADOMVM, Caen, a considerable town of France, capital of Lower Normandy, with a celebrated university founded by Charles VII. in 1418. Printing appears to have been practised here in the XVth century, but the only remains of this early introduction of the art are found in an edition of *Horace's Epistles*,

printed by Jacobus Ferrandus, and Egidius Quijone, in the year 1480, a copy of which edition, upon vellum, is in the library of earl Spencer.

*Cadurcum*, or *Divona Cadurci*, Cahors, an episcopal city of France, with an university.—1617.

*Caerffyrthin*, the Welsh name of Caermarthen.—1728.

*Caerfrangon*, the Welsh name of Worcester.

*Caer-Graunt*, the Welsh name of Cambridge.

*Caer-Ludd*, the Welsh name of London.

CÆSAR AVGVSTA, or ZARAGOSA, Saragossa, or Çaragoça, an ancient and fine city of Spain, the capital of Arragon: it is the see of an archbishop, and has an university founded in 1474. Saragossa was among the earliest towns of Spain which received the typographic art; since, according to the Spanish bibliographers Caballero and Mendez, an edition of the *Manipulus Curatorum* was executed here in 1475, in 4to. or small folio. Mendez observes that this is one of the rarest productions of Spain, but that a copy of it exists in the Royal library of Madrid. The same author describes a very rare work entitled *Declaratio missæ*, which appears to have been the second offspring of this press, and bears the date of 1478. The printer of the first was *Mathæus Flandrus*, who was succeeded by Paulus de Hurus in 1485, &c. A considerable number of books were printed at Saragossa before the close of the XVth century.

*Cæsena*, Cesena, a town of Italy in Romagna.—1525.

*Cætobris*, see *Sætobris*.

*Calamata*, (the ancient *Theramenæ*,) a populous town of the Morea.

A political journal called *The Hellenic trumpet*, was lately printed here, but is now (1822) issued at Corinth.

*Calaris*, Cagliari, or Caller, the capital of the island of Sardinia: it is a very ancient town, the residence of the viceroy, and the see of an archbishop, and possesses an university, founded in 1606, and restored in 1763.

It is said that the first book printed in Sardinia is a Spanish work of *Don Juan Coloma*, which was published in this town by Vincentio Sembenino, in the year 1576. A copy of this curious volume was in the rich Spanish collection of D. J. A. Conde, sold in London in 1824.

The earliest Cagliari book which I have met with is a work by

Jerome Fernandez, inquisitor general of Sardinia, printed here in 1628. This book is in Trinity college, Dublin.

*Calceata*, Calzada, or San Domingo de Calzada, a small town of Spain in Old Castile, which was formerly a bishop's see. Mendez informs us that typography was practised at Calzada, but when, or by whom, he has left us wholly uninformed.

*Calcutta*, a large and flourishing city of Bengal, the capital of all the British dominions in Hindostan. It is seated on the Hoogly river, (a branch of the Ganges,) and was originally founded as a factory by the English in the year 1690.

I have not ascertained the exact period at which typography was introduced into this city. The earliest books of which I have found notices are the following: *A Calendar for the year* 1778: the same for 1780: *Balfour's forms of Herkern*, 4to. 1781: and *Wilkins' translation of a royal Hindu grant*, 4to. 1781. These appear to have been printed from types prepared by Mr. Charles Wilkins. In the year 1797 Calcutta possessed a type foundry: and before the close of that century the art of printing began to flourish in its vicinity, namely, at Fort William and at Serampore.

*Caldoriana Societas*, qu? at Basle or Geneva? An edition of *Calepine's Lexicon*, fol. 1609, bears for imprint *sumptibus Caldorianæ Societatis*. [See under Villa San Vincentiana.]

*Caletum*, Calais, a well-known sea-port of the north of France. The earliest specimen of Calais printing yet observed by me is an English *Manuall of Prayers*, 12mo. printed in 1599.

*Calissium*, Kalisz, a very ancient city of Greater Poland, in which was a magnificent and well-filled college of Jesuits. In this college a printing-press was established about the end of the XVIth, or beginning of the XVIIth century; and the earliest book which Hoffman had seen from hence was dated 1606.

CALLIVM, Cagli, a small town of Italy, in the duchy of Urbino.

Until the time of Panzer it was scarcely known to bibliographers that any printing had been executed at Cagli in the XVth century. Literary research, however, has of late years discovered four books printed here, the earliest of which is *Maphæus Vegius de Morte Astyanactis*, 4to. printed by Robertus de Fano and Bernardinus de Bergomo, in 1475. Two, of the year 1476, appeared in the Pinelli library. The Cagli books are very

rare, although the printers speak of having executed several others besides those now known: *plura opera cum hoc impressere Callii.* None however have come to light of a later date than 1476.

*Calmaria*, Calmar, or Calmarsund, a seaport of Sweden, in the province of Smaland: it is a bishop's see.

A press was established here by bishop Jonas Rothovius, about the year 1620, as is testified by some books of that year still extant. The printer of them was Christopher Gyntherus, who in 1635 removed himself and his press to Linköping.

*Caltaniosetta*, or Calatanisseta, a small town of Sicily, in the Val di Noto, 27 miles distant from Girgenti.

A Treatise on agricultural subjects, by *M. Sanfilippo*, is said to have been printed here in 1822.

CAMBERIACVM, see CHAMBERIVM.

*Cambridge*, a large town in Middlesex county, in the colony of Massachusetts, North America.

As this settlement was the cradle of the art of printing throughout the greater part of the vast continent of North America, and many volumes of considerable interest have issued from its presses, the reader will perhaps be gratified with the following detailed account, taken from *Thomas's history of printing;* Thomas himself being a native of that colony, and having investigated the history of its early typography with considerable care.

" The founders of the colony of Massachusetts consisted of " but a small number of persons, who arrived at the town of Salem " in 1628; a few more joined them in 1629: and governor Win- " throp, with the addition of 1500 settlers, arrived in 1630. " These last landed at the place since called Charlestown, oppo- " site to Boston, where they pitched their tents, and built a few " huts for shelter. In 1631, they began to settle Cambridge, " four miles from the place where they first landed. They also " began a settlement on the identical spot where Boston now " stands. In 1638, they built an academy at Cambridge, which " in process of time was increased to a college: and in the autumn " of the same year, they opened a printing-house in that place. " In January 1639, printing was first performed in that part of " North America which extends from the gulf of Mexico to the " Frozen Ocean.

" For this press our country is chiefly indebted to the rev. Mr.

" Glover, a nonconformist minister, who possessed a considerable " estate, and had left his native country with a determination to " settle among his friends, who had emigrated to Massachusetts; " because in this wilderness he could freely enjoy with them those " opinions which were not countenanced by the government and " a majority of the people in England.

" Another press, with types, and another printer, were in 1660 " sent over from England by the corporation for propagating the " gospel among the Indians in New England. This press, &c. " was designed solely for the purpose of printing the Bible, and " other books in the Indian language[f]. On their arrival they " were carried to Cambridge, and employed in the printing-house " already established in that place.

" Notwithstanding printing continued to be performed in Cam- " bridge, from a variety of causes it happened that many original " works were sent from New England, Massachusetts in parti- " cular, to London to be printed. Among these causes the prin- " cipal were, first, the press at Cambridge had generally full em- " ployment; secondly, the printing done there was executed in " an inferior style; and thirdly, many works on controverted " points of religion were not allowed to be printed in this coun- " try. Hence it happened, that for more than eighty years after " printing was first practised in the colony, manuscripts were oc- " casionally sent to England for publication.

" The fathers of Massachusetts kept a watchful eye on the " press; and, in neither a religious nor civil point of view, were " they disposed to give it much liberty. Both the civil and ec- " clesiastical rulers were fearful that if it was not under whole- " some restraints, contentions and heresies would arise among the " people. In 1662 the government of Massachusetts appointed " licensers of the press; and afterwards, in 1664, passed a law " that 'no printing should be allowed in any town within the " jurisdiction, except in Cambridge'—nor should any thing be " printed there but what the government permitted through the

[f] *The Bible* accordingly was finished at this press by Green and Johnson, in the year 1663, in small quarto. To it were added the New Testament, dated 1661, and *the Psalms in metre* (in the same language) with musical notes. This book is not uncommon in England, being found in most of our public libraries, and also in several private collections. It met with considerable encouragement, and was dedicated to king Charles the Second. A second edition, revised by Mr. Eliot and Mr. Cotton, was published in 1685.

" agency of those persons who were empowered for the purpose. " Offenders against this regulation were to forfeit their presses " to the country, and to be disfranchised of the privilege of print- " ing thereafter. In a short time, this law was so far repealed, " as to permit the use of a press at Boston, and a person was " authorized to conduct it; subject, however, to the licensers who " were appointed for the purpose of inspecting it.

" For several years preceding the year 1730, the government " of Massachusetts had been less rigid than formerly; and, after " that period, I do not find that any officer is mentioned as hav- " ing a particular control over the press. For a long time, how- " ever, the press appeared to be under greater restrictions here " than in England; that is, till towards the close of the seven- " teenth century.

" Except in Massachusetts, no presses were set up in the colo- " nies till near the close of the XVIIth century.

" Till the year 1760, it appears that more books were printed " in Massachusetts annually, than in any of the other colonies; " and before 1740, more printing was done there than in all the " other colonies. After 1760, the quantum of printing done in " Boston and Philadelphia was nearly equal, till the commence- " ment of the war. New York produced some octavo and duo- " decimo volumes. The presses of Connecticut were not idle: " they furnished pamphlets on various subjects, and some small " volumes. Some books were handsomely printed in Virginia " and Maryland; and folio volumes of laws, and a few octavos " and duodecimos, on religion, history, and politics, issued from " the presses of Carolina, Rhode Island, New Hampshire, &c.

" Before 1775, printing was confined to the capitals of the co- " lonies; but the war occasioned the dispersion of presses, and " many were set up in towns that were remote. After the esta- " blishment of our independence by the peace of 1783, presses " multiplied very fast, not only in seaports, but in all the princi- " pal inland towns and villages; and it may now be said, that in " the United States there are more presses employed than in any " other part of the globe containing the same number of inha- " bitants. The major part of these presses is used in printing " newspapers: but newspapers form not the only branch of print- " ing which has increased. Bibles of all the various sizes, dic- " tionaries in English and Latin, Greek lexicons, most of the

" Greek and Latin classics which are used in the country, nu-
" merous original works, as well as the republication of various
" European books of history, divinity, law, physic, philosophy,
" &c. in volumes of various magnitudes, now find their way
" through the presses of the United States.

" Paper-mills were erected in Pennsylvania many years before
" the revolution. There were several in New England, and two
" or three in New York. About the year 1730, an enterprising
" bookseller in Boston, having petitioned for, and received some
" aid from the legislature of Massachusetts, erected a paper-mill,
" which was the first set up in that colony. Since 1775, paper-
" mills have increased rapidly, and paper is now, I believe, ma-
" nufactured in all parts of the Union."

The first printer who exercised the art in this part of America was Stephen Daye, who was born in London, and was supposed to be a descendant of John Daye, an eminent English printer in the preceding century. He was the person whom Mr. Glover engaged to come to New England and conduct the press; which having prepared and erected, by the direction of the magistrates and elders, he began business in the month of January 1639.

The earliest productions of his press were *The Freeman's Oath*, and an *Almanac*, both in 1639; and the first *book*, properly so called, was, *The Psalms in metre, translated for the use of the saints, especially in New England*, dated 1640. This book is so very rare that Thomas could only find one copy of it in America, and that wanted the title-page. It so happens, however, that a perfect copy of it may be seen in the Bodleian library: of which copy I have given a description in the " List of Editions " of the English Bible," &c.

Daye appears to have given up the business of the printing-office to Samuel Green about the close of the year 1648 or beginning of 1649; but continued to reside at Cambridge, where he died on the 22d of December 1668. Thomas observes, that he had been able to find but few of the books printed by Daye, and in no one of these was his name to be found. He gives a list of thirteen pieces executed by this printer between the years 1639 and 1649, among which are the Laws of the Colony, and two editions of the Psalms in metre. Altogether, his workmanship seems to have been but indifferent.

His successor in business, Samuel Green, one of the first set-

tlers, prosecuted it extensively and with success. Under the auspices of the college and of the London corporation for propagating Christianity among the Indians, he undertook and completed more than one edition of the Scriptures, the Psalter, a Catechism, with other books in the Indian language, in the years 1653, &c. an ample and interesting account of which is given by Thomas, (in vol. i. p. 235—263.) together with a list of 95 pieces, dated 1649—1692, proceeding from his press. We are told that no printing was done at Cambridge after Green's decease, on Jan. 1st, 1702; the press had been established there sixty years, during fifty of which Green, under government, was the manager and conductor of it. Thomas adds, "Soon after "his decease, the printing materials were removed from Cam- "bridge, and probably sold. It does not appear that the corpo- "ration of the college owned any types after this time, till about "the year 1718, when Mr. Thomas Hollis, of London, a great "benefactor to the college, among other gifts presented to the "university a fount, or cast, of Hebrew, and another of Greek "types, both of which were of the size of Long Primer. The "Greek was not used until 1761, when the government of the "college had a work printed, entitled *Pietas et gratulatio collegii* "*Cantabrigiensis apud Novanglos*, dedicated to king George "the Third, on his accession to the throne; two of these poetical "essays being written in Greek, called these types into use. They "were never used but at that time, and were, in January 1764, "destroyed by the fire that consumed Harvard hall, one of the "college buildings in which the types and college library were "deposited: the cast of Hebrew escaped, having been sent to "Boston some time before, to print professor Sewall's Hebrew "Grammar."

Green left a large family behind him, and his descendants continued to exercise the business of printers at Boston, until the commencement of the revolution in 1775.

*Cameracum*, Cambrai, a large, strong, and manufacturing town of French Flanders, seated on the Scheld. It is an archbishop's see, and was formerly the capital of a province.

I am uncertain as to the introduction of printing into this town; and there appears to be some confusion between the names Cameracum, Camberium, and Chamberium. However it was exercised at Cambrai unquestionably in the year 1601.

*Camerinum*, Camerino, an archiepiscopal city of Italy.—1575.

*Çamora*, see *Zamora*.

*Campi*, Campen, a town of the Dutch Netherlands. Printing was carried on in it by Wilhelmus Bernhardi in the year 1599.—(Marsh's library.)

*Campidunum*, or *Campidona*, Kempten, a town of Suabia, on the Iller. A curious genealogical work by *Albizius*, printed here in 1610, is preserved in the Bodleian library.

*Canicopolis*, see *Kilkennia*.

*Cantabrigia*, Cambridge, (in Welsh books *Caer-Graunt*,) an ancient and renowned university of England. It is not exactly ascertained at what period the art of printing was introduced into Cambridge, but I believe that the earliest dated volume at present known is Linacer's Latin version of *Galenus de Temperamentis*, printed by John Siberch in 1521. Of this work the Bodleian library contains an exquisite specimen printed upon vellum, in the original binding, having the royal arms impressed on the sides; being the identical copy which Linacer presented to king Henry VIII. Henry gave it to bishop Tonstall; from whom, passing through various hands, it came at length into the possession of Thomas Clayton, master of Pembroke college, and regius professor of physic in the university of Oxford, who gave it to the Bodleian library in the year 1634. Herbert, who describes this copy, justly observes that the place of printing, which is stated at the foot of the title-page in the copies printed on paper, is omitted in this. But it occurs at the end, at the bottom of fol. 74. In the last sheet of this copy there is an irregularity, arising from the misplacing of the pages during the passing of the volume through the press.

*Canterbury*, an ancient metropolitical city of England, chief of the county of Kent. The art of printing appears to have been first exercised here about the close of the reign of Henry VIII. John Mychell is the only printer whose name is recorded, and his first dated book, as given by Herbert, is of the year 1549. Not more than eleven or twelve of these early Canterbury books are known, nor do I remember to have seen any others of a date earlier than 1687.

*Canthurium*, qu?—1677.

*Cape François*, a city and seaport of Hispaniola, which was the capital of the western or French part of that island, until the

revolutionary disturbances of the year 1791, &c. Thomas affirms, that " there was a printing-house at Cape François, long before " that town was destroyed by the negroes when they revolted."

*Cape Town*, chief town of the settlement of the Cape of Good Hope; which has been permanently occupied by the British since the year 1806. Printing has for some years past been exercised in this colony, although the first printing-press and materials sent out by the British Missionary Society (in 1806) were unfortunately lost at sea. Among other publications, a *Cape Town Gazette* is now regularly issued in monthly numbers; and a second Gazette in the Dutch language, called ' the South African com- ' mercial Advertiser.'

*Capua*, Capua, a celebrated city of Naples, and an archbishop's see. A book, called *Breviarium Capuanum*, was supposed, by P. Marchand and others, to have been printed at this city in 1489: but Panzer, on the authority of Giustiniani, pronounces that no press was established at Capua during the XVth century, and conjectures that the *Breviary* was executed at Naples.

*Caraccas*, or Santiago de Leon de Caraccas, a large city of Terra Firma in South America, founded by the Spaniards in the year 1567: it is the capital of the province of Caraccas, (or Republic of Venezuela) and the see of an archbishop.

The following notice of the typography of this city we owe to the inquiries of the baron Humboldt: " When we remember, that " in the United States of North America newspapers are published " in small towns not exceeding three thousand inhabitants, we may " be surprised to learn, that Caraccas, with a population of forty " or fifty thousand souls, possessed no printing-office before 1806; " for we cannot give this name to the presses, which served only " from year to year to print a few pages of an Almanack, or the " pastoral letter of a bishop.

" A Frenchman, M. Delpeche, allied to one of the most re- " spectable families in the country, has the merit of having first " established a printing-office at Caraccas. It appears sufficiently " extraordinary in modern times, to see an establishment of this " kind, affording the greatest means of communication between " men, follow, and not precede, a political revolution." Personal Narrative of Travels, vol. iii. book 4, chap. 13.

It is in the recollection of many of my readers, that on the 26th of March in the year 1812, the then flourishing city of Caraccas

experienced one of the most awful visitations recorded in history, by an earthquake, which in less than the space of a single minute levelled nearly the entire city with the ground, and buried from nine to ten thousand of the inhabitants beneath the fallen ruins!

Since that period an university has been founded at Caraccas; and in 1826 four newspapers were regularly published in the city.

*Carantonus*, or *Carentonium*, Charenton, a town of France, near Paris.—1627. *A French New Testament* was printed here in 1643. A satirical piece by *Andrus Schioppius*, bears for imprint, *In Ponte Charentonio, apud Joannem Molitorem.* Whether printed at Charenton I cannot say. (TCD.)

*Carcassona*, Carcassonne, a city of France, seated on the Aube, formerly a bishop's see. Panzer notices a single volume printed here in 1517.

CARMAGNOLA, a fortified town of Piedmont, in the marquisate of Saluzzo, seated near the Po. A work entitled, *Facini Tibergæ in Alexandrum de Villâ Dei enarratio*, executed by an unnamed printer, in 1497, is the only specimen of the practice of the art in this city during the XVth century, which was known to Panzer; nor was he acquainted with more than one work printed here during the early part of the XVIth century: this single production bears date 1522. I have seen no Carmagnola book anterior to 1589.

*Carnota;* Antonio, (tom. i. p. 201,) mentions a work printed *typis Antⁱ Alvarez in conventu de Carnotâ*, 1627. I believe the place to be in Portugal.

*Carnutum*, Chartres, an ancient and considerable town of France, seated on the river Eure. Printing was carried on here in the year 1622. Indeed, a satirical work published by *N. Turlupinus*, bears the imprint *Carnuti*, with the date 1592; but I am not sure that it is really a production of this town.

*Carolopolis*, Charleville, a neat town of France, in Champagne, on the river Maese. Printing was exercised here in 1613.

The town of *Compiegne* also bore the name of Carolopolis.

*Carolsruha*, Carlsruhe, a town of Suabia. Peignot mentions a rare and very valuable work on Finance, by Claude Dupin, printed here (but only 12 or 15 copies) in the year 1745.

CARPENTORATVM, Carpentras, a town of France, seated on the Auson, formerly a bishop's see. It has been urged that a

work was printed here in the year 1494; but Panzer silently adopts the correction of Mercier, who supposes 1494 to be the date, not of the printing, but of the composition of the book.

*Carpum*, Carpi, a small town of Italy, in the duchy of Modena, the see of a bishop. It appears from Panzer that printing was carried on here so early as 1506.

*Carthagena*, a large city of South America, formerly capital of the province of Carthagena, in the Spanish kingdom of New Granada.

I have not ascertained the introduction of the art of printing. In 1824 two newspapers were regularly published in the town.

CASALE MAIOR, Casal-Maggiore, a small town of Italy, in the duchy of Milan, about twenty miles S. E. of Cremona. The Hebrew printers of Soncino finished here in 1486 an edition of the *Machazor*, or *Compendium of Prayers*, which they had begun at Soncino. This is the only book from Casal-Maggiore which was known to Panzer, whose researches extend to the year 1536; nor do I remember to have met with any other specimen of its typography until 1581.

CASALE S. EVAXII, Casal di S. Vaso, a populous town of Italy, seated on the Po, formerly the capital of Montferrat, and a bishop's see. It has been discovered within a few years that the art of printing was practised in this town so early as the XVth century; and an edition of *Ovid's Epistles* is produced by Panzer from Saxius's *Historia Litteraria*, which bears for imprint, *In loco Casalis S. Evaxii, anno* 1481. The printer's name is *Gulielmus de Canepa-novâ, de Campanilibus de Sancto Salvatore.* This very rare book is the only specimen of the XVth century known. A book of the date 1542 bears the imprint at greater length, *Casale di Monferrato.*

*Casanum*, see *Kasanum.*

*Caseres*, a town of France, seated on the river Garonne, near Toulouse.—1703.

*Casinas Monasterium Benedictinorum*, or *Mons Cassinus*, Monte Cassino, a celebrated Benedictine monastery, founded by St. Benedict himself, who is related to have passed the latter years of his life, and to have died and been entombed, within it. It is situated near a mountain and town which bear the same name, in the Neapolitan territory; but the town has fallen to decay, and

S. Germano has arisen on its ruins. Printing was carried on here in 1740 and 1768.

CASSELA, or CASELÆ, Caselle, a considerable town of the Sardinian states, in Piedmont, distant six miles from Turin. Typography appears to have been exercised here during a short period of the XVth century; and we still possess a work entitled *Hieronymi vitæ Sanctorum patrum*, executed in 1475, by Johannes Fabri, who both previously and afterwards worked as a printer in Turin. One more book only is given to Caselle by Panzer, but upon very slight authority.

There being some doubt what town was intended by the imprint *Casellarum oppidum*, Prosper Marchand politely assigns the book to the city of Cashel in Ireland! a city, in which, after a lapse of three hundred years, there is not at this day more than one single printing-press: and in which *no book* has ever yet been printed. Santander at first decided that Casole in Tuscany was the place designated; but afterwards yielded to the suggestion of De Rossi that it signified Caselle in Piedmont.

*Cassellæ*, Cassel, a large and handsome town of Germany, capital of the electorate of Hesse Cassel: it possesses a college founded by the elector Maurice in 15 . I have seen no book printed here previously to 1599, unless one mentioned by Panzer, (in vol. vi.) *Ambrosii Catharini dialogus contra Lutherum*, dated 1524, was executed at this town.

*Cassovia*, or *Kassa*, Caschau, an old and strong town, the metropolis of Upper Hungary.—1620.

*Castelfranco*, a small town of Italy in the States of the Church, on the road leading from Modena to Bologna. A work of *Apostolo Zeno* was executed here in the year 1761.—(Pinelli.)

*Castellona*, Castellane, a town of France, in Provence.—1678. (Bodl. TCD.)

*Castelnaudary*, a populous town of France, in Upper Languedoc.—1829.

*Castra*, Castres, a large and populous town of France, in Languedoc, containing about 16,000 inhabitants. Jean Viala exercised printing here in the year 1626.

*Castrum Cortesium*, probably some castle in Italy, so named from *Paulus Cortesius*, whose work *De Cardinalatu*, executed in 1510, bears this imprint: a splendid copy of this publication,

printed on large paper, was in the Pinelli library. No other book from this place is known.

*Casurgis*, see *Praga*.

*Catalaunum*, Chalons sur Marne, a considerable city of France, formerly the chief place of Champagne, and a bishop's see.—1601.

*Catana*, Catania, an episcopal city with an university, in Sicily. Printing was carried on here at least so early as 1636, in which year a work by *Carrera* was executed at Catania. (Pinelli library.)

*Catuapolis* appears to be another name for *Douay*. In the library of Trinity College, Dublin, there is a work entitled, *The whetstone of reproof;* [it is a reply to Sir Humphrey Linde's 'Safe way,'] *by T. T. Sacristan and Catholike Roman*, 12mo. 1632, which bears for imprint *Catuapoli apud viduam Marci Wyonis*. Mark Wyon was a printer of Douay, and his widow continued to reside in that town at the sign of the 'Golden Phœnix,' until the year 1640 at least, in which year she was the publisher of *A Disputation of the Church, by E. S. F.* 2 vols. 12mo.

*Cecerræ*, or *Secerræ*, or *Cervaria Lacetanorum*, Cervera, a town of Spain, in Catalonia.—1750.—(Bodl.)

*Cella*, Zell, a large and strong town of Lower Saxony, in the principality of Luneburg. Another, of the same name, seated in the vale of Hammersbach.—1759.

*Cellæ*, Selles, a town of France, on the river Cher.—1618.

*Cenomani*, or *Cenomanum*, called also *Vindinum* and *Subdinnum*, Le Mans, a considerable city of France, formerly the capital of Lower Maine, and a bishop's see. Typography was exercised at Le Mans so early as 1546 by Denis Gaigeot, who in that year printed a *Missale Cenomanense*, in folio, a copy of which is in the royal library of Paris.

*Centum*, Cento, a city of Italy near Ferrara. A work entitled *Vocabolario &c. de la lingua Volgare, d'Alberto Acharisio*, printed here in the house of the author, in 1543, is in the Bodleian library: and is the only specimen of Cento typography which I remember to have seen.

*Cephalœdis*, or *Cephalodium*, Cefalu, a seaport on the north of Sicily, a town of considerable trade, and the see of an archbishop. A treatise by *Vittorio Siri*, printed here in 1641, is preserved in the Bodleian library.

*Cervaria*, see *Cecerræ*.

*Cervicornus*. Eucharius Cervicornus, a printer, &c.—1536.

*Ceuta*, in Africa. A newspaper in the Spanish language has been published at Ceuta for the last ten or twelve years.

CHAMBERIVM, or CAMBERIACVM, Chambery, a large and populous town, the capital of Savoy. The earliest of the three books known to have been printed here in the XVth century, *Le livre de Baudoyn, comte de Flandres, &c.* bears the date 1484.

*Chanteloup*, a country seat in the neighbourhood of Paris, formerly belonging to the duc de Choiseul, minister of state to Louis XV. of France. The duke established here a printing press for his amusement, at which he caused a volume of *Memoirs of himself* to be struck off under his own personal inspection, in the year 1778. A single copy of this curious volume having by accident gotten abroad, it was reprinted by a bookseller at Paris in the year 1790.

*La Charité*, a town of France seated on the left bank of the Loire, near Nevers. It took its name from the charities exercised by some monks of Clugny, who possessed a large and wealthy establishment there, the prior of which was lord of the town. Printing was exercised here in 1711.

*Charleston*, a town of Massachusetts, chief of Middlesex County, North America. Thomas mentions that printing was carried on here in 1785, in which year a newspaper began to be published in Charleston.

*Charlestown*, a beautiful city, the metropolis of the state of South Carolina, North America. A printing-house was opened here, in consequence of a liberal offer made by the government, by Eleazar Phillips, of Boston, in the year 1730; and, except in this city, there was no printing throughout the whole province, previously to the revolution.

*Chartreuse*, (La grande,) a celebrated convent, chief of the whole order of Carthusians, situate on the Guyer, within five leagues of Grenoble, in Dauphiné. In the year 1697, a work was secretly printed within this convent, entitled, *Explication de quelques endroits des anciens Statutes de l'ordre des Chartreux, avec des eclaircissemens donnez sur le sujet d'un libelle qui a été composé contre l'ordre, et qui s'est divulgué secrettement.* It was written by the general of the order, in answer to some remarks of the abbé la Trappe. The distribution of this volume was so guarded, that even of the Carthusians themselves few ever saw it: a copy being sent to the superior of each house, which he

was directed not to communicate. See a farther notice in the *Bibliothèque critique* of Saintjore, tom. i. p. 478.

*Chateau-fort*, a small town of France, in the department of the Seine and Oise.—1787.

*Chatillon sur Seine*, a town of France in the mountainous part of Burgundy (*now* the department *Côte d'or*), divided by the river Seine. Printing is now carried on at Chatillon in a superior style, by C. Cornillac, who in 1825 executed a very handsome edition of *Bergmann's travels amongst the Calmucs*, translated into French.

*Chaumont en Bassigny*, a considerable manufacturing city of France, situate on a mountain near the river Marne. Printing was carried on here, by Quentin Mareschal, in the year 1598.—(Bodl.)

*Chemnitium*, Chemnitz, a town of Upper Saxony.—1691.

*Cherium*, Chieri, or Quiers, a town of Piedmont, distant six miles from Turin.—1607.

*Chesroan*, *Kesroan*, or *Chaswan mons*, is the name of a mountainous district in the immediate neighbourhood of the great chain of Mount Libanus in Syria, in the pachalic of Tripoli or Acre. Among the convents with which this district abounds, is one distinguished from the rest, called *Marhanna*, or *The Convent of St. John the Baptist de Shoair:* it is seated on a steep rock upon the southern side of the Kesroan, nearly opposite to the village of Chouair. The building is described as being magnificent, containing forty monks, and was formerly the place of residence of the patriarch of the Maronites, during the winter months. It is also remarkable for containing the only Arabic printing-establishment which has tolerably succeeded throughout the Turkish empire. This establishment, which is spoken of in terms of high commendation, was erected by Abdallah ben Zacher, a Melchite priest, in the year 1732. Abdallah being a very ingenious artificer, entirely formed for himself the types and other materials, which he caused to be carried into this monastery, of which his own brother was the Superior. He opened his typographical career with an Arabic version of *The Psalms*, in a neat and beautiful character, which purports to have been printed *In monasterio S. Johannis Baptistæ in monte Kesroan, operâ et industriâ monachorum canonicorum S. Basilii, ordinis Romani.* This edition is in octavo, and was several times reprinted. Vol-

ney, in his *Voyage en Syrie*, states that while he was there, four of the monks attended to the printing, and four others were employed in book-binding. He gives a list of thirteen books printed there, on paper which was brought from Europe; but relates, that although this press was the only one in Syria, though beneficial effects had resulted from it, and much more good might have been derived from a judicious selection of works worthy of publication, it was then fast falling to decay. Our countryman Browne, who visited the spot in 1797, states, that the press was then entirely out of work, from the dearness of paper and slackness of the demand for books. To Volney's list of books Schnurrer adds twenty-four others, giving the name and date of each, from the year 1734 to 1794. I am unable to say whether many of the Marhanna volumes have reached the shores of England: one of them, *Didacus Stella*, 4°. *In monasterio Mar-hannæ*, 1740, being the second in Volney's list, may be seen in the Bodleian library; and another, a book of *Meditations*, of the date 1772, in that of the British and foreign Bible Society. The Bodleian possesses also a volume of *Canons &c. of the church of Antioch*, in the Arabic language, printed "in a monastery of Syria" (perhaps Mar-hanna) in 1810. folio.

*Chester*, an ancient city of England, the chief town of Cheshire. —1656.

*Chilonium*, *Kilonium*, or *Kilia Holsatorum*, Kiel, a town of Lower Saxony, with an university, founded in the year 1665. In all probability the art of printing was introduced together with the university: I have seen a Kiel book of the year 1667, in which the printer, Joachim Reummannus, styles himself *academiæ typographus*.—(TCD.)

*Chillicothe*, a small town, capital of the state of Ohio, in North America. Thomas mentions that the art of printing was practised, and two or three newspapers published at this place, between the years 1795 and 1810.

*Chios*, Chio, or Scio, the capital of the isle of Chio. Within a few years a press has been established here, the types and other materials of which were brought from France. The first work printed was a discourse delivered before the college, by professor Bambas. Previously to the late Turkish massacre, Scio contained a hundred thousand inhabitants, and possessed a library of twelve thousand volumes.

*Chinsurah*, a town of Hindostan, in Bengal, seated on the river Hoogly, twenty miles north of Calcutta. A printing-office was established here, by Rev. Mr. Pearson, of the London Missionary Society, about the year 1820 or 1821.

*Christiania*, a city of ten thousand inhabitants, the capital of Norway, built by Christian IV. on the ruins of the old town of Opsloe: in 1636 a college was erected here, and at present it is a bishop's see. Printing was exercised here in the year 1656.

*Christiansand*, a town and seaport of the south-west of Norway, the capital of the government or province of Christiansand, and a bishop's see. It was founded by Christian IV. in 1641, and contains at present about five thousand inhabitants. A press was at work here in the year 1823.

*Christianstedt*, the principal town in the island of St. Croix. Printing was carried on here a short time previous to the year 1770.

*Christlinga*, (qu? Christbourg, a town of West Prussia, on the Sorge?) Sandius mentions a book printed at this place in the year 1584; and a work of *L. Socinus*, published anonymously here in 1577, is quoted by Barbier, in his "Dictionnaire des ano-" nymes."

*Chrysopolis*, Scutari in Natolia, the Asiatic suburb of Constantinople, containing about twenty thousand inhabitants. A printing-establishment was founded here by Sultan Selim III.; books from which, of the date of 1802, &c. are noticed by Hammer, in his *Codices Bibliothecæ Cæsar. Vindobonensis*, and by Schnurrer, in his *Bibliotheca Arabica;* a further list is given in one of the numbers of the *Revue encyclopédique* for the year 1821. The earliest date which I have seen noticed is 1793. This establishment was closed at the revolution of the year 1807, in which the unfortunate monarch lost his throne and life. Only a few years previously to this catastrophe he had erected a paper-manufactory also at Scutari, which in all probability has shared the same fate.

*Cibinium*, or *Hermanopolis*, Hermannstadt, an episcopal city, the capital of Transylvania.—1670.

*Cincinnati*, a modern but flourishing town, capital of the Miami country, in the state of Ohio, North America, containing 16000 inhabitants. S. Freeman and son introduced the art of printing here in the year 1795: and by the year 1810 there were

eight or ten presses established in different parts of this state. At the present time (1826) Cincinnati itself contains no fewer than nine printing-establishments; and also a type-foundry, where are manufactured in a superior manner all kinds of type, presses, chases, &c. &c. &c. entirely superseding the importation of types and other printing materials from the eastern states. It is calculated that about seventy-two thousand newspapers are published weekly at Cincinnati.

*Ciudad de los Reyes*, see *Lima*.

*Ciza*, or *Zitia*, or *Citizum*, Zeitz, a town of Upper Saxony.—1677, 78, &c.

*Claromontium*, or *Clarus Mons*, Clermont, an ancient episcopal city of France, in Auvergne. (Clermont is also the name of three other towns in the same kingdom.)—1594.

*Clarus Mons*, Chiaramonte, or Monte Chiaro, a town of Sicily.—1655.

CLAVASIVM, Chivas, or Chivazzo, a fortified town of Piedmont, seated on the Po. The *Summa Angelica* of *Angelus de Clavasio* was printed here in 1486, and is the only specimen of early printing known from this place.

*Claudiopolis*, Clausenburg, or Coloswar, an ancient city of Transylvania, in which the Socinians had early an academy and a printing-house.—1566. Gaspar Heltius printed here in a very creditable style in the year 1585.

*Clausthal*, a town of Lower Saxony, in Brunswick.—1727.

*Clivia*, Cleves, an ancient city, situated between the Rhine and the Meuse, capital of the duchy of Cleve.—1625. (Bodl.)

CLVNIACVM, Cluni, a town of France, in Burgundy, famous for its abbey of Benedictines, which is chief of the order. A *Missale Cluniacense* in folio, printed here by Michael Wensler of Basle in 1493, is believed to be the only book executed at Clugni during the XVth century.

COBVRGVM, or KOBVRGVM, Coburg, a town of Upper Saxony, capital of a principality. Prosper Marchand adduces a work professing to be printed here in 1482, but Panzer takes no sort of notice of printing here in the XVth or XVIth century. There is, however, among the Bodleian collection of German tracts on the Reformation, one by *Luther*, printed at Coburg in the year 1530.

CODANIA, see HAFNIA.

*Coevorde*, or *Koevorde*, a small but strongly fortified town of the Netherlands, seated on the river Aa.—1829.

*Colberga Pomeranorum*, a strong seaport town of the Prussian states, in Farther Pomerania, on the Persante river. Printing was carried on here in the year 1656, by Henricus Hasius; and in 1684, by Georgius Bothius, who calls himself "senatûs typographus."

*Coligni*, a small town of France, near St. Amour, in Franche Comté. Printing was exercised here by G. A. Chouet, in 1679. —(T.C.D.)

COLLA, or COLLIS, Colle, a small town of Tuscany, lately a bishop's see. A paper-manufactory was established in the suburbs of this town at a very early period, which circumstance probably led to the erection of a press. Only four books are known to have been printed here in the XVth century, two of which, *Dioscorides* and *Oppian*, bear the date of 1478.

*Colles vallis Trumpiæ* appears to denote some spot in Trompia, a valley of Italy in the vicinity of Brescia, in which typography was exercised early in the XVIth century. Only three of its productions are known to have come down to us, of which the earliest is a *Liber pontificalis, impressus in collibus Vallis Trompiæ, per Mapheum de Fracazinis*. A. D. 1503. This, which is a very handsome as well as rare book, may be seen in the Bodleian library. The others are of the years 1510 and 1516, executed by the same family of printers.

*Colmaria*, Colmar, a populous town of France, capital of the Upper Rhine. An edition of *Herodian*, and a *New Testament*, printed here in 1523, are noticed by Panzer.

*Coloca*, Colocza, or Kolocz, an archiepiscopal city of Hungary, on the Danube.—1749.

COLONIA AGRIPPINA, COLONIA CLAVDIA, COLONIA VBIORVM, sometimes VBII only, or COLONIA simply; Cologne, in Dutch books called *Cuelen*, *Ceulen*, or *Keulen*, an ancient and large city, capital of the electorate of Cologne; lately an imperial city of Germany, and the see of an archbishop. It has an university, founded in 1388.

Cologne was among the very first towns to receive and adopt the art of printing, after it had been promulgated from Mayence. Its earliest dated book is *Joh. Chrysostomus super Psalmo quinquagesimo*, printed by Ulric Zell, in 1466, a thin quarto of ten

leaves: (a tract of excessive rarity, but to be seen in earl Spencer's library;) or if, with Serna Santander, the date of this be not admitted as *entirely* satisfactory, the *Augustinus de singularitate clericorum*, of the year 1467; yet it is supposed that Zell had practised the art here for some time previous to the issuing of these books. His press continued at work until nearly the close of the XVth century. Zell was soon followed by other printers, as by Arnold Therhoernen (the first who used cyphers) in 1471; by Peter de Olpe, in the same year; by Johannes Kollhoff de Lubec (the first who made use of signatures) in 1472; by Henricus Quentel, and numerous others.

Our English typographer, William Caxton, is generally understood to have executed his *Recueil des histoires de Troye*, in this city, between the years 1464 and 1470.

Panzer notices, in the latter part of his great work (vol. iv. p. 492.), a very rare edition of *Cicero's Offices* in 4°. without a date, recently discovered in a private library at Mechlin, which from internal evidence he considers anterior to the Mayence edition of 1465: if this opinion be founded in truth, Cologne has the glory of having given to the world the first printed edition of a classic author. A copy of this precious edition has found its way to earl Spencer's collection. See *Biblioth. Spenc.* vol. i. p. 307. It may be mentioned likewise, that the earliest book known to have the leaves numbered, being *a Sermon on the presentation of the Virgin Mary*, dated 1470, was printed in this city.

A considerable number of printing-presses were established here during the XVth century, among which we find one erected in a convent of friars preachers.

*Colonia Allobrogum*, see Geneva.

*Colonia Alpina:* qu?

The only book which I have seen bearing this imprint is *Father Paul Sarpi's history of ecclesiastical benefices*, in Italian, printed by Pietro Albertino, in 1675.

*Colonia Brandenburgica*, *Colonia ad Spream*, *Colonia Marchica*, or *Colonia ad Suevum*, Coln, a suburb to the city of Berlin, on the opposite side of the river Spree. The earliest book from this town which I have yet seen, is a treatise by *J. S. Elsholtius on the transfusion of blood from one animal to another*, (a subject much revived of late,) which professes to have been

printed here by Georgius Schultzius, printer to the elector, in the year 1667.—(TCD.)

*Colonia Julia Romana*, see *Hispalis*.

*Colonia Munatiana*, see *Augusta Rauracorum*, and *Basilea*.

*Colonia Ubiorum*, see *Colonia Agrippina*.

*Colonia Venetorum*, Cologna, a considerable trading town of Italy, situate in the Vicentino, near the borders of the Veronese. Printing was carried on here in the year 1765.—(Pinelli.)

*Colonia Viriata*, see *Madritum*.

*Columbaria*, Colmar, a considerable town of Alsace.—1754.

*Columbia*, a small town of the United States of North America, the seat of government for South Carolina, and the capital of Kersham county. "Cooper's lectures on political œconomy" were printed here in 1826.

*Columbum*, Colombo, the British capital of the island of Ceylon. Gustavus Wilhelmus baron Imhof, who was governor of the island, anxious that the Gospel should be made known to the natives, erected a press at Colombo; the first book from which was *a Prayer-book*, printed in 1737: this was succeeded by a short *Confession of faith*, executed in the next year, immediately after which the editors proceeded to an edition of *The four Gospels*, which they were enabled to publish in 1739. Some subsequent books, down to the year 1771, may be seen in Masch's *Le Long*, part II. The whole of the *New Testament*, together with the books of *Genesis* and *Exodus*, in Cingalese, printed here between 1771 and 1786, are preserved in the Bodleian library.

*Comaromium*, Comorn, a considerable town of Hungary, situated on the Danube.—1795.

*Commelinus*. Many books are found, which, entirely suppressing the name of the place at which they were printed, bear simply the words *apud Commelinum*: it may not be unnecessary therefore to remark that all such books were executed at Heidelberg. Commelin was a native of Douay, and a learned man no less than an esteemed printer; he died in 1598; but the imprint *è bibliothecâ Commelinianâ* was continued for some years afterwards.

*Comopolis*, (qu? a fictitious name?) A work of M. Merula, printed in the year 1620, bears the imprint, *Comopoli, typis Lucæ Molinæi*.—(TCD.)

*Compiegne*, an ancient and famous town of France, on the

river Oise, formerly the residence of the ancient kings of France, and sometimes called *Carolopolis*, from favours conferred on it by Charles the Bald.—1783.

*Complutum*, Alcala de Henares, a celebrated city of Spain, in New Castile, with an university, founded in 1517. There is no certain information regarding the first appearance of typography in this city: Maittaire has endeavoured to assign to it a work of the date 1494, but upon grounds which seem to require much confirmation. Mendez justly observes, that, though among the Spanish towns Alcala was late in the adoption of this excellent art, yet it will ever be famous in the annals of literature, from its having given to the world *the first Polyglott Bible;* a splendid work, in six volumes folio, designed and executed under the fostering hand of cardinal Ximenes. Particular descriptions of this rare edition may be found in almost every bibliographer. The magnificent copy of it printed upon vellum, which formerly belonged to count McCarthy, and to Pinelli, is now deposited in England, in the library of Mr. George Hibbert. The earliest printed volume from this place, cited by Panzer, bears the date of 1509: but Mendez has given us evidence that the Alcala press was at work in the year 1502, under the direction of Lanzalao Polono (Stanislaus Polonus) who had previously exercised the art at Seville from 1491 till 1500. The early Alcala books are of considerable rarity.

*Compostella*, Compostella, or Santiago de Compostella, a large and handsome town of Spain, the capital of Gallicia: it possesses an university, founded in 1532, and is the see of an archbishop. In its cathedral were supposed to be deposited the relics of the apostle St. James, which produced great accessions of celebrity and of wealth to the place.

I have not found any notice of printing executed at Compostella earlier than that of Antonio Fraiz Pineiro, in 1673.—(Antonio.)

COMVM, Como, a town of Italy, in the Milanese, seated on the lake of Como. It is a bishop's see. Only three books executed here in the XVth century have come down to us, the earliest of which, by *Joh. Antonius de S. Georgio*, was printed in 1474, the year in which the art was first introduced into Como.

*Concha*, Cuença, an episcopal city of Spain, in New Castile.—1589.

*Condivincum Nannetum*, see *Nannetes*.

*Condomium*, Condom, a considerable town of France, in Gascony, capital of an Arrondissement, and formerly a bishop's see. (The celebrated Bossuet was bishop of Condom.) Printing was exercised here in 1689; in which year (and probably under Bossuet's own direction) was published a liturgical work, entitled "Proprium sanctorum ecclesiæ Condomiensis."

*Coneglianum*, Conegliano, a small but populous town of Italy, in the marquisate of Treviso, from which town it is distant ten miles. From the Pinelli catalogue it appears that the art of printing was exercised here so long ago as the year 1611.

*Confluentes*, Coblentz, a city situated at the conflux of the Rhine and Moselle.—1779.

*Conimbrica*, Coimbra, an episcopal city of Portugal, with an university founded by John III.—1516. In the year 1536 we find a printing establishment within the convent of the Holy Cross in this city, at which was executed a work of P. Ayres du Almeyda, in opposition to the Moriæ encomium of Erasmus. [Bibliotheca Lusitana, 1. p. 77.] The art appears to have flourished at Coimbra from that time forwards.

*Consentia*, see *Cusentia*.

*Constantia*, Constance, a fortified city of Bavaria, seated on a lake of the same name; it was lately a bishop's see, and is memorable for the council holden here in 1414, which condemned John Huss and Jerome of Prague to the flames. Maittaire and Prosper Marchand entertained an opinion that an edition of the *Aureus libellus of Boccacio*, dated 1489, was printed here: however there seems to be no sufficient evidence that the art was practised in this city during the XVth century; the earliest book known to Panzer is of the year 1505.

CONSTANTINOPOLIS, the city of Constantinople, too well known to need description.

The exact period of the introduction of typography into this city remains a disputed point. Unquestionably the earliest printing was that of the Jews, who are believed to have executed some Hebrew works here in the XVth, or certainly at the beginning of the XVIth century. The history of *Josephus ben Gorion*, bears the date 1490, with the imprint *Constantinopoli;* and a work of the year 1492, viz. the *Quatuor ordines*, appears in the Oppenheimer collection, where also are books of the dates 1500,

1506, 9, 12, 15, 16, &c. &c. Yet it is mentioned by Andrew Thevet, in his life of John Guttenburg, that in 1483 Bajazet II. forbad the Turks to make use of printing, by an edict, which was confirmed by his son Selim I. in the year 1515. How long this Hebrew press continued at work is not any where stated, but Le Long notices books from it so late as 1598.

In the XVIIth century Nicodemus Metaxa, a learned Greek monk of Cephalonia, endeavoured to establish another printing-office, under the auspices of the patriarch Cyrillus Lucaris, but his attempt was defeated by the Jesuits.

In 1698 an Armenian press &c. was brought from Venice, and established in this city; but after a very short time the janizaries received orders to destroy the whole press and its materials.

Again, in the year 1726, a learned man, Ibrahim Effendi, fully perceiving the advantages to be derived from the use of a press, exerted his influence towards obtaining the erection of one in Constantinople, and shortly afterwards succeeded. Peignot, in his *Repertoire des bibliographies speciales*, p. 163. affirms a *Turkish Grammar*, dated 1730, to be the first book really printed at Constantinople: in this assertion however he is decidedly mistaken, since the Bodleian library contains two works executed in this city, bearing the date of 1729, in one of which Ibrahim is called *Architypographer to the Sublime Porte;* so that printing was then exercised, not only openly, but under the express authority of the government. It rather appears that the first printed book was a *Turkish-Arabic Lexicon,* by Mahomet, the son of Mustapha, executed between 1726 and 1728 in two handsome volumes small folio, of which likewise a copy has been recently placed in the same library. Yet even *this* printing-establishment of Ibrahim (who is said by lord Teignmouth, in his Life of Sir William Jones, to have learned Latin by his own industry, to have been no contemptible writer in his native language, and to have cast his own types) does not seem to have been carried on with vigour. Hammer, in his Catalogue of Arabic, Persic, and Turkish MSS. contained in the imperial library at Vienna, enumerates sixty-three works printed at Constantinople and Scutari (see *Chrysopolis*) from the year 1728 to 1819. In this series however there is a complete blank from the year 1744, that of the death of Ibrahim, after which it does not appear that any

thing was done, except that the Lexicon of 1728 was reprinted in 1758, under the care of another Ibrahim.

In this state things continued, all attempts to prosecute the art being suppressed, as it is said, through the influence of the scribes, so that it can scarcely be said to have gained an effectual footing in Constantinople until so late as the year 1782; at which period the press was re-established through the interest of the French ambassador at the Ottoman court. The *Revue encyclopédique* for 1821 gives a list of the works executed at this press (which appears to have been erected in the ambassador's own house at Pera) from the year 1782. Of Ibrahim's first book, the *Turkish Lexicon* of 1728, one thousand copies were printed, at the cost of thirty-five piasters for each copy. The Grammar mentioned by Peignot, as also many of the Constantinople earlier Hebrew books, may be seen in the Bodleian library: a copy of the very rare *Polyglott Pentateuch*, executed here in 1546, is in the imperial library at Vienna; and a second in the Oppenheimer collection: and it is said that most of the books from Ibrahim's press are to be found in the royal library at Paris. Many of them are in possession of Mr. W. Marsden, and are enumerated in the "Bibliotheca Marsdeniana," 4°. 1827. It deserves to be mentioned, that the Oppenheimer library contains Constantinople books of the years 1641, 44, 48, 52, 54, 69, 71, 73, 77, 1707, 10, 11, 12, 13, 14, 16, 17, 18, 19, 20, 21, 22, 23, 26, 27, 33. For some interesting details of the present state of the printing-establishment and two paper-manufactories of Constantinople in 1828, see *Walsh's narrative*, 8vo. 1828. p. 15—17.

*Corbachium*, a small town of Germany, on the river Iller, the capital of the principality of Waldeck. Printing was exercised here in 1678.—(TCD.)

*Corbeil*, an ancient town of France, on the Seine, eighteen miles distant from Paris.—1802.

*Corcagia*, Cork, a large and flourishing seaport town of the south of Ireland, capital of the county of Cork in the province of Munster, and a bishop's see. Of the introduction of typography into this city I have not as yet obtained any accurate knowledge; the earliest specimen which has hitherto fallen within my observation is a small work, entitled, *Inquisitio in fidem Christianorum hujus seculi, authore Rogero Boyle, Decano Corcagiensi.* 12°. *Corcagiæ* 1664. A copy of this curious but indifferently executed

volume may be seen in the diocesan library of Cashel. Yet, that printing was carried on in Cork earlier by at least fifteen years, appears from the title of the following tract, evidence which cannot be doubted: "Certain acts and declarations made by the "ecclesiastical congregation of archbishops, bishops, and other "prelates met at Clonmacnoise, on 4th Dec. 1649. Printed at "Cork 25th Feb. 1649, [1650,] and reprinted in Dublin by "W. B." 4°. 20 pages. I have never seen the original Cork edition. The Dublin reprint is in my possession.

*Cordova*, a large and trading city of South America, in the territory of Buenos Ayres. It is a bishop's see, which distinctiou it obtained in the year 1570. It likewise contained an university, formerly superintended by the Jesuits, who also introduced a printing establishment into the town.

*Corduba*, Cordova, an ancient episcopal city of Andalusia, in Spain. Printing was carried on here very respectably, by Gabriel Ramos, in 1585, 1589, 1595, &c.

*Corfu*, (the Corcyra of the ancients,) a town containing about 15000 inhabitants, capital of the island of Corfu, in the Ionian sea, on the coast of South Albania. According to the catalogue of the library of the British and Foreign Bible Society, *Selections from the Scriptures* in modern Greek were printed here in 1817 (probably by the Rev. S. Wilson): and in 1818 and the following years we have a series of Corfu *Gazettes*, published at the government press, both in Italian and in modern Greek. At a more recent period, Mr. Lowndes, an English Missionary, has been zealously engaged in printing here an *Albanian version of the Scriptures*, which is supposed to be the first book ever printed in that language. The British and Foreign Bible Society, and the American Missionary Board, have each its respective printing-establishment at the present time at Corfu.

CORIA, a small town of Spain, in the kingdom of Leon, (or possibly *Soria*, a town of Old Castile, near the source of the Douro.) An heraldic work in Spanish, by *Petrus Gratiadei*, printed in 1469, has been conjectured to have been executed here; but nothing certain is known on the subject.

*Corinth*, a celebrated city of the Morea. *The Hellenic trumpet*, a political journal in modern Greek, is now (1822) in course of publication at this place.

*Corisopitium*, Cornouaille, or Quimper-Corentin, sometimes

written *Quemper Caurintin*, and *Kemper*, a town of France in Basse Bretagne, seated on the Oder. It is now the capital of a department, and a bishop's see. Printing was exercised at Quimper in 1659: and some pieces of S. Paul, bishop of Leon, and of Thomas a Kempis, in the Breton tongue, printed here in the years 1689 and 1690, are in the Bodleian library.

*Corona*, Cronstadt, alias Brassau, a strong town of Transylvania. Printing is said to have been first brought hither, by John Honterus, in 1533. See Benko's Transylvania, 2 tom. 1778.

*Correggio*, a small town of Italy in the duchy of Modena. Peignot speaks of an Italian work of *Rinaldo Corso*, printed here in 1555, a book of extreme rarity, and of which a very limited reimpression was made for a certain great lord, whom he does not name. This publication is entitled *Delle private Rappacificazioni;* it forms a quarto volume; a copy of it was formerly in the Pinelli library, being N°. 891. of the sale catalogue.

*Correria;* a book entitled *Annales ordinis Carthusiensis*, bears this imprint, with the date 1687; the explication of which is thus given by Peignot: about the year 1680 Dom Masson, general of the Carthusians, wishing to give a new edition of the statutes and liturgical books for the use of his brethren, on account of some changes recently introduced, erected for that purpose a press which was known by the name of *Imprimerie de la Grande-Chartreuse à Paris*. Correria, according to Peignot, is a building dependant upon the establishment of the Grande Chartreuse, from which Masson took occasion to give his books the imprint *Correriæ, per Laurentium Gilbert*. Four other pieces, of the years 1693 and 1703, all relating to the discipline of the place, printed here, are cited by Helyot, in the catalogue of works prefixed to the first volume of his valuable *Histoire des ordres monastiques*. Peignot observes, that this printing-establishment, having been founded for a specific purpose, fell to the ground of itself as soon as that object was obtained.

*Corte*, a fortified town in the island of Corsica, for sometime considered the capital of the island. The government had a press here in the year 1794.

*Cortona*, an ancient episcopal city of Tuscany, with a celebrated academy.

*Cortracum*, Courtray, or Cortryck, a large and considerable town of Flanders, seated on the river Lys.—1626.

*Corunna*, a seaport town of the north-west coast of Spain, in the province of Galicia. Mendez mentions Corunna among the Spanish towns which received the art of printing, but has left us uninformed as to the period of its being exercised.

*Cosfeldia*, or *Gosfeldia*, Coesfeld, a town of Westphalia in the principality of Munster. Printing was exercised here in 1712.

*Cosminecum*, Kozmin, a town of Greater Poland, in the palatinate of Kalisz. The Bohemian brethren had a press here, which was at work in 1561, but soon afterwards was, together with their school, transferred to another place.

*Cotbus*, or Kotbus, a town of the Prussian states, on the right bank of the Spree. According to the catalogue of the library of the British and Foreign Bible Society, a Wendish *Old Testament* was printed here in 1796.

*Cothenum Anhaltinorum*, Cothon, a considerable town of Upper Saxony. *The Syriac New Testament*, with a Latin version, published by Martinus Trostius, was printed at Cothon in 4to. in the year 1621.

*Cotoneum*, Codogno, a town of Italy in the Milanese.—1628.

*Cotta*, a small town or village of Ceylon, about six miles south-east of Colombo. In the latter part of the year 1822 the English Church Missionary Society established a station here, and a printing-press was erected under the superintendence of the Rev. S. Lambrick. A second press has recently been added, and several pieces of Scripture, in English and in Cingalese, already have been printed and circulated.

*Cotym*, a small town or village on the Malabar coast of Hindostan, at which an English Missionary, the Rev. Benjamin Bayley, was settled in the year 1817. Mr. Bayley soon began to employ himself in a vernacular translation of the Scriptures, and even proceeded so far as to cast types and construct a printing-press for the purpose of circulating his version. In the year 1820 the Calcutta Bible Society sent a press, types, and paper to the society of Syrian Christians established at this place, for the purpose of executing a correct impression of the Malayalim Bible. This press continues in active operation under the superintendence of Mr. Bayley.

CRACOVIA, Cracow, a large and celebrated town, formerly capital of the kingdom of Poland. It is a bishop's see, and has a famous university, founded by king Uladislaus Iagellon in 1400.

There seems to be some uncertainty respecting the time of the introduction of printing into this city: Panzer gives an edition of *Cicero's Rhetoric* of the date 1500, as the earliest specimen; but Hoffmann, the bibliographer of Poland, adduces a work which from internal evidence he concludes to have been printed before 1496; and Bachmeister speaks of Cracow typography of the year 1491. John Haller appears to have been the first of his trade throughout Poland; but consult Panzer's last volume, p. 319, where mention is made of an edition of *Jo. Turrecremata on the Psalms*, printed here without date, which Zapf attributes to the press of Gunther Zainer, and carries up so high as the year 1465! The first academy in the kingdom was founded at Cracow; it possessed a press of its own in the XVIth century, (the productions of which were exceedingly well executed,) and the Jews had another. A Cracow book *on vellum* of the year 1506 is in the University library of Upsal, and the Pinelli library contained another of the year 1545, also printed *upon vellum*, a choice morçeau. (See No. 8206.) In the middle of the XVIIth century Annibal Zangoyski was a printer and also bookseller of some eminence at Cracow. Hoffmann observes, that in the year 1740 three printing presses were remaining in the city.

*Crema*, an episcopal town of Italy, in the Venetian states.—1571.

CREMONA, Cremona, an ancient city of Italy, capital of Cremonese, and a bishop's see. It has also an university. The art of printing was exercised here so early as 1472; of which year we have remaining a treatise of *Angelus de Perusio*, executed by Dionysius de Paravesino and Stephanus de Merlinis. But it is remarkable that this is followed by a complete cessation of the art for the long period of twenty years, no other Cremona publication being known until the year 1492. In the succeeding century a great deal of Hebrew printing was carried on at Cremona.

*Crisopolis*, see *Chrysopolis*.

*Jo. Crispinus*, a printer of *Geneva*, was frequently in the habit of giving his own name in the imprint of books, omitting that of the town in which they were executed.

*Cuba*, the largest of the Antilles islands, situated at the entrance of the Bay of Mexico. It is said that a press was established in this island many years ago; but it was intended merely for the use of the government. I do not remember to have ever met with a Cuba book.

S. CVCVFATIS MONASTERIVM, the monastery of St. Cucufas, or San Colgat del Valles, near to the city of Barcelona, in Spain. A single work, *El Abad Isach de religione, traducido en romance por Fray Bernal Boyl*, 4to. dated 1489, is supposed by Mercier to have been executed in this monastery. Panzer's judgment is, that though *published*, it was not *printed*, in this place. Mendez however, although he does not absolutely decide the question, is inclined to maintain the fact of its being printed here: and mentions that a copy of the edition exists in the Royal library of Madrid, and a second in the monastery of Montserrat.

With the exception of the above work, we hear nothing of the typography of San Colgat.

CVLEMBVRGVM, Culembourg, or Quilemburg, a small town of the Netherlands in Guelderland. Five specimens of early typography are remaining to us from this city, all of which are by the same printer, John Veldener, who had previously followed the business at Louvain and at Utrecht; they are dated 1480, 1483, 1484; and all are embellished with wood-cuts nearly resembling, in point of execution, the old wooden blocks of the *Biblia Pauperum*, *Speculum humanæ salvationis*, &c. A very detailed and interesting account of one of these books may be seen in *Bibliotheca Spenceriana*, vol. iii. p. 348—377.

*Cumana*, a large city of South America, lately capital of the Spanish province of Cumana, in the government of the Caraccas. It is situate about a mile from the sea, in a most burning atmosphere, and subject to so frequent earthquakes, that its size and population are ever varying. In the year 1824 a newspaper was regularly published in this town.

*Cuneum*, Cunio, or Coni, a fortified town of Piedmont, seated on the river Stura. Panzer notices three works printed here, dated 1507, 1508, and 1510.

*Curia Regnitiana in principatu Baruthino*, qu ? Hoffe in former Franconia ?—1736.

*Curia Rhætorum*, Coire, an ancient town of Switzerland, capital of the country of the Grisons. The art of printing was known and practised here early in the XVIIth century. The imprint *Coira* occurs in one or two works of the date 1607, but there is scarcely sufficient proof that they were executed in this town. The first Coire book of which I have obtained satisfactory notice, is an edition of *The Psalms of David* in verse, in the Romanesche

dialect of the Grey League, executed in the year 1611: which is not only interesting as being the *first portion of Scripture*, but as being *the very first book* printed in that dialect, for such, I understand, it is considered. Coxe, in his "Travels in Switzerland," relates that a typographical society had been established in Coire, for the publication of Latin, German, and Romanesche books. In the year 1718 a *Romanesche* or *Grison version of the Bible* was printed here, in two folio volumes, with a dedication to king George the First of England; a fine copy of which curious work may be seen in the Bodleian library. On the interesting subject of the variety of the Romanesche dialects, the reader will be gratified by the perusal of an able paper from the pen of Mr. Planta, which is published in the sixty-sixth volume of the *Philosophical Transactions*.

*Curia Variscorum*, or *Hoffa*, Hoffe, a town formerly of Franconia in the principality of Bayreuth. Seckendorff in his *Hist. Lutheranismi*, vol. ii. p. 71, states that the "ecclesiastica ordinatio" of George Marquess of Brandenburgh was reprinted here in the year 1591.

CVSENTIA, or CONSENTIA, Cosenza, a considerable city of Naples, capital of Hither Calabria, and the see of an archbishop. We have evidence of the art of printing being carried on here during the XVth century, in four books yet remaining; the earliest of which, a dialogue of *Franciscus Philelphus*, was executed by Octavianus Salamonius de Manfredonia, in 1478.

*Custrinum*, Custrin, a considerable town in Brandenburg.—1709.

*Cygnea*, Zwickau, a town of Upper Saxony, in Misnia. 1529 is the date of the only book noticed by Panzer from this place: there are however in the Bodleian library several German tracts relative to the Reformation, printed at Zwickau, some of the earliest of which bear date 1523.

*Czenk*, a small town in the district of Sopron or Oedenburg, in Hungary.—1799.

*Czenstochovia*, Czenstochow, a small town of Little Poland, in the palatinate of Cracow, near to which is a monastery of the order of St. Paul the hermit: in this monastery a printing-press was at work in the year 1693.

## D.

*Damascus*, Damascus, an ancient city of Syria, now the capital of a Turkish pachalic, and see of the patriarch of Antioch. The Jews possessed a printing establishment at Damascus at the beginning of the XVIIth century: one of their publications, dated 1605, exists in the Oppenheimer library.

*Dampierre*, a village in France, near St. Jean d'Angely. Peignot mentions a work privately printed *Au Chateau de Dampierre*, in 1797, being *the Adventures of Robinson Crusoe*, in English and French, printed by a lady for her amusement.

*Danhusium*, Dannhausen, a village in the kingdom of Wirtemburg. Wolfius relates that the Jews possessed a printing establishment here, which in the year 1592 they made so bad use of, by publishing infamous slanders on the Christian religion, that it was suppressed by order of the magistrates, and several copies of their publications were destroyed. At what period this press commenced its operations, he does not say. I have reason to think that two books in the Oppenheimer collection (Nos. 1528 and 1594 of the Catalogue) both dated 1540, were executed at Dannhausen.

*Dantiscum*, or *Gedanum*, Dantzic, a celebrated city of Prussia. Typography appears to have been exercised at Dantzic in the year 1595, by Gerardus Pessus. (TCD.) The Bodleian library, and that of the British and Foreign Bible Society possess copies of a *Polish Bible* printed here in 1632: and the British Museum has a *Polish Testament* of the year 1606.

*Danvers*, a town of Essex county, in the state of Massachusetts, North America. Ezekiel Russell, from Salem, opened a printing-house in this place, "in a house known by the name of "the Bell tavern," about the year 1776; but soon afterwards removed to Boston.

*Dar-el-kamar*. The *Revue Encyclopédique* for the year 1821 states that there is a printing establishment, specially destined to the publication of Christian works, at Dar-el-kamar on Mount Libanus.

*Darlington*, see *Grange*.

*Darmstadium*, Darmstadt, a town of Germany, in the circle of the Upper Rhine. Printing was carried on here in the year 1611,

as appears by a work of *Henricus Kornmannus* of that year, but no printer's name is mentioned in it. (TCD. Bodl.)

*Daubravicium.* (qu. Dobrzisch, a small town of Bohemia?) It is related by Balbinus, in his "*Bohemia docta*," that Henry of Waldstein, lord of Daubrawitz, erected printing-presses both here and at New Buntzlau, about the middle of the XVIth century. Some of his own compositions were executed at these presses. Henry is reported to have been the principal author of the Bohemian version of the Bible, (six handsome volumes in small folio,) printed *in usum fratrum Bohemicorum in arce Gralicz Marchionatûs Moraviæ*, in the years 1579, &c.

DAVENTRIA, (not Daventry, a town of England, but) Deventer, a large, populous, and commercial town of Holland, the capital of Over Yssel: it was formerly a Hanseatic town, and a bishop's see. Printing was early known and practised here; since we have remaining, *P. Berthorii moralizationes biblie*, dated 1475, [according to Santander, 1477,] together with many other books executed in the XVth century. Deventer, like Antwerp, is styled by one of its printers *Mercuriale oppidum.*

*Debrecinum*, Debreczin, or Debretzen, a large and trading town of Upper Hungary, containing a reformed or Calvinistic college of about two thousand students, and of considerable repute.—1756.

*Dedham*, a post-town, the capital of Norfolk county, in the province of Massachusetts. The art of printing was carried on here in the year 1816.

DELPHI, Delft, a large manufacturing town of South Holland. Here was printed in 1477, *De Bybel dat uwe Testament*, being the first edition of the Dutch Bible, in two vols. folio, by Jacob Soens. A volume, *Dat passioncel*, bearing an earlier date, (1472) should perhaps be rather assigned to 1482. A copy of the former of these two, a book of high rarity, is preserved in the university library of Leyden. Santander observes, that it does not contain the *book of Psalms*, nor the *New Testament.*

*Delskoi Monasterium*, some religious house in Russia. Bachmeister affirms that printing was carried on here in the year 1647.

*S. Deodati Fanum*, St. Diey, a town of France, in Lorrain, near the chain of Vosges mountains. An astronomical work, of the year 1507, is all which is known to Panzer concerning the typography of this place.

*Derpatum, Dorpatum*, or *Torpatum*, Derpt, or Dorpt, a town in the government of Riga. Printing was in use here before 1642: at present there are two printing-offices in the town.

*Dertona*, or *Tertona*, Tortona, a city of Italy in the duchy of Milan; capital of a district, and lately a bishop's see.—1614.

*Dertosa*, or *Dertusa*, Tortosa, an episcopal city of Spain, in Catalonia, with an university. Although Panzer could not discover any books executed at Tortosa which might be brought within the period of his researches (1536), yet it is evident that typography established itself in that city so early as 1538, from a very curious book of that year now remaining in the library of Trinity college, Dublin, namely the *Mariale* of *Bernardinus de Sorio*, who was rector of the college of Tortosa.—The volume is a quarto, consisting of 277 leaves printed irregularly in black letter, with a few flowered initials of coarse workmanship.—The title-page is ornamented with woodcuts both on the recto and reverse.—On the last leaf we read, *Impressum est autem presens opus Dertuse: per Arnaldum Guillermi de monte pesato. Septimo idus Januarii. Anno salutis millesimo quingentesimo trigesimo octavo.* The paper is strong though yellow; neither the type nor presswork are very good. The printer is protected for ten years, under a penalty of a thousand florins and forfeiture of the copies.

*Dessavia*, Dessau, a chief town of Upper Saxony. The Jews had a press here so early as 1696.

*Detmoldia*, Detmold, an ancient but small town of Westphalia, seated on the Wehre.—1787.

*Detroit*, a fortified town, situated on a river of the same name in the Michigan territory, North America.

Thomas related, in 1810, that the art of printing had then recently been introduced into this town.

*Dia Augusta Vocontiorum*, Die, a town of France in Lower Dauphiny, formerly a bishop's see. A work by *Antonius Cregutus*, professor of theology in this academy, most creditably printed, bears for imprint "Diæ Augustæ Vocontiorum, excude-" bat Ezechiel Benedictus typographus Academiæ &c." 1660. (Marsh's library, Dublin.)

*Dillingia, or Dilinga*, Dillingen, a town formerly of Suabia, with an university founded in 1549. Printing was exercised here, by Sebaldus Mayer, so early as the year 1555, when he

executed an *Augsburg Missal* in folio, a copy of which, upon vellum, is in the royal library of Munich. A *Confessio fidei*, of 1557, is in the Bodleian library.

*Dionysium*, St. Denis, a small town of the Isle of France near Paris, celebrated for its ancient and magnificent Benedictine abbey.—1535.

*Disentis*, a small town or village of Switzerland, situate in the district of the Grey League, taking its name from a large abbey of Benedictine Monks, whose abbot in former times was a person of great power, and sovereign of this part of the country.

About the middle of the last century books in the Romanesche dialect were printed, for the use of Roman Catholics, at a press erected within this abbey: Coxe, in his "Travels in Switzer-"land," mentions that he procured several of these from the monks on the spot, in the year 1776. The "Bibliotheca Mars-"deniana" mentions one, an elementary work on the Romanesche language, written by *F. Da Sale*, of the year 1729.

DIVIO, Dijon, an ancient and considerable city of France, in Burgundy; it is a bishop's see, and has an university founded in 1721. Three books executed here in the XVth century have come down to us, all by the same printer, Petrus Metlinger; the most interesting of which is *a Latin collection of all the privileges which had been granted to the Cistertian order of monks*, published by Johannes de Circyo, an abbot of that order, in 1491.

*Divodurum*, see *Metæ*.

*Divona Cadurci*, see *Cadurcum*.

*Dobromilium*, Dobromil, a town of Red Russia, not far from Premislau. Felix Herburtus established John Tzeliga as a printer here, in or before the year 1611.

DOLA, Dol, a town of France, in Bretagne, formerly a bishop's see. Two books printed here in the XVth century are mentioned by Panzer; the earliest of which, *Ordonnances royaux de Louis* &c. &c. was executed by P. Metlinger, in 1490.

*St. Domingo*, a large town, capital of the eastern or Spanish part of the island of *St. Domingo*, or Hispaniola, one of the largest of the Antilles islands. It is the see of an archbishop: and is said to be the most ancient town in America built by Europeans, having been founded by Bartholomew Columbus in the year 1504. "A printing-press was early introduced into the

" Spanish part of this island, probably about the beginning of " the XVIIth century;" but it was seldom used except for printing the lists, and returns, and other papers, for the different branches of the administration. (See St. Mery's Description of S. Domingo. Thomas, i. p. 198.) " There was a printing-house at " Cape François, on the French part of the island, long before " that town was destroyed by the revolted negroes." Ibid.

*Dominica*, one of the West India islands, discovered by Columbus in the year 1493, upon a Sunday, from which circumstance it derives its name. It belongs to Great Britain, contains a population of 27 or 28 thousand, but has no town of any note. A work by " L'Escalier, on the method of draining lands," 8vo. professes to have been printed here in 1802. [but see the article *Roseau.*]

*Dordracum*, Dordrecht, or Dort, a town of South Holland, celebrated for a protestant synod holden here in the year 1618. An edition of *the Dutch Bible* was printed at Dort in 1583, (Bodl.) and an earlier one, of the year 1571, is noticed by Le Long. A Dordrecht book of 1577 is in the library of Trinity college, Dublin, also two or three tracts of the year 1573.

*Dorpatum*, see *Derpatum.*

*Dracenum*, or *Draguinianum*, Draguignan, a town of France, in Provence.—1816.

*Dresda*, Dresden, the capital of Saxony. The earliest known specimen of Dresden printing is *A controversial tract against Martin Luther*, dated 1524. Yet Leichius, in his work " de " origine typographiæ Lipsiensis," asserts that the art was introduced into this city in the year 1519.

*Duacum*, Douay, a large city of French Flanders, possessing an university founded in 1552. Here, in 1568, cardinal Alan established an English Roman-catholic college of secular clergy, which on account of some troubles was removed in 1578 to Rheims; but the members were invited by the magistrates of the city to return in 1581; and in fact they returned to their old quarters in 1593: continuing to occupy this site for exactly two centuries, namely, until the French revolution dissolved this and all similar institutions, in the year 1793. In the year 1596, a college for Irish secular priests was founded here by Christopher Cusack, an Irish priest: and in 1617 a convent of English Franciscan Recollects.

It is much to be wished that some bibliographer would oblige us with an accurate account of the books which have proceeded from the Douay and Rheims presses; since, besides the *Douay-Rhemish Bible*, (the first English Roman-catholic version of the scriptures,) they have sent forth many volumes closely connected with English and Irish history, several of which are extremely curious, and almost all of them are very rare. Both the Bodleian library and that of Trinity college Dublin would furnish no mean supply of materials for such a purpose: but the undertaker, whoever he may be, must be alert and watchfully observant; for many of these books are issued (as bibliographers say) *sine ullâ notâ*. The earliest Douay book which I myself have seen bears the date of 1564: being a work of *Julianus*, an archbishop of Toledo: it is in 12°, bearing the following imprint, *Duaci, An.* 1564. *Typis Lodovici de Winde Typographi jurati.* The presswork is very tolerable: the editor's dedication is dated *Duaci Catuacorum.* A copy of this uncommon volume is in the library of Trinity college Dublin. Le Long cites a *metrical version of a Psalm* which was printed here in 1565, and a *Harmony of the Bible*, in 1571.

*Dublinum* or *Eblana*, Dublin, the metropolis of Ireland, called in Irish *Atha Cliath*, (i. e. "the ford of hurdles,") having an university founded by queen Elizabeth in 1591. It was late ere the art of printing was introduced into the kingdom of Ireland; the earliest book at present known being an edition of the *Common Prayer Book* of king Edward VI. printed by Humphrey Powell, in Dublin, in 1551. Of this folio, which is a book of very great rarity, a fine and perfect copy may be seen in the library of Trinity college Dublin. It is a verbal reprint of Whitchurch's edition of 1549, and bears for colophon, *Imprinted by Humfrey Powell, printer to the Kynges Maieste, in his Hyghnesse realme of Ireland, dwellynge in the citee of Dublin in the great toure by the Crane. Cum privilegio ad imprimendum solum, anno Domini* M.D.L.I. Powell continued to exercise the printing business in Dublin for fifteen years or more, during which time he removed from the river-side to a more southern residence, in St. Nicholas street. His productions are certainly most creditable to the early Irish press. Printing *in Irish types* was brought into the kingdom in 1571, by N. Walsh and John Kearney, the latter of whom wrote a *Catechism*, which was printed in the same year at Dublin,

and is the first known book printed in the Irish character. A copy of this rare and curious little volume is contained in the Bodleian library.

It is asserted in the " Nouveau Dictionnaire historique," printed at Lyons in 1804, that archbishop Ussher's publication of *Gotteschalchi* &c. *literæ*, 4to. Dublin 1631, is *the first Latin book* printed in Ireland.

*Duderstadium*, Duderstadt, a town of Lower Saxony. John Westenhoff exercised the art of printing here, in a very creditable style, in the year 1675.

*Duillier?* A *French and Italian Dictionary*, in two octavo volumes, bears for imprint *Imprimé au chateau de Duillier en Suisse*, 1677.

*Duisburgum Clivorum*, or *Teutoburgum*, Duisburg, or Doesberg, a town of Holland in Guelderland. Le Long mentions printing here in 1592.

*Dunikerka*, Dunkirk, a seaport of French Flanders. Printing was carried on here, by Jan Wins, in the year 1677.

*Durlacum*, see *Turrelacum*.

*Durocorturum*, see *Remi*.

*Dusseldropium*, or *Dusseldorfium*, Dusseldorf, a city of Westphalia, capital of the duchy of Berg. An edition of the *Adages of Erasmus* was printed here in the year 1561: (TCD) and M. Van Praet mentions another Dusseldorf book, of 1575, executed by *Albertus Busius*.

*Dyrenfurtum*, is a small town of Silesia, about four miles from Breslau. Wolfius relates that R. Sabbathæus ben Joseph erected a printing-office here in the year 1679, and gives some anecdotes respecting it. Several of the Dyrenfurt publications are found in the Oppenheimer library, now at Oxford.

## E.

*Ebersburgum*, Ebernburg, a town of Germany, in the palatinate of the Rhine.—1520.

*Ebnat*, either a large village of Franconia, in the district of Waldeck; or, a village of Wirtemburg, on the river Ries.

How early typography was introduced, I have not learnt: in 1824 *Franz's history of the Protestant churches of the Tockemburg*, and *Weber's history of the village or commune of Krina*, were printed in Ebnat.

*Ebora*, Evora, an archiepiscopal city of Portugal, capital of Alentejo, with an university founded in 1551.

Panzer mentions printing at Evora so early as 1521, by Jacobus Cromberger, who carried on the business also at Lisbon at that time. I cannot however believe that the art was permanently established at Evora until about the middle of the XVIth century: so late as 1548 a *Breviarium Eboracense* was printed, not here, but at Lisbon, which under the other supposition would probably not have happened. In the years 1553-1576 Andreas de Burgos was settled at Evora as a printer, and was followed by Martin de Burgos and Manuel de Lyra, before the close of the century. An exceedingly rare work on *China*, written by *Gaspar de Cruz*, is noticed as having been executed here in 1570.

*Eboracum*, York, an ancient and fine city of England, capital of a county, and the see of an archbishop and metropolitan. The art of printing was introduced into this city so early as 1509, by one Hugh Goes, supposed to be a Dutchman, the same who in the following year, 1510, executed a broadside at Beverley. No more than six or seven early productions of the York press are now known: one of which, the folio *York Missal* of 1516, which is considered to be of the utmost rarity, may be seen among Mr. Gough's books in the Bodleian library.

I scarcely remember any subsequent York printing, until that of Stephen Bulkeley during the troubles of king Charles's reign, viz. in 1642, 1648, &c. to 1677. In 1693 it is observable that J. White calls himself "their maiesties printer for the city of "York, and the five northern counties."

*Ebrodunum*, Yverdun, or Iverdon, an ancient town of Switzerland, in the Pays de Vaud.

Typography appears to have been exercised at Iverdon so early as 1586: and in the year 1617, Pyramus de Candole, a well-informed printer of Geneva, taking disgust at his residence, quitted the city, and transported himself and his printing-apparatus to Yverdun, where he speedily commenced business.—1619. Bodl.

*Ebroicum*, Evreux, a large and beautiful city of France, the see of a bishop.—1601.

*Echmiazin*, *Ecsmiasim*, or *Ecmeazin*, a very ancient and celebrated monastery, near Erivan, the capital of Persian Armenia. In this monastery the chief patriarch of Armenia resides. M. de

la Croix thus speaks of it: "The name Ecsmiazim signifies lite-
"rally, *the descent of the only-begotten Son;* it is the most an-
"cient of all the Armenian monasteries, and was established at
"the time of the introduction of Christianity into Armenia: it is
"the sanctuary and centre of the Armenian religion, and the rule
"to all other churches for doctrine and discipline: so that to in-
"troduce the catholic dogmas into this monastery would be suf-
"ficient in order to reunite the Armenian church to that of
"Rome; and it is with this view that the Jesuits have very pru-
"dently established a mission at Erivan." The Armenians are said to have established a press here: but at what precise period I have not been able to learn.

*Echota*, or *Echoe*, a small town of North America, in the country of the Cherokee Indians, situate at the junction of the states of Georgia and Tennessee.

Even in this wild region typography has succeeded in establishing itself! In the year 1827 a press was at work, and a weekly newspaper published, at Echota, under the name of "the *Chero-*
"*kee Phœnix:*" part of it is in English, and part in the Cherokee language according to an alphabet lately invented by a native, whose name is said to be Guess. In a recent number of this publication appears the following long and very significant word: Wi-ni-dau-di-ge-gi-na-li-skau-lüng-da-nau-ne-li-di-se-sti: the simple English of which is, "They will, at the time, have almost
"ceased to shew favour from afar, (*or*, while absent,) to me and
"to thee[g]." A literary work, coming from such a quarter, is indeed a striking curiosity. The Phœnix is about 19 inches long by 12 wide, printed in five columns, of which the Cherokee part occupies one and a half: its execution is thought very good.

*Edinburgum*, *Edinbruchium*, or *Aneda*, Edinburgh, the metropolis of Scotland, called in Gaelic books *Dun Eudain*. Its celebrated university was founded in 1582 by king James VI. Concerning the introduction of typography into this city, Mr. Chalmers says, "A printing-press was first established at Edin-
"burgh during the year 1507, under the protection of James IV.;
"the first printers were Walter Chepman, a merchant, and An-
"drow Myllar, a mere workman." (*Life of Ruddiman*, p. 80.) Herbert (vol. iii. p. 1815) gives a detailed account of a curious

[g] Literary Gazette, Sept. 1829.

volume of poetry executed by these two printers in 1508: yet he also takes occasion to observe, from a work of George Hay, printed so late as 1563, that at that period no Greek types were yet known at Edinburgh, the Greek sentences in Hay's book being supplied by hand in every copy. Dr. M'Crie, in his Life of Knox, mentions that the same thing occurred in 1579, when "Smeton's Answer to A. Hamilton" was printed, blanks being left for all the quotations both in Hebrew and Greek. Yet Dr. Lee, in his "Memorial," asserts that the first Greek characters used in Scotland were the letters of the word λατεινος, occurring in a note on Revelation ch. xii. 18, in the Bible printed by A. Arbuthnot and Bassendine, in 1576-9.

Nor should I omit to mention, that at Edinburgh one of the earliest attempts at stereotype printing was made, by Wm. Ged, whose stereotyped *Sallust* of 1736, 12°. is well known to the curious collector.

*Egina*. The "Courier de l'Orient" has been published here for some time past. 1829.

*Egmore*, in the presidency of Madras. The only specimen of the typography of this place, which I have met with, is a thin folio volume of "Regulations connected with the duties of the quar-"ter-master general's department, under the presidency of Fort "St. George. Printed at the government press, Egmore, Ma-"dras," 1813.

*Eichstadium*, Eichstadt, or Aichstadt, a town formerly of Franconia.—1787.

*Eimeo*, or Movea, one of the Society islands in the South Pacific Ocean, twelve miles west of Otaheite. Some members of the London Missionary Society established themselves here in the year 1811.

According to the catalogue of the library of the British and Foreign Bible Society, *Selections from Scripture*, and a *Catechism* in the Otaheitan language, were printed at Eimeo in 1817, and *the Gospel of St. Luke* in the same language in 1818.

*Einsiedzl*, or *Einsidlen*, a town of Switzerland, in the canton of Schweitz, which contained a large abbey of Benedictines, celebrated for a miraculous image of the Virgin Mary, and for enormous wealth, which the possession of this image chiefly helped to amass. The monks erected a printing-press, which they kept under their immediate controul, and are said to have furnished

with full employment. At what period their typographical career commenced I have not been able to ascertain. Le Long mentions a *Latin Psalter* by cardinal Thomasius, printed here, *in cœnobio Heremitarum in Helvetiâ*, in the year 1727: yet the art had been carried on at Einsiedel for some years previous to this date: the Cashel library contains a work written by *Augustin Redin*, one of the abbots, in defence of Baronius' Annals against the censure of J. H. Ottius, which was printed in this monastery in the year 1680, in folio; and that of archbishop Marsh at Dublin exhibits another published in the following year, namely, *a History of the life of St. Meinrardus*, the first inhabitant of the monastery, which is adorned with a good portrait and numerous copper-plates of the arms of the several abbots of Einsidlen. The same collection contains other works executed at Einsidlen in the year 1684, to which is attached the name of Josephus Reymann as printer. For a minute account of this abbey, and its several patrons, abbots, &c. consult a book entitled *Annales Heremi Deiparæ Matris monasterii in Helvetiâ*, written by *Christopher Hartmann*, a monk and librarian of the society; which is handsomely printed, and adorned with many good engravings, but being executed, not in the monastery, but in the archduke of Austria's printing-office at Friburg, seems to prove that the monks had not *then*, viz. in the year 1612, obtained possession of a press.

EISTETA, see EVSTADIVM.

*Elberfeld*, a town in the province of Berg, district of Dusseldorf, in the Wupper, and subject to Prussia. According to the catalogue of the library of the British and Foreign Bible Society, a *German Psalter* was printed here in 1515.

*Elbinga*, Elbingen, a town of West Prussia, in the palatinate of Marienburg.—1641. Bodl.

ELNA, see PERPINIANVM.

ELTWILLA, see ALTA VILLA.

*Embrica*, *Embricum*, or *Emmericum*, Emmeric, a town of Germany, in the duchy of Cleve: in which typography was exercised at least so early as 1662; (TCD) and, most respectably, by Joannes Arnoldi, in the years 1670—1683. Le Long cites a *Dutch Testament* printed here in 1689.

*Embdanum*, *Emdon*, probably Embden, (*Embda*) a large and commercial seaport of East Friesland. In the Bodleian library

is a copy of a curious work written by George Joye, entitled, *The subversiō of Moris false foundacion*, consisting of sixty-four leaves, (not forty-one, as stated by Herbert,) in 16°. at the end of which is this imprint: *M. D. xxxiiij. at Emdon, by Jacob Aurik.* The following extract from this volume, relating to sir Thomas More, may perhaps be interesting to some readers: "Me thinkethe sithe ye be so farre oversene in holy Scripture, "nor cannot conferre the placis therof to gither, or els under- "stand them not, ye had done wysely to have acknowleged your "ignorāce, and have left this labour in wryting to other men. "As ye tolde one man (whose name I could tell you) *that ye left* "*the office of the chauncelership for that it was so laborouse* "*and layserlesse: that ye might more quyetly wryte agenst he-* "*retykes:* so had ye done wysely to have resygned your wryt- "inge to the bishops, as better lerned in the Scriptures; and "yourself to have taken and caste a syrples upon your backe ād "stept into the quere lyke a clerke, and songen us a verse of "course, or red us a lesson at the lecterne lyke a man: or els, "if ye can handel a payer of orgayns, to have gone and playd us "*Hostis Herodes impie*, &c. whyle M. Herrye your fole had "blown *a solis ortus cardine*. And thus myght ye wel have mayn- "tayned goddis holy service in *Chelsai churche*, and let never a "sowter medle above the bote, nor presume farther then the "shapinge of a shoo." At Embden was printed in 1562 a very rare edition of the *Dutch Bible*, in folio, known by the title of *l'edition de deux aas*, on account of the following marginal gloss upon Nehemiah, ch. iii. 5. "De armen motten het cruyce drag- "hen, de rücke en geven nichts. Deux aes en heeft met, Six "cinque en geeft met. Quater dry, die helpen vry." A fine copy of this curious volume is in the king's library. For a far- ther account of it consult *Clement, Dictionnaire des livres rares.*

*Emerita*, Merida, an ancient and interesting town of Spain, in Estremadura, seated on the Guadiana. Antonio mentions print- ing here so early as 1545.

*Enchusa*, Enchuysen, a town of North Holland, on the Zuider Zee. *The Gospels of St. Matthew and St. Mark*, in Malay and Dutch, were printed here in the year 1629. The earliest En- chuysen book which I have seen is of the year 1609. TCD.

*Engadi Vallis*, Engadin, or Innthal, a district of Switzerland, in the country of the Grisons; consisting of a valley extending

from the source of the river Inn to the frontiers of the Tyrol. Prosper Marchand cites *a dateless Latin Bible*, supposed of the XVth century, executed here, of which Panzer takes no notice. It has also been said that a Latin Bible, *dated* 1506-1508, bears for imprint, *Ex valle Engadi vulgo Engetal:* but on examination it appears that the facts are these: an edition of the *Latin Bible*, with the commentaries of Nicolaus de Lyrâ, was printed by Frobenius at Basle in the year 1502, in six volumes folio; to which edition the undertakers of it subsequently added a large and full Index or Repertorium in one volume: at the close of this last appears an address by Conrad Leontorius to the reader, congratulating him on the possession of so valuable an Index, and passing due encomiums on those who had caused it to be compiled. This address is dated *Ex valle Engadi vulgo Engetal, viii. Kalend. Novembris, anno Christiano M. D. viii.*, but says nothing about the books being printed there, but, on the contrary, affirms almost in direct terms that it proceeded from the same press from which the *Bible* itself issued. This set of books may be seen in the library of Trinity college, Dublin. Coxe, in his "Travels in Switzerland," mentions that books in the Romanesche dialect were then (1776) printed in the Lower Engadine, but he does not name the precise spot. See also the article *Schuol.*

*Engolismum*, see *Angolismum.*

*Ephrata*, or Dunkard town, a settlement of a German sect called Tunckers, situated in a romantic and sequestered vale in Lancaster county, in the province of Pennsylvania. A press was established here about the year 1760, by Peter Miller, a venerable leader and teacher among the Tunckers. Thomas reports of him, that "he was a good classical scholar; a man of most amiable "manners; and highly respected."

*Epila*, Epila, a town of Spain, in Aragon, seated on the river Xiloca. Antonio mentions works printed here in 1596.

*Epinal*, a considerable town of France, seated on the river Moselle.—1756.

*Eremus S. Mariæ de Ruah*, appears to have been one of the religious abodes of the monks or hermits of the order of Camaldoli, founded by Romualdus in the tenth century. The only book which I ever saw, bearing this imprint, is a small tract, entitled, *Sermones B. Ephraem Edessenæ ecclesiæ diaconi, fratre*

*Ambrosio Eremitâ Camaldulensi interprete. In sacrâ eremo S. Mariæ de Ruah in agro Patavino.* 12°. 1585. A copy of this rare edition, formerly belonging to the monastery in which the press was erected, is now in the Bodleian library. There is a second copy in the Vatican.

Helyot, in the catalogue of works prefixed to his valuable *Histoire des ordres monastiques*, notices a second book, executed probably at the same place two years later: viz. *Romualdina, seu Eremitica montis Coronæ Camaldulensis ordinis historia, authore Luca Eremita Hispano:* it bears for imprint, *in Eremo Huensi in agro Patavino*, 1587. 12°. There appears to be a difference of spelling in the name of the spot (*Ruah*, and *Huensi*), which perhaps may be nothing more than a typographical error; but which is right, I know not.

ERFORDIA, ERPHORDIA, or ERFVRTVM, Erfurt, a populous city of Germany, capital of Upper Thuringia; having an university founded or restored in 1391. A book entitled, *Lutrei quæstiones in libros Aristotelis de animâ*, printed by Paulus Wider de Hornbach in 1482, is the earliest known specimen from this city.

ERGOVIA, see BERONA.

*Erlanga*, Erlangen, a town formerly of Franconia, with an university.—1744.

ESSIVM, ÆSSIVM, or ÆXIVM, Jesi, an ancient town of Italy, in the marquisate of Ancona, in the states of the church. That printing was early practised here is known by some few books yet remaining; among which is a very rare volume, being one of the first editions of the plays of *Dante*, printed by Fredericus Veronensis in 1472; in which year two other editions of this poet were printed; one at Foligno, the other at Mantua. The duration of this establishment appears to have been very limited; we have no book before 1472, nor after 1475: nor is any thing heard of a Jesi press in the following century.

ESSLINGA, Esslingen, a large town formerly of Suabia, in the duchy of Wirtemburg. Typography was carried on here so early as 1473, in which year a work by John Gerson, entitled, *Collectorium super Magnificat*, was executed by Conrad Fyner. This is remarkable for being the first book in which printed musical notes are found. Here also was executed, in 1475, *Petri Nigri tractatus contra perfidos Judæos*, which for a long time was

supposed to be the first book containing Hebrew characters; but the researches of De Rossi have brought to light two books of this same year printed entirely in Hebrew, and even one of an anterior date, a *Psalter* of 1472. In the year 1479 or 1480, Fyner quitted Esslingen for Aurach in the duchy of Wirtemburg; after which period we hear no more of the press of the former town, no other printer appearing during the remainder of that century.

*Este*, an ancient walled town of the Venetian territory, seated at the conflux of the Bacchiglione and Gua rivers. A *History of the territory of Este* by *Angelieri*, printed here in the year 1743, occurs in the Pinelli catalogue.

*Estella*, see *Stella*.

*Etienne*, (*S.*) a town of France, containing about 30,000 inhabitants. Two newspapers were published here in the year 1826.

*Etona*, Eton, a town of Buckinghamshire, well-known for its splendid college and school erected by king Henry VI. In Bagford's manuscript papers, at present contained in the Harleian library, occurs the following account of the introduction of the art of printing into Eton: "Sir Henry Saville, meditating an "edition of St. Chrysostom, prepared a fount of curious Greek "letters, which in those days were vulgarly called *The silver let-*"*ter*, not being cast of silver, but for the beauty of the letter so "called. He then made provision of presses and other materials "for the undertaking, and resolved to print in Eton college, and "there set up his presses, and about the year 1607 he printed "some small pieces in Greek before he went in hand with the "great work of St. Chrysostom; and John Norton was the "printer. These Greek letters came afterwards into the hands "of one Turner, a printer at Oxford." See *Wharton's Life of Laud*, vol. ii. p. 174. The earliest Eton specimens hitherto observed by me are some pieces of *Gregory Nazianzen* in Greek and Latin, which were edited by R. Montague, and printed under sir Henry Saville's own care and inspection in 1610.

*Etruria*, is the name of a small village of England in Staffordshire, in which the late Mr. Wedgewood established his famed pottery for the manufacture of articles in imitation of the ancient Etruscan vases.

It appears that a printing-press was for some time worked here, from the imprint of the following volume published by Mr.

Wedgewood: *A Catalogue of Cameos, &c. &c. made and sold by Josiah Wedgewood.* 8vo. *Etruria*, 1787.

*Ettelinga*, Etlingen, or Oettlingen, a fortified town of Baden, seated on the river Albe. Three works printed here in the years 1531 and 1532 are mentioned by Panzer.

*Evie*, a village near the town of Vilna in Lithuania. Henderson, in his "Biblical researches," speaks of editions of the *Slavonic New Testament* executed here, in the years 1611, 1635, and 1641; observing that they all are of the utmost rarity.

EVSTADIVM, or EISTETA, Eichstadt, or Aichstadt, a town formerly of Franconia, capital of the principality of Eichstadt.

The earliest dated book from hence is of the year 1478-9, being an edition of the *Summa Hostiensis* of *Henricus de Segusio;* but there is good reason for supposing that the art was practised some years previously. Among the printers occur Michael and George Reyser, the latter of whom had printed at Würtzburg in 1479, and probably with the same large missal types. Some ecclesiastical books executed by these printers in the years 1483, 1484, 1488, are decorated with engravings of the arms of the bishop and chapter, as will be more particularly described under the article *Herbipolis.*

*Exeter*, a post-town and seaport of Rockingham county in the state of New Hampshire, North America. A press was established here by Robert Fowle, formerly a printer at Portsmouth, in the year 1774: but its operations came to a final close, within the short space of three years from its erection.

*Exonia*, see *Isca Danmoniorum.*

## F.

*Fanum*, or *Phanum*, sometimes called *Fanum Cæsaris*, and *Fanum Fortunæ*, Fano, an ancient town of Italy, in the duchy of Urbino. The art of printing found its way hither so early as 1502, and the first book printed in the Arabic character was executed in this town, viz. *Septem horæ canonicæ*, in the year 1514. The second volume in which Arabic types were used was a *Polyglott Psalter*, printed at Genoa two years later. An *Arabic Vocabulary*, printed at Granada in 1505, has the Gothic letters with Arabic points placed over them, an account of which see under the article *Granata.* Many of the early Fano books were

in the Pinelli library, but almost all of them have a considerable degree of rarity.

*Fanum Luciferi*, S. Lucar de Barrameda, a seaport town of Spain, in Seville, situated at the mouth of the Guadalquivir. Antonio mentions printing here in 1569: and in 1584 a work, by *Hieronymo de Carança*, "on the philosophy of arms," was executed at Sanlucar.

*Farnese*, a small town of Italy, in the pope's dominions, situate within six miles of Castro. Printing appears to have been carried on here so far back as the year 1600.—(Pinelli.)

*Fastemburgum*, qu? Furstenberg, a small town of Lusatia; or Furstenberg, a town of Mecklenburg Strelitz; or Furstenberg, a small town of Germany in the principality of Waldeck? Printing was exercised here by Petrus Barretius and Joh. Astemius, in the year 1634.—(Marsh's Library, Dublin.)

*Faventia*, Faenza, an episcopal city of Italy, in Romagna.—1616.

FELSINA, see BONONIA.

*Ferney*, a village of France, within five miles of Geneva; memorable as the residence for some years of Voltaire, who greatly contributed to its improvement.

I have seen a well-executed volume of *French poetry*, of the year 1772, bearing the imprint of Ferney; but cannot ascertain whether it was really printed at this place or not.

FERRARIA, Ferrara, a large city of Italy, capital of the duchy of Ferrara, and an archbishop's see: it has an university, founded by the emperor Frederic in 1316. The art of printing was exercised here so early as 1471; of which year an edition of *Martial*, with some other books executed by Andreas Gallus, the first printer of Ferrara, are remaining. In 1475 the celebrated and rare edition of the *Teseide of Boccacio*, being the first printed poem in the Italian language, was executed here; of which I may observe, that the library of Trinity College Dublin possesses a very fine copy. It appears from the learned disquisition of De Rossi, that a Jewish printing-establishment was early erected in this city, two books from which, of the years 1476 and 1477, are particularly described by him. After the publication of these two, the Hebrew press at Ferrara seems to have been removed or dormant until the middle of the ensuing century.

I should not omit to mention, that in this tract of De Rossi,

entitled, *De typographiâ Ebræo-Ferrariensi*, is to be found the most accurate and detailed account of the celebrated edition of *the Spanish Bible*, printed at Ferrara in 1553. Two copies of this rare book, one designed for the use of the Jews, the other for that of the Christians, may be seen in the Bodleian library.

*Ferrol*, a modern but important seaport town of Spain, seated at the head of the bay of Corunna in Gallicia. Printing was exercised in Ferrol in the year 1804.

*Fiesolo*, (*Fæsulæ*,) a very ancient town of Tuscany, once of great renown, but at present said to be little better than a heap of ruins, although it is a bishop's see.

The *Revue Encyclopédique*, for 1821, announces a work printed *a l'abbaye de Fiesolo*, 1821; and in 1824 mention is made of a printing-establishment named *Poligrafia Fiesolana*.

*Firmium*, or *Firmum Piceni*, Firmo, or Fermo, an archiepiscopal town of Italy, in the marquisate of Ancona. Printing was exercised here in 1586: and by Giovanni Francesco de Montibus in the year 1629.

*Fishkill*, a post-town of Duchess county in the province of New-York, North America. Samuel Loudon, a printer of New-York, removed with his press to this place a short time before the British army took possession of the city in 1776; and here he continued to publish *The New-York Packet* until the establishment of peace.

FIVIZANVM, Fivizzano, a small town of Italy, in Tuscany, near the frontier of the duchy of Genoa. It is in evidence that the art of printing was early introduced into this place: yet the only remains of it which we now possess are a *Virgil* of the year 1472, which is described by Fossi in the *Bibliotheca Magliabechiana*, and a *Juvenal*, about 1473. The *Virgil* may be found in the rich collection of earl Spencer. Nor does Fivizzano again occur as an abode of typography, either in this or the following centuries.

*Flaviobriga*, Bilboa, a seaport town of Spain, in the province of Biscay. *The Constitutions of Pius IV. and other popes* were executed here, by Mathias Paludanus, in 1583: (Bodl.) also a Spanish version of the *Orlando furioso*, in the same year. The latter is a very rare book.

*Flensburgum*, or *Flenopolis*, Flensbourg, a seaport of Denmark in the duchy of Sleswick; although small, it is neat and

thriving, and has a considerable commerce. Printing was carried on in this town in the year 1675.

*Flessinga*, qu?—*An Exposition of the Revelation*, in French, by *J. Taffin*, was printed here in 1609.

*Flexia*, Fleche, a town of France, in Anjou. The college of Jesuits had a press here so early as 1612: and in the year 1638 one George Griveau designates himself "printer to the king, and "to the Henrician college of Jesuits."

FLORENTIA, Florence, (*Firenze*, in Italian,) a beautiful and celebrated city of Italy, the capital of Tuscany, and an archbishop's see. Literature and the fine arts have ever been cherished in this city; which, besides its well-known academies, possesses an university, founded about the year 1546.

Printing found its way hither at a very early period, and perhaps no town has greater reason to boast of the beauty of its specimens of early typography, than Florence. The first dated book hitherto discovered is *M. Servii commentarii in Virgilium*, executed by Bernard and Dominic Cennini, in 1471 and 1472. In 1476 two Dominican monks established a press in the monastery of St. James of Ripoli, which continued until 1483. Here also appeared the first engraving from a copper-plate, by Botticelli, occurring in a book entitled, *Monte santo di Dio*, printed in 1477; also four years afterwards (in 1481) the well-known edition of *Dante* with the commentaries of Landino, which is adorned with copper-plates; for a good account of which, see the *Bibliotheca Spenceriana*, vol. iv. p. 108; or Van Praet's Catalogue of the vellum books in the Paris royal library. One of the earliest books from the Florence press, though without a date, is supposed to be an edition of *I trionfi di Petrarca*, in folio.

Florence will ever be memorable in the annals of literature for having given to the world the first printed edition of *the works of Homer:* a most elegantly executed book, in two volumes folio, printed under the care of Demetrius Chalcondylas in 1488. See a sumptuous copy of this *Homer*, printed upon vellum, described by M. Van Praet, with the most touching expressions of regret that the Paris library was compelled in 1815 to restore it to that of St. Mark at Venice, from which it had been taken, in vol. iv. of his Catalogue of the vellum books in the royal library of Paris. A similar copy is said to be in the library of the king of Naples; and a third, not quite perfect, in that of Magliabecchi at Florence.

Towards the close of the XVth century, Laurentius Francisci de Alopa printed here five volumes, well known to collectors, in capital letters: namely, *Anthologia*, dated 1494; *Callimachus; Euripidis tragœdiæ quatuor; Apollonius Rhodius*, dated 1496; *Poetæ Gnomici;* and *Musæus*. To this printer also we are in all probability indebted for the *editio princeps* of *Lucian*, dated 1496, to which hitherto bibliographers have been unable to assign a place.

Let it not be forgotten that at Florence the celebrated press of the Juntæ was established, the first-fruits of which was an edition of *Zenobii Proverbia*, printed in 1497, which was followed by a *Justin* and *Orpheus*, both dated 1500.

N. B. The curious books mentioned in this article may be seen in the Bodleian library.

*Fluelen*, a village of Switzerland, in the canton of Schwitz, seated on the lake of Lucern: it contains a chapel consecrated to the memory of William Tell.

The *Revue encyclopédique* announces a work, entitled *The defence of William Tell*, executed here in the year 1824; and observes that its appearance must be regarded as a sort of phænomenon in a canton where the number of readers is of necessity extremely limited.

*Forest* (*la*), Foret sur Sevre, a small town of the north-west of France, on the river Sevre. A volume of the *Memoirs of Philip de Mornay Sieur du Plessis*, who was also baron of Foret, was printed here, with the imprint *à la Forest*, in the year 1625.—(Bodl.)

*Fontanetum Comitis*, Fontenai le Comte, a town of France, in La Vendée. Very tolerable printing was carried on here in the year 1645, by Pierre Petit-Jan, "Imprimeur du roy et du corps "de ville," (Marsh's library;) who put forth an edition of the Quatrains of the *Sieur de Pybrach*, (subsequently translated into English verse by Sylvester.)

The earliest Fontenay book which I have seen is one of *P. Lavallade*, a minister of the reformed church, executed by the same printer in 1610.—(Marsh.)

*Fort-Marlborough*, is a fortress immediately adjoining Bencoolen, a seaport town in the south-western coast of the island of Sumatra. The English formed a settlement here in the year 1685: but after some time were obliged to quit it from the un-

wholesomeness of the situation: returning however in 1720 they erected Fort-Marlborough in an adjacent and more healthy spot, which has been occupied from that time.

How early typography made its appearance in this small colony I have not exactly learnt: the only specimen which I have yet met with being "An attempt to elucidate the principles of Malayan Orthography, by W. Robinson. Printed at the Mission press, Fort-Marlborough, 1823." 8vo. pp. 237. The volume is dedicated to Sir Stamford Raffles, and is very respectably executed. I understand that it is considered the first-fruits of the presses of the isle of Sumatra; but for this, see the article *Bencoolen*.

*Fort-William*, adjoining the city of Calcutta in Bengal. At this place a college, for the education of young men, and the general advancement of literature, was erected, under an order from the governor-general of British India, in August 1800. The establishment comprised several printing-presses, from which have proceeded many works, principally translations from the eastern languages, executed by members of the college.

*Forum Cornelii*, Imola, an episcopal town of Italy, in Romagna.

FORVM JVLIVM, see AVSTRIÆ CIVITAS.

FORVM LIVII, Forli, an ancient town of Italy, in Romagna. Printing appears to have made its way to this town a short time before the close of the XVth century. Three ancient specimens have come down to us from hence, the earliest of which is *Nic. Ferrettus de elegantiâ linguæ Latinæ*, executed in 1495.

*Forum Sempronii*, Fossombrone, an episcopal city of Italy, in the papal dominions. A single work, printed here in the year 1513, is noticed by Panzer: the printer of which was Octavian Petrutius. This work, which, not less for its consummate beauty of execution, than for its contents and rare occurrence, richly deserves a detailed notice, is entitled *De rectâ Paschæ celebratione, et de die passionis Domini nostri Jesu Christi;* written by *Paulus de Middelburgo*, bishop of Fossombrone. It consists of two parts; the first (upon the celebration of Easter) containing fourteen books; and the second (on the day of our Saviour's passion) nineteen: for which distribution the author gives the following reasons: "I had made a vow," says he, "that I would write "three and thirty books relating to the vineyard and field of the "Lord, according to the 33 years during which God is thought to "have lived among men: and because he passed 14 years under

" the emperor Augustus, I have allotted 14 books to the subject " of Easter: and the remaining 19 to the passion of our Saviour, " because he is thought to have lived so many years under the " reign of Tiberius." The bishop is very far from being dogmatical or conceited, but speaks in terms of great modesty both of himself and his performance. He dedicates it to Pope Leo X. who gives him the exclusive privilege of printing it during his lifetime.

The volume is in folio, printed on a good and strong paper, with roman types, which, as well as the wood-cuts and arabesque borders which decorate several pages, greatly resemble those used in the earlier editions of *Erasmus' New Testament*. Some red printing occurs two or three times in calendars, executed with care and good effect. It has merely what is called a *false title*; on the reverse of which is the privilege of the pope, with a wood-cut of the papal arms: then follows the author's letter to the pope, with several others occupying altogether 23 pages. The first page of the body of the work, as well as that of the letters, is surrounded by an engraved border. The leaves are not numbered, but the first part ends on signature t. 10. (the signatures, with this exception, running in eights.) The first page of the second part is also surrounded by a border, as well as that which contains the dedication to the emperor Maximilian. This part ends on signature GG IIII. after which follows one leaf having on the recto three copies of verses addressed to the readers; and on the reverse is the register, and the following colophon: " Impressum Foro Sem- " pronii per spectabilem virum Octavianum Petrutium civem " Forosemproniensem impressoriæ artis peritissimum anno Do- " mini M. D. XIII. die octava Julii. Cum privilegio, &c. &c." Below is an elegant monogram of the printer.

The library of Trinity college Dublin possesses a copy of this singularly beautiful volume in excellent condition, which has also the additional interest of having once belonged to the celebrated Dr. John Dee, whose autograph and numerous MS. annotations it bears throughout.

*Franciscopolis*, Havre de Grace, a seaport of France, in Normandy.—1753.

*Francofurtum ad Mœnum*, *Francofortium*, *Francphordia*, called also *Helenopolis*, Frankfort on the Maine, an ancient and celebrated city of Germany, in Wetteravia. A very high period

of antiquity has been claimed for the introduction of typography into Frankfort: but, I believe, no sufficient evidence remains to prove its establishment here much before the year 1507.

*Francofurtum ad Oderam*, or *Francophordia cis Oderam*, or *Francofurtum Marchionum*, called also *Trajectum ad Viadrum*, Frankfort on the Oder, an imperial town of Brandenburg, containing a celebrated university founded in 1606. Printing was introduced into this place about the year 1504.

*Franequera*, or *Franecara*, Franeker, a town of Holland, in which was an university, founded in 1586. According to Le Long, a Greek and Latin version of *the book of Ruth* was printed at Franeker in 1586. *The book of Tobit* edited by J. Drusius, printed here in 1591, was in the Pinelli library. In 1637 the university had a printer of its own. The earliest Franeker book, which I have yet seen, is an edition of the Theses theologicæ of *Philippus Marnixius*, printed by Ægidius Radæus who denominates himself *ordinum Frisiæ typographus*.

*Frankenthal*, a manufacturing town, lately belonging to the Palatinate, seated on a navigable canal communicating with the Rhine. A book entitled, *Le droit des rois contre le cardinal Bellarmin et autres Jesuites*, now in the Bodleian, bears the imprint of this place, with the date 1611: but it may be doubted whether the imprint be real or fictitious.

*Frankfort*, the capital of the state of Kentucky, in North America, seated on the junction of the river Kentucky with the Ohio. Thomas mentions that printing was introduced into this town at a period posterior to the year 1786, but gives no particulars of its operations. In 1818 three newspapers were in regular publication at Frankfort.

*Fraunitz*, as written by Wolfius, (qu. *Praussnitz*, a town of Silesia?) The Jews possessed a printing establishment here, a book from which is said to be in the Oppenheimer collection. Wolfius does not specify its date. See under the article *Prostitia*.

*Fraustadium*, Fraustadt, or Wschowa, a city of Poland, in the palatinate of Posnan. Christopher Wilde erected a press here in the latter part of the XVIIth century.

*Fredericksburg*, a post-town of Spotsylvania county, in the state of Virginia, North America. A press was set up here in the year 1787, by Th. Green, the son of a printer at New London in Connecticut.

*Fredericstadt*, a well-built town of Denmark, in the duchy of Sleswic, founded in 1621 by a body of Arminians who emigrated from Holland in consequence of the decisions of the synod of Dort. Hans Goethal exercised the art of printing at this town in the year 1624.—(TCD.)

*Freistadium*, Freystadt, the name of several towns in Germany, Hungary, &c. I have not been able to distinguish the books of each, but the earliest date which I have seen with this imprint is 1622.—(Bodl.)

*Fresnes*, the name of several small towns in France. At Chateau de Fresnes, probably a country seat near one of them, Peignot mentions that a *Life of M. d'Aguesseau*, written by his son the chancellor d'Aguesseau, was composed and printed by M. and M^de^. Saron, by means of a private press which they had obtained from London in 1778. The volume bears the date 1720, but was really struck off in 1778. Sixty copies of it were printed; and no other production of this press is known.

FRIBVRGVM BRISGOVIÆ, a town (formerly of Suabia, capital of the Brisgau) now belonging to the territory of Baden; having an university, founded by archduke Albert in 1450. Printing was known and practised here before the close of the XVth century; since we have remaining an edition of *Bonaventura in IV. libros sententiarum*, printed in 1493, besides several other books.

*Frideburgum*, Friedberg, is the name of several towns comprised within the limits of the ancient Germanic empire. I have noticed the imprint in a book of the year 1648.

FRISIA. Panzer, (in p. 105, of his IVth volume,) takes notice of a curious book printed in 1488, under the title, *Hidde de Camminga commentarius in jus antiquum Frisonum;* which he, after Denis, concludes to have been printed in some monastery in Friesland. Denis reports from Visscher that only two copies of it are known. Now it happens that two copies of this very book are preserved in the Bodleian library: one among the books formerly belonging to T. Mareschal, the other in the curious collection of Franciscus Junius, to whom both copies originally belonged. The work, which is in small quarto, has no regular title, but begins, *Ther era godes, synre liaver moder Maria*, &c. two leaves, containing a short introduction, with a table of contents: next follows the work itself, on signature A i.; *Hact is riucht list ende konst*

*Riuchtes ende goedes*. It is comprised in seventeen chapters, and ends on the recto of p. 175, with no other colophon than these words, *Hyr eyndich gied da wilkerren fan op stallis bame*. The letter is Gothic; the signatures run in eights; the pages are not numbered; the initial letters are painted by hand. Each of the Bodleian copies is filled with MS. notes. According to the account given by Denis, the publication of this curious work is due to Ir. Hidde fen Camminga, who was parish priest of Dockum, a town of Friesland.

FRISINGA, Freysingen, or Freisgenn, a large town of Bavaria, capital of a principality of the same name. One book executed here during the XVth century is now known; namely, *Compendiosa materia pro juvenum informatione*, printed in 1495 by John Schaeffler, who both before and subsequently exercised his art at Ulm.

*Frogmore Lodge*, an elegant retreat near Windsor Castle, for many years the favourite residence of the late queen Charlotte. In the year 1812 the queen caused a printing-press to be introduced for her amusement, but the only productions of it were five sets of historical and chronological cards, and two volumes, one of which is entitled, *Translations from the German in prose and verse*, (*by Miss E. C. Knight.*) *Printed by E. Harding, Frogmore Lodge, Windsor*, 1812. 8°. (pp. 111.) And the other, *Miscellaneous Poems*, with the same imprint and date, 4°. (pp. 90.) To each of these is prefixed a neat vignette of Frogmore Lodge. Thirty copies of each work were struck off: the composing and the entire press work were executed by the hands of Mr. Harding, who shewed me the books in the royal library, and obligingly furnished me with the above particulars.

FVLGINEVM, or *Fulginia*, Foligno, a town of Italy, in the duchy of Spoleto, formerly a bishop's see. So early as 1470 typography was practised at this place, of which year we have remaining an *Aretinus de bello Italico*, and *Ciceronis epistolæ ad familiares*, executed by Æmilianus de Orfinis in partnership with Joannes Numeister, a native of Germany. Here also was printed in 1472, a well known edition of *Dante*, by Numeister, which perhaps may claim precedence of the Mantua and Jesi editions of the poet, executed in this same year. The art however was but sparingly carried on at Foligno: very few of its books remain to us: and after the year 1479 we hear no more of the presses or productions of this town.

*Furtum*, or *Pferda*, Fürth, a populous manufacturing town (formerly of Franconia) near Nuremberg, in the principality of Anspach, but now subject to Bavaria. The Jews, who form more than a fourth of the population of Fürth, possessed a printing establishment here in the latter part of the XVIIth century. Fürth books of the years 1653, 1661, 1672, &c. are in the Oppenheimer collection.

## G.

*Gades*, Cadiz, an ancient episcopal city and well-known seaport of Spain, in Andalusia. Printing was exercised at Cadiz in the year 1610.

GAIETTA, Gaeta, an ancient and strong town of Naples, situate in Terra di Lavoro. That printing was practised here during the XVth century is known by two books now remaining: the earliest of which, *Formulario de Epistole vulgare*, by Christopher Landino, bears date 1487; the other book is dated 1488.

*Galitz*, a town of Russia, in the government of Kostroma, seated on a lake of the same name. Bachmeister affirms printing to have been exercised here in 1606.

*S. Galli fanum*, St. Gall, or St. Gallen, a town of Switzerland, capital of a canton: near to which was a rich and celebrated abbey of Benedictines, whose abbots were lords of the first rank, and possessed the most extensive property and influence. It was founded about the year 640, on a spot which had been the secluded residence of Gallus, a native of Ireland, who with Columban and some others is said to have travelled into the wilds of Switzerland for the purpose of instructing the people both in religion and the arts of life. In this abbey, during the darkness of the middle ages, the lamp of literature and science was industriously kept burning: it was a general school for all kinds of erudition, and to its valuable library we entirely owe the present existence of some treatises of *Cicero*, of the works of *Quintilian*, and of some other authors.

There can be little doubt that the monks early availed themselves of the invention of the art of printing, and provided their abbey with the materials necessary for carrying it on: yet I have not met with any work professing to be printed here earlier than the *Idea S. congregationis Helveto-Benedictinæ*, handsomely edited by these monks in the year 1702. M. Van Praet however

(vol. iii. p. 16.) announces upon the authority of Haller (*Conseils pour former une bibliothèque historique de la Suisse*, a publication consisting of documents relating to the abbey, which is said to have been printed within its walls before the year 1512.

*Gallio*, Gaillon, a small town of Normandy, seated on the river Seine; noted for a magnificent castle, formerly belonging to the archbishops of Rouen. Printing was exercised here in the year 1644.

*Galveston*, qu? A Spanish translation of a letter by *Pope Pius the seventh*, while bishop of Imola, was printed here in the year 1825.

GANDAVVM, Gand, or Ghent, a considerable city of the Netherlands, lately the capital of Austrian Flanders, and a bishop's see. Ghent contained a professed house of English Jesuits, which was established in 1622, and suppressed in 1773. Typography appears to have been brought into this city by Arnoldus Cæsaris, a printer from Oudenarde. In the year 1483 the *Rhetorica Guillermi Episcopi Parisiensis* was executed here; which, with two other works of a later date, forms the only remains of early typography from this place. I have seen no other Ghent book of an earlier date than 1507 and 1511. (TCD.)

*Gandia*, a town of Spain, in Valencia, with an university founded by Francis Borgia.

*Garda*, a town situate on the Lago di Garda, in the Veronese. I have seen a book bearing for imprint, *Sur Lago di Garda, Alexander Benacensis*, which may have been executed here; or perhaps at Riva di Trento, a small town seated on the northern extremity of the lake, where printing is known to have been carried on during the XVIth century.

*Gauda*, see *Gouda*.

*Gedanum*, see *Dantiscum*.

*Geismaria*, Geismar, a town of Germany, in Hesse Cassel.—a *Hebrew Grammar*, by *S. Curtius*, was printed here in the year 1629. (Le Long.)

GENEVA, GEBENNA, AVRELIA ALLOBROGVM, or COLONIA ALLOBROGVM, Geneva, a celebrated city of Switzerland, capital of the republic of Geneva. It has an university founded in 1368, by the emperor Charles IV.; and a college, of which the first two professors were Calvin and Theodore Beza. A work entitled, *Le Livre des sains Anges, by Francis Exime-*

*nes*, a Minorite, printed in 1478 by Adam Steinschawer, and bearing for imprint "imprimé a genefue" omitting the printer's name, is considered by Panzer to be the first book printed at Geneva. It is a small folio, and may be seen in the Bodleian library.

GENVA, Genoa, an ancient and handsome city, capital of the republic of Genoa, or Liguria, and an archbishop's see. Although we have sufficient evidence that printing was carried on here during the XVth century, yet very few early specimens have come down to us: *Nicolai de Ausmo Supplementum Summæ Pisanellæ*, printed by Mattheus Moravus and Michael de Monacho, in 1474, with two other books, are all which remain to testify the character of the early Genoese press: and the only other printer named is Reverendus Magister Baptista Cavalus, a Carmelite friar, whose press appears to have been erected within his own monastery, *in domo sanctæ Mariæ cruciferorum*, in the year 1480.

*St. George*, the capital town of the island of St. George, the largest of the Bermudas or Sommers islands. Printing was introduced by J. Stockdale, about the year 1783 or 1784.

*St. George's Town*, the capital of the island of Granada. W. Weyland, in 1765, was a printer here: and in January of that year, commenced the publication of a newspaper entitled, *The Royal Granada Gazette.* It appears however that there had been a printing-office on the island before this of Weyland's was opened.

*Gera*, or *Gera ad Elistrum*, Gera, or Little Leipsic, a town of Upper Saxony, in Voigtland. Printing was exercised here in 1607.—(TCD.)

*Germantown*, an ancient town pleasantly situated in the county of Philadelphia, Pennsylvania, which in the early part of the eighteenth century became a settlement of the Mennonists, a sect from Germany. Christopher Sauer, a German, established a press here in the year 1735; and the establishment was carried to considerable extent and eminence by his son. Thomas reports of him, that "his was by far the most extensive book manufac- "tory then, and for many years afterwards, in the British Ame- "rican colonies. It occasioned the establishment of several "binderies, a paper-mill, and a foundry for English and German "types." At this foundry, which was one of the earliest erected

throughout the whole of British America, Sauer cast types, not only for himself, but for other German printers. He also manufactured his own ink. Among other works, three editions of the *German Bible* issued from his press; viz. in the years 1743, 1762, and 1776. The greater part of this last impression, consisting of 3000 copies, was most singularly and unfortunately disposed of. "The property of Sower was much injured by the revolutionary "war, particularly by the battle of Germantown in 1777. To "preserve the residue of it from being destroyed by the British, "he went to Philadelphia; his estate was confiscated before the "close of the war, and his books, bound and unbound, were "sold: among these was the principal part of the last edition of "*the Bible* in sheets; some copies of them had been before, and "others of them were now, converted into *cartridges*, and thus "used, not for the salvation of men's souls, but for the destruc-"tion of their bodies." *Thomas, History of Printing*, vol. i. 83. Sauer was also the printer of the first German newspaper published in America, which began to appear in the summer of the year 1739.

*S. Germanus in Lediâ*, St. Germain en Laye, a town of France on the Seine, about 12 miles distant from Paris. James the Second of England obtained the royal castle or palace of St. Germains as an asylum for himself and his followers after his abdication of the throne; and several English books were printed here about that time.—1649 is the earliest date of a St Germain book which I have hitherto observed. (TCD.)

*S. Gervasius*, St. Gervais, a small town of France, in the diocese of Clermont: (more probably put for *Geneva*, of which city St. Gervais forms a part.)—1601, 1602, 1604.

GERUNDA, Gerona or Girona, an ancient and strong town of Spain in Catalonia: it confers the title of a duchy, and is a bishop's see.

It was not known that Gerona had any claims to the possession of a printing-press at an early period of the art, until Fr. Mendez discovered a Spanish volume entitled *Memorial del pecador remut*, written by a priest named *Philip de Malle*, which bears distinct notice of its having been executed in this town at the expence of Matthew Vendrell (formerly a merchant of Barcelona) in the year 1483. [See a supplement to the work of Mendez, p. 425]. I have not seen another Gerona book earlier than 1665.

*Gestkovicium*, (*pagus Moraviæ*) qu. whether Gewicz, a small town of Moravia, distant 24 miles from Olmutz? Typography appears to have been practised in this place before the close of the XVIth century: as Balbinus mentions that a learned man named Martinus Philadelphus printed here some *Postills on the gospels*, in the Bohemian language, in the year 1592.

*Giasium*, see *Iassium*.

GIENNIVM, or Gienium, Jaen, an ancient and populous town of Spain, the capital of Andalusia, and a bishop's see. This place puts in its claim to the honour of possessing a press during the XVth century, by a single remaining specimen, *Magistri Petri Dagui tractatus de Differentiis*, executed by an unnamed printer in the year 1500. Panzer however cites this book from Caballero; who, it must be owned, speaks of it in a very loose and unsatisfactory manner. I have not observed any other printing at Jaen earlier than that of Ferdinand Diaz de Montoya, in the years 1606, 1608. (TCD.)

*Giessa*, *Ghiessa Cattorum*, or *Gissa Hassorum*, Giessen, a town of Germany, in Upper Hesse.—1606. (TCD.)

*Gippesvicum*, Ipswich, a town of Suffolk in England. Ipswich has somewhat singular in the history of its early typography, no fewer than three printers having been at work here during the reign of king Edward VI. We have books executed by each of them yet remaining; but all of these, with the exception of perhaps one, are of the same year, 1548, and we possess nothing from Ipswich either of an earlier or later date during that century. The printers were Anthony Scoloker, John Overton, and John Oswen, who appear to have settled here nearly at the same time, and to have quitted the place also together. One of them, John Oswen, went immediately to Worcester, where he carried on business for some time; but of the other two Herbert observes that nothing more is known, either of their types or themselves. As all the Ipswich books are very scarce, with the exception of one, the *Centuries of Bale*, I may observe that one of them, the *Sermons of Bernard. Ochinus*, printed by Antony Scoloker, may be seen in the library of Trinity college Dublin: a perfect and fine copy. In the following century I find that the art still lingered in existence at Ipswich; of which we have evidence in a small tract, said by Heylyn (in his life of archbishop Laud) to have been written by the famous William Prynne. It is in

quarto, and bears for title, " Newes from Ipswich, discovering cer- " taine late detestable practises of some domineering lordly pre- " lates, &c. Printed at Ipswich." No date or printer. The title-page has at the lower part a rude wood-cut, of Death, and another figure. The tract consists of six leaves only; is signed " Matthew White." The typographical execution of it is indifferent. This piece is preserved in the library of Cashel.

*Gismum* or *Gisnium prope Constantinopolim*, see *Koregismum*.

*Gizeh*, or Gyzeh, a large fortified village of Egypt, seated on the left bank of the river Nile, nearly opposite to the city of Cairo.

While the French armies occupied Egypt, they appear to have erected a printing-press in this place. Some pieces appear in the " Bibliotheca Marsdeniana" executed here, bearing for imprint, *Gyzeh, an VIII.* (1800) and *an IX.* (1801.)

*Glacium*, Glatz, a strong town of Silesia.—1698.

*Glascua*, Glasgow, a flourishing city of Scotland, with an university founded by king James II. about 1450. In the last century few places produced specimens of typography superior to those of Glasgow. At what period the art was introduced, I do not accurately know: the earliest book which I have yet seen is a short tract entitled " The Protestation of the general assemblie " of the church of Scotland, and of the noblemen &c. subscribers " of the Covenant lately renewed, made in the High Kirk, and at " the Mercate Crosse of Glasgow the 28 and 29 of November " 1638." [A rude woodcut.] Printed at Glasgow, by George Anderson, in the yeare of grace 1638. 4° (pp. 13.) A copy of this scarce piece is in the library at Cashel. In 1673 Robert Sanders who had succeeded to Andrew Anderson about the year 1668, calls himself printer to the city and university; his work appears to be very neatly executed.

*Glogavia*, Glogau, a considerable town of Silesia. Joachin Funckius is mentioned as a printer here, in 1621.

*Glucstadium*, Gluckstadt, the capital of the duchy of Holstein. —1645.

*Glynd*, or *Glynd-place*, a seat belonging to lord Hampden, near Lewes in the county of Sussex. A private press appears to have been erected here in the year 1770: but I can learn no particulars respecting it, except that the Bodleian library contains the first sheet (only) of a poem called " *The Summer's day, a descriptive*

" *pastoral*, 4°. *Glynd*, 1770." This fragment contains two small copper cuts, one of Glynd place, the other of Mount Carbon.

*Gmunda*, Gmunden, a town of Upper Austria. Panzer mentions a book, *Bibliotheca Hoerner*, printed here, but assigns no date.

*Goa*, a city of Hindostan, capital of the Portuguese settlements in India, and the see of an archbishop. The art of printing was introduced to Goa by the middle of the sixteenth century; probably through the activity of the Jesuits, who by degrees obtained considerable establishments in this city. The earliest Goa book which has fallen within my notice is one entitled, " Coloquios dos " simples, e drogas he consas mediçinais da India &c. cõpostos " pello Doutor garcia dorta. Impresso em Goa, por Joannes de " endem as x. dias de Abril de 1563. annos." The work consists of 217 leaves in quarto. A copy is at present (1826) in the hands of Messrs. Payne and Foss, booksellers, of London.

*Goatimala*, Guatimala, a considerable city of Spanish North America, formerly the capital of a province and kingdom; and now capital of " The central republic of America." It was founded in the year 1524, possesses an university, is the see of an archbishop; and is supposed to contain at present near 40,000 inhabitants. Having been materially injured by the violence of repeated earthquakes, the city was rebuilt on a site twenty-four miles distant from the old one.

The Jesuits possessed a printing-establishment here during the XVIIth century. A copy of a work by *Emanuel Lobo*, a Mexican, printed by them here in the year 1667, was in the Spanish collection of D. J. A. Conde, sold by auction in London in 1824.

*Gorichenum*, or *Gerinchemium*, Gornichem or Gorcum, a town of South Holland. Printing was carried on in this town, by Paulus Vink, in the year 1670. An edition of the *Dutch Bible*, printed here in 1671, is in the king's library, and also in that belonging to the British and Foreign Bible Society.

*Goritia*, Gorizia or Gortz, a considerable town of the north of Italy, capital of the province of Gorizia. It has been subject to the Austrian empire for a long time; was formerly part of the territory of Friuli, and in 1817 was made part of the new kingdom of Illyria. Gorizia was for about thirty years the see of an archbishop. Printing was exercised here in 1773.

*Gorlicium Lusatiorum*, Gorlitz, a large manufacturing town of Upper Lusatia, seated on the river Neisse.

Printing was exercised here in the year 1590, in which year *Abraham Bucholcerus* printed his Catalogue of Roman Consuls at Gorlitz. (TCD.) In the *Scriptores rerum Lusaticarum* it is mentioned that Abraham Fritchius practised the art at Gorlitz about the year 1565.

*Gosfeldia*, see *Cosfeldia*.

*Goslaria*, Goslar, a city of Lower Saxony, in the territory of Brunswick.—1607. (TCD.) In 1614 a handsome edition of *Luther's Bible* in folio, with wood-cuts, was executed here.

*Gotha*, capital of the duchy of Gotha, in Thuringia. Printing was carried on here so early as 1646, in which year, as also in 1654 and 1672, some grammatical pieces by *Andreas Reyerus* were executed at Gotha.—(Le Long.)

*Gothoburgum*, Gotheburg, or Gothenburg, a commercial town of Sweden, in the province of West Gothland. Typography was introduced into it by Amundus Nicolai Grefwe, a printer from Nyköping, in July 1650. In the year 1669 Grefwe sustained very serious damage, as well by the shipwreck of a vessel which was conveying to him a large quantity of types and paper from Hamburgh, as by a fire, which on the 10th day of May consumed his whole establishment, together with great part of the town of Gotheburg. One of the earliest specimens of Grefwe's printing, a volume containing *The Psalms in Swedish verse*, *Luther's Catechism*, and other pieces, dated 1650, the year in which he commenced business, may be seen in the Bodleian library. I need not add that it is a volume of the highest rarity.

*Gotstadium*, qu? Guttstadt, a town of East Prussia, on the river Alle? Printing was exercised here, by Johannes Lambertus, in the year 1616.—(TCD. Bodl.)

*Gottinga*, Göttingen, a city of Lower Saxony, famous for its university, which was founded by George II. king of Great Britain.—1757.

GOVDA, or GAUDA, Gouda, or Tergow, a large and strong town of South Holland, seated on the river Issel. A Dutch translation of *The Epistles and Gospels for the year*, printed in 1477, by Gerard Leeu, who after the year 1484 settled himself at Antwerp, is regarded as the earliest book known to have been executed at Gouda.

It appears, that a religious society of Franciscans, called "Bro- "thers of the Conference," who inhabited the monastery of Em-

maus, at a short distance from Gouda, possessed a printing-establishment within the town, which they employed principally in the publication of works of devotion.

GRADISCA, a strong town of Friuli, on the confines of Carinthia: it is a bishop's see. A book entitled, *Il testamento di Georgio Sommariva, Cavalier Veronese,* is adduced from the *Giornale de lettere d'Italia,* as printed here in 1488; but Panzer very strongly suspects some error in this statement: and no other work from this town is known before the year 1536.

*Græcium,* or *Graiacum,* Gratz, an episcopal town of Germany, capital of Lower Stiria. In the year 1272 the emperor Rudolph established here a public school, which in 1586 was elevated to an university, and placed under the direction of the Jesuits. Printing was introduced by them at least so early as 1590.

GRANATA, Granada, a large and fine city of Spain, capital of the province of Granada, and an archbishop's see. It has an university founded by king Ferdinand, in 1537. A work entitled, *Franciscus Ximenius de vitâ Christi,* in Spanish, printed in the year 1496, is the only remaining specimen of the typography of the XVth century from this place; which book, together with a second of the date 1505, is all which was known to Panzer prior to the year 1536; of which last year he gives two books: the first of them executed by a printer named Meinardus Ungut, whom the archbishop of Granada brought from Seville, where he was at that time following his business, for the express purpose of publishing it. The second production of this press however deserves a more particular notice. Its title is, *Arte para legeramente saber la lingua araviga. Vocabulista aravigo en letra castellana:* (par P. de Alcala.) Of this work, Schnurrer in his *Bibl. Arab.* (p. 16.) observes: "Sunt duo opera, separatim edita, "nec semper conjuncta. Vocabularii bina exempla, quibus Gram- "matica haud juncta est, habet biblioth. Imp. Parisina." Again; "Opus singulare, sui generis primum atque unicum." Of this literary curiosity, the Bodleian possesses a fine copy of both the *Vocabulary and the Grammar.* Panzer is mistaken in calling it a 4°. for it is an 8°, as Schnurrer observes. In a London Catalogue (Thorpe's, 1826, part 1.) occurs another Granada book of the year 1505, by the printer of the *Vocabularies,* Juan Varela de Salamanca, entitled *Las CCC del famosissimo poeta Juan de Mena, con la gloso,* &c. folio. Printing was again in use at

Granada in the middle of the XVIth century. A book of 1550 was in the Pinelli library: and Hugo and Sebastian de Meña exercised the art here from the years 1566 to 1601 &c.

*Grange*, near Darlington in the county of Durham, the seat of the late George Allan, esq. who established in his own house a printing-press about the year 1768, at which he executed several pieces of topographical and antiquarian lore. A detailed catalogue of the productions of this private press has lately been published.

GRATIANOPOLIS, Grenoble, an ancient and populous city of France, capital of Dauphiné, and a bishop's see. It had once an university, which was subsequently transferred to Valentia. Panzer was not aware of any book printed here before the year 1530; but Mr. Beloe (in vol. v. of his *Anecdotes*) adduces one, entitled, *Papæ Guidonis decisiones Parlamenti Delph.* which bears for imprint, *Gracionopoli Apr.* 29. 1490. The copy described by Mr. Beloe was (in 1811) in the possession of Mr. Wodhull.

*Gravionarium*, see *Bamberga.*

*Greenwich*, a market-town of England, seated on the banks of the Thames, in the county of Kent. A small tract published during the reign of queen Mary, purports to be printed here: it is entitled, *A faythfull Admonycion of a certen trewe pastor and prophete sent unto the Germanes*, &c. *now translated into Inglyssh*, &c. 12°. At the end, on signature K. iii. we read, *Imprynted at Grenewych by Conrade Freeman, in the month of May* 1554. But the types, spelling, &c. all prove the volume to have been executed in Switzerland or the Low Countries. A copy of it may be seen in the Bodleian library.

*Grima*, Grimm, a small town of Misnia near Leipsic, seated on the river Mulda. Le Long mentions a version of *St. Paul's Epistle to the Romans* printed here in 1523.

*Grodiscum*, Grodzisko, a town of Great Poland, in the palatinate of Posnan. Melchior Neringk printed here in 1579.

*Groninga*, Groningen, a city of Holland, with an university.—1610. (Bodl.)

*Gryphiswaldia, Gripswaldia*, a strong city of Pomerania, with an university founded in 1546.—1612. (Bodl.) Yet typography must have been practised, and efficiently too, at Gripswald at an earlier period; since it is remarked by Alnander, in his account of the royal typographers of Stockholm, that one of them, Igna-

tius Meurer, applied himself earnestly to the study of this art at Gripswald; and having obtained a thorough knowledge of it, (*illâ rite perceptâ*,) he repaired to Stockholm in the year 1610, where in three years he succeeded to the honourable post of king's printer.

*Guadalaxara*, or *Guadalajara*, a large manufacturing town of Spain, in New Castile, situate in a plain near the banks of the river Henares. It is the capital of a province of the same name.

The earliest known instance of the typography of Guadalaxara is a volume entitled *Memorial de cosas notables*, composed by Ynigo Lopez de Mendoça, duke del Infantado, which was printed here by Pedro de Robles and Francisco de Cormellas, in the year 1564. The printer obtained a privilege for twenty years, on condition that the volume, which is a folio, were sold for eight reals. A copy of this scarce work is preserved in the Bodleian library.

*Guajaquil*, a city of South America, formerly capital of the province of Quito. It is seated on a river of the same name, and is said to contain about 20,000 inhabitants.

In the year 1824 two newspapers were in course of publication in this town.

*Guba*, or *Gubena*, a populous and manufacturing town, the capital of a circle, in Lusatia.—1676.

*Guelpherbytum*, Wolfenbuttel, a large town of Saxony, in the duchy of Brunswick.—1541. Bodl.

*Gueret*, a town of France.—1777.

*Guernsey*, an island off the coast of France. A press was established on this island, probably at Port St. Pierre, a short period before the year 1791.

*Gustrovia*, *Gustrovium*, Gustrow, a small town of Germany, in the duchy of Mecklenberg. Le Long mentions an edition of *The twelve minor prophets* in Hebrew, printed here by J. Jaegers in 1634; remarking at the same time, that it is the only Hebrew book printed within the duchy. A Gustrow tract of the year 1629 is in the Bodleian library.

*Guyana*, or *St. Thomas de Guyana*, also called *Angostura*, the capital of the province of Spanish Guyana in South America, is a considerable town, seated on the river Oroonoko, not far from its mouth. It is of modern date, having been founded in the year 1764, on a site distant about sixty leagues westward from the old town of Guyana or the Castle.

In the year 1824 a *newspaper* was in regular course of publication at this town.

H.

*Hadamar*, a town of Germany, in the duchy of Nassau, on the river Elz.—1800.

*Haderslebia*, Hadersleben, a town of Denmark, in Sleswick.—1784.

HAFNIA, or CODANIA, Copenhagen, Kaupmannahaufn, or Kiobenhafn, the metropolis of Denmark. Its university was founded by Christian I. in the year 1478. Three books are remaining, executed here in the XVth century, the earliest of which is dated 1493; Gothefridus de Ghemen was the printer. In the next century, I find Andreas Gutterwitz, a respectable printer here in 1579. The British Museum contains a *Danish Bible*, executed at Copenhagen in 1607. The first periodical publication in Denmark was issued in the year 1644; but not a single copy of this is now known to be remaining. About the close of the XVIIth century a *royal* press was established, the first Latin book from which was *Othonis Sperlingii diatribe de crepidis veterum*, 8°. 1698. The privilege of printing, which had previously been enjoyed by several towns in Denmark, was at the beginning of the XVIIIth century, for some political reasons, confined to the capital. "Hodie verò in Daniâ sola regia me-"tropolis Hafnia hâc præ reliquis urbibus gaudet prærogativâ, ut "in eâ ars typographica excolatur." *Thura*, *Idea historiæ litt. Danorum*, p. 240.

*Hafod*, a seat in Cardiganshire, South Wales, lately the residence of the lamented Thomas Johnes, esq. well known to the literary world as the translator of the Chronicles of Froissart, Monstrelet, and Joinville, as well as author of some interesting works. For the more convenient printing of his works, Mr. Johnes erected a private printing-apparatus at Hafod, which, as we learn from Dr. Dibdin in his *Bibliographical Decameron*, was situated in a cottage among the hills, at the distance of one mile and a half from the mansion. The Hafod edition of the Chronicle of Joinville is dated 1807, and that of Monstrelet 1809.

*Haga Comitum*, (called in French books *La Haye*, in Italian *L'Aia*, in Dutch S'Gravenhage,) the Hague, a beautiful and celebrated city of Holland. Many classical volumes of great beauty have issued from the presses of this place. The earliest book

which I have yet discovered is dated 1593. (TCD.) It was executed by Albert Heyndricsz, printer to the states of Holland. About the year 1720 many English books were printed at the Hague, several of which bear the false imprint of *London*.

HAGENOA, Haguenau, a fortified town of France, seated on the river Motter. From the year 1489, the date of the earliest book now known, printing seems to have been carried on with success in this city; and many specimens remain to us from the press of Henry Gran, which purport to be *in imperiali Oppido Hagenaw diligentissime impressa*.

*Hailbruna*, or *Alisium*, Hailbrun, or Heilbron, a town formerly of Suabia. Le Long notices printing here in 1633.

HALA SAXONVM, HALA HERMUNDURORUM, HALA SORABORVM, or HALA MAGDEBVRGICA, Halle, a considerable town of Upper Saxony, in the duchy of Magdeburg, with a celebrated university founded in 1694. Panzer knew of no book printed here before the year 1520; yet in count Revickski's Catalogue, (p. 78.) may be seen an account of an edition of *Lucan's Pharsalia*, bearing for imprint, *Halæ* 1482. This book, having come into the possession of earl Spencer, has been discussed, and pronounced to be falsified, in the second volume of the *Bibliotheca Spenceriana*, p. 143. Dr. Dibdin, the author of that work, is most probably correct in his judgment.

*Hala Suevorum*, Halle, formerly an imperial town of Suabia, seated on the river Kocher. Printing was carried on here so early as 1536: and in the year 1539 an edition of *Melancthon's Loci communes* was executed at Halle, without any printer's name. [But see Leichii Typograph. Lipsiens. p. 18.]

*Halberstadia*, Halberstadt, an ancient city of Westphalia, capital of a principality of the same name. Three books printed here in the year 1522, are the only specimens from this city mentioned by Panzer: but M. Van Praet has shewn us that typography was practised at Halberstadt at least two years earlier, by adducing a *Missal* in folio, with the imprint *Halberstadiæ*, 1520, a copy of which, upon vellum, is in the Royal library at Paris. The "Bibliotheca Marsdeniana" cites a *Dutch Bible*, executed in the same year 1520.

*Halebum*, Aleppo, the capital of Syria. It is the opinion of Schnurrer, expressed in his *Bibliotheca Arabica*, that the Arabic printing-establishment of the monastery of Snagof in Wallachia,

was subsequently removed to this city. The Aleppo press was opened by the publication of an *Arabic Psalter*, in the year 1706, under the direction of Athanasius the Antiochene Patriarch of the Greek Melchites. Other books followed in 1707, 1708; some *Homilies of Athanasius* in 1711, a copy of which was in the Pinelli library; and (according to Le Long) a second edition of *the Psalms* in 1735. See the article *Snagof*.

*Halifax*, the capital of Nova Scotia. Bartholomew Green, in August 1751, commenced the business of printing in this place. His was the first press erected in the province of Nova Scotia, nor was there a second, until the year 1766. Green had previously exercised his art at Boston, and died soon after his arrival at Halifax. His successor, Jo. Bushell, published, in the first week of January 1752, the first newspaper printed in Nova Scotia.

HAMBVRGVM, or HAMMONA, Hamburg, a celebrated commercial city of Lower Saxony, in the duchy of Holstein. A single specimen of Hamburg printing of the XVth century remains, viz. *Laudes beate Marie Virginis, in mercuriali oppido Hamborgensi loco famatissimo impresse, per me Joannem et Thomam Borchard. Anno Dni.* 1491. Panzer possessed a copy of this work, and a second is in the public library at Gottingen.

*Hammipolis*, qu. whether Hamburg? or Hamm, a small trading town of Westphalia, on the river Lippe? Books of the years 1646 and 1657 occur, bearing this imprint.

*Hannovera*, Hanover, a city of Germany, formerly capital of the electorate, and chief of all the towns belonging to the electoral house of Brunswick Luneberg. Typography was in use at Hanover before the middle of the XVIth century. Several pieces of *Joannes Busmannus*, executed, but rather indifferently, by Henningus Rudenus in the year 1547, are in the library of Trinity college, Dublin. A printing-establishment belonging to the court was at work here in 1669.

*Hanover*, a post-town of New Hampshire, in North America. A press was set up here about the year 1778, from which a newspaper was issued for a very short time.

*Hanovia*, sometimes *Hanovia ad Mœnum*, Hanau, a large and trading town of Germany, seated at the junction of the Kinzig and Maine. The second edition of the *Hungarian Bible* was printed here in 1608. A book of the year 1593 is the earliest which I have seen.

*Harderovicum Gelrorum*, *Hardervicum*, or *Hardervicum Sycambrorum*, Harderwyck, a town of Holland, in Guelderland; it possesses an university. The earliest book of this place which I have seen is an edition of *the Lambeth Articles* printed here by Thomas Henricus, in 1613: (the date of 1513 in the title-page being of course a misprint.)

*Harfleur*, a small town of Normandy, on the river Seine, distant five miles from Havre. A volume entitled, *Antiquités de la ville d'Harfleur*, 8°. was printed here in 1720.

*Harg*, a seaport of the east coast of Sweden, opening on the gulf of Bothnia.

The title-page of an *English and Swedish dictionary by Jacob Serenius, D. D.* announces that it was printed *at Harg and Stenbro' near Nykoping in Sweden*, by Petrus Mamma, director of his majesty's printing-house, 1757. The Latin name of Stenbro' is *Lithopontum*.

HARLEMVM, Haarlem, a fortified city of South Holland.

It is well known that this city is one of those which have put in claims to the honourable invention of the art of printing, and its cause has been most warmly argued by Meerman in his *Origines typographicæ:* according to whom, Laurentius Coster, an inhabitant of Haarlem, is affirmed to have begun to print so early as 1440 or 1441. An *Horarium*, three editions of a *Donatus*, and three or four editions of a block-book entitled *Speculum humanæ salutis*, are quoted as his earliest productions. The story, however, rests on too sandy a foundation; and, setting aside dateless fragments of block-books, surmises, and unsupported assertions, there is no direct and positive evidence of Haarlem typography anterior to the *Formulæ Novitiorum*, which was printed by Joannes Andreæ, so late as 1483! Nor is it a little remarkable, that (according to the statement of Meerman himself) no printing was done here, nor even did a printing-establishment exist in the city, from the year 1484 till 1561.

*Harlinga Frisiorum*, Harlingen, a sea-port of Holland, in Friesland.—Printing was carried on here in 1663. (TCD.)

*Hartberga*, Harburg, a seaport town of Germany, distant seven miles from Hamburg. A work of *Gaspar Scioppius* was executed here in the year 1611, but without any printer's name.—(Bodl.)

*Hartford*, the capital of the state of Connecticut, North Ame-

rica. Printing was introduced into Hartford, by T. Green from Newhaven, in the year 1764. Like most of his brethren printers in the United States, Green commenced his typographical career by the publication of a newspaper.

HASSELTVM, Hasselt, a town of the Netherlands, in the territory of Liege. Panzer adduces five books executed here in the XVth century: the earliest of which is *Epistelen en Evangelien 't heele jaar*, printed in 1480.

*Havana*, or Havannah, a large, handsome, and populous town, capital of the isle of Cuba, and the see of an archbishop. Typography was exercised here, in " la imprenta de la capitania ge-" neral," (the government printing-office,) in the year 1787.

*Haverhill*, a handsome and pleasant post-town in Essex county, in the province of Massachusetts, North America. Benjamin Edes, the son of a printer of Boston, about the year 1782, set up a press and printed a *Newspaper* at Haverhill; but this was soon discontinued.

*Le Havre*, a town of the United States of America, situate on the banks of the Susquehana river, near its mouth.

Printing was exercised here in the year 1826.

*Hedernheim.* Wolfius describes this as a small village in the territory of Hesse, in which the Jews possessed a printing-press early in the sixteenth century. He adds that its productions were very rare, and that before the middle of the succeeding century it had wholly ceased.

HEIDELBERGA, Heidelberg, a populous city of Germany, in the circle of the Lower Rhine, with an university founded by the elector Robert, in the year 1346. The *Sermones de sanctis* of *Hugo de Prato Florido*, printed in 1485, (probably by Henry Knoblochzer,) is the earliest known book from this place: it is a folio volume, of very respectable execution, a copy of which may be seen in the Bodleian library.

It may not be amiss to remark, that H. Commelin, a printer who settled here about the close of the XVIth century, was in the habit of omitting the name of the town, giving for imprint only *apud Commelinum:* it is therefore to be remembered that such books were printed at Heidelberg.

*S. Helena*, a small island, lying in the midst of the Atlantic Ocean, at the distance of twelve hundred miles from any known land. It has been in possession of the British since the year

1655; and of late has acquired the greatest celebrity, from having been chosen for the prison of Napoleon Bonaparte, and being *now* the depository of his mortal remains. The island possesses no town of any note.

At what period the art of printing found its way to this sequestered spot I have not learnt: the only specimen of its typography which I have observed being a botanical work entitled *Flora S. Helenica*, professing to have been printed on the island in 1825.

*Helenopolis*, see *Francofurtum ad Mœnum.*

*S. Helier*, a flourishing town, capital of the isle of Jersey, containing about 10,000 inhabitants. Three weekly newspapers were published here during the year 1826.

*Helmestadium*, Helmstadt, a town of Lower Saxony, in the duchy of Brunswick, with an university founded in 1576, by Julius duke of Brunswick, whence in some books it is called *Academia Julia.*

Printing certainly was executed at Helmstadt in 1580. In all probability the introduction of typography accompanied the foundation of the university. A folio volume is in the Fagel library at Dublin, bearing for imprint, *Helmœstadii excudebat Jacobus Lucius Transylvanus*, anno 1583; and one of the year 1580 in the Bodleian.

*Helsingfors*, a town in the south of Finland, situate at the mouth of the river Wanna, and possessing a good harbour. It has lately arrived at considerable importance, and the university of Abo has recently been transferred to it.

A journal in the Finnish language was printed at this town in the year 1825.

*Helsingora*, Elsinore, a town of Denmark, in the isle of Zealand. Printing was introduced here about 1603.

*Henricopolis*, (qu? Henrichau in Silesia, Henrichs, Henrichsdorf, or Henrichswald, in Prussia?) An edition of *The Proverbs* in Latin, printed here in 1602, is cited in Masch's Le Long, part ii. likewise a metrical paraphrase of *The Psalms*, printed in 1573.

HERBIPOLIS, or WIRCEBVRGVM, Würtzburg, a city of Germany seated on the Maine; it is the capital of a duchy, and was formerly the residence of the bishop. It had an university, which was founded in 1403, and restored in 1582. The art

of printing was carried on here with great success during the XVth century, probably under the especial patronage of the bishop. The earliest dated book given by Panzer is a *Breviarium Herbipolense*, fol. of the year 1479; this I have not yet seen: but it is amply described by M. Van Praet, who notices three copies of it printed upon vellum. A copy of the work next mentioned by Panzer, *Missale secundum usum ecclesiæ Herbipolensis*, is now lying before me. It is a large folio, splendidly printed *on vellum*, containing upwards of three hundred and fifty leaves, and is altogether one of the grandest volumes which I ever beheld. The letters are of three or four sizes, from the large missal character downwards; it has also musical notes. At the beginning of the book is the privilege of *Rudolfus Dei et Apostolicæ Sedis gratia Episcopus Herbipolensis et Franciæ orientalis Dux*, granted to the printer Jeorius Reyser, who is there said to have been hired by the bishop (probably from Eichstadt, Eustadium,) to continue at Würtzburg until he had completed this work. The bishop allows and commands him to print the choral books, &c. for his cathedral, and to decorate them with the arms of the bishopric and chapter. Accordingly we find, immediately following this privilege, a large copper-plate engraving, of most delicate workmanship; representing two escutcheons; one of which contains the archbishop's family arms, quartering those of the see of Würtzburg, surmounted by his crest, and richly mantled: the other contains the arms of the see (or chapter) supported by two angels in beautifully flowing drapery, surmounted by a figure of St. Kilian, patron of the see, arrayed in the episcopal robes, and holding a drawn sword in his right hand, while his left supports the crozier. The size of the plate is about eight inches by seven. A particular account of this very copy, and of the remarkable specimen of early engraving which it contains, may be seen in N°. 288 of the *Philosophical Transactions:* and it is briefly noticed in p. 233 of Heineken's *Idée générale d'une Collection d'estampes*. It was presented to the Bodleian library by archbishop Laud, and for rarity and beauty would do honour to any collection in the world.

*Herborna Nassoviæ*, Herborn, a town of Germany, in the circle of the Upper Rhine, with a college, founded in 1589. An edition of *Luther's Bible* was printed here in 1604, (Bodl.) likewise several editions of *Buchanan's Psalms*, the earliest of which is

dated 1585. The earliest Herborn book which I have seen is of the year 1588.

*Hermanopolis*, see *Cibinium*.

*Hernosandium*, Hernosand, an episcopal town of Sweden, capital of Angermania.—1706. At this place the first edition of the *Lapponic Bible*, executed by bishop Norden at the expense of the English Bible Society, was printed in the year 1811.

*Hertogenbosch*, see *Buscum Ducis*.

*Hildesia*, or *Hildesium*, Hildesheim, a city of Lower Saxony, lately imperial and episcopal. Printing was carried on here by Andreas Hantzsch, in the year 1605.—(TCD.)

*Hilperhusia*, or *Hildburghusa*, Hilburghausen, a town of Upper Saxony, in the principality of Cobourg.—1774.

*Hirsberga*, Hirschberg, a considerable town in Silesia, situate at the confluence of the Bober and the Zacke. The library of the British and Foreign Bible Society contains a copy of a *German Bible* printed here in 1765. In 1826 three newspapers were in course of publication in this town.

HISPALIS, or COLONIA JVLIA ROMANA, Seville, an ancient and fine city of Spain, the capital of Andalusia, and an archbishop's see. It has a famous university, founded at a very remote period. According to Mendez, the art of printing was introduced into Seville, by three Spaniards, named Anton Martinez, Bartholomé Segura, and Alphonso del Puerto, in or before the year 1476; and a work entitled *Sacramental*, by *Clement Sanchez de Vercial*, in folio, is considered by him to be their first production; he mentions that a copy of this rare and valuable book was in the library of the duke de Medina Celi at Madrid. In the succeeding year these printers executed the *Manual of Alphonso Diaz de Montalvo*, in the colophon of which they claim for themselves the honour of being the first printers of Seville. Numerous and valuable works were executed in this city during the remainder of the XVth century. In the year 1500, the Inquisition was possessed of a peculiar press for its own purposes, but from which, in all probability, little aid to literature or to the cause of true religion was derived.

*Hobart's Town*, a British settlement, established on the south-east coast of Van Dieman's land, in the year 1804; and now said to contain about 7000 inhabitants. In 1818, a printing-press was set up here, the first production of which was *The History*

*of Michael Howe, the last of the wood-rangers*, 8°. This curious book is to be seen in the Bodleian library.

*Hoffa*, see *Curia Variscorum*.

HOLMIA, or STOCKHOLMIA, Stockholm, the metropolis of Sweden, a city containing about 72,000 inhabitants. This is the first place throughout all Sweden into which the art of printing found its way; Johannes Snell having here executed a work, entitled *Dialogus creaturarum moralizatus*, so early as 1483, which is considered to be the first book printed within that kingdom. A copy of it may be seen in the university library of Upsal. Of John Snell, who probably was a German, nothing farther appears. He was succeeded at Upsal by Johannes Fabri, whose death occurs in the year 1496. Panzer enumerates five books printed in this city during the XVth century. In the year 1594, the office of typographer-royal was instituted, with certain privileges and a fixed salary from the government, the printing-materials also being furnished by the king. The first printer who held this post was Anundus Olai. In the year 1700, the Academy of Antiquities, which had been established at Stockholm by Charles XI, appointed a typographer of its own, who, as well as the king's, was honoured with particular privileges and immunities. The liberal policy of queen Christina introduced to this city one of the family of Jansons of Amsterdam as a printer, to whom she allowed an annual pension, and granted several privileges, amongst which was the valuable one, of importing all his paper duty-free. At Stockholm the first Runic types were used, in a *Runic and Swedish Alphabetarium*, 8°. 1611; they were cast at the expense of the king, and were afterwards purchased by the university: a new and more correct fount was cast at Lubec in 1702, by desire of the learned Peringskiöld. Russian types were first used in Sweden, at Stockholm, by order of Gustavus Adolphus, in order to the conversion to Christianity and instruction of those of his subjects, who, living on the confines of Muscovy, were addicted to the superstitions of that nation. Peter von Seelen was appointed over this Russian press in the year 1625.

It may not be superfluous to mention, that the earliest edition of the *New Testament* printed in Sweden, the date of which is 1521, folio, was executed here; as also a splendid edition of the *Swedish Bible* in 1703, (at the press of H. Keyser,) in the praises of which Alnander is warm and eloquent. A copy of the former,

but imperfect, and damaged by fire, is preserved in the library of the Academy of Sciences at Stockholm; where also is another edition of the *New Testament*, with wood-cuts, 4to. printed in the same city in 1549. (Fortia.) At Stockholm also was published in 1548 the first edition of the *New Testament* in the *Finnish* tongue, in 4to. a copy of which was in the library of M. Ludekè, pastor of the German chapel in that city. (*id.*) In 1551 came out *the Psalms*, with other books of the Old Testament; but an entire *Finnish* Bible was not printed until 1642. Here also was printed a second edition of the *Swedish New Testament*, in 1526, small folio; also two *Liturgies*, one in Latin in 1576, fol. the other in Swedish in 1589, 4to; both were proscribed by Charles IX, and are extremely rare; both however are in the collection of M. Gioeurwell, librarian to the king of Sweden, and a copy of the former is in the library of the university of Upsal. In the royal library of Stockholm is preserved, as an interesting relic of the days of the Reformation, a copy of the *Vulgate Bible*, which was used by Martin Luther; it is a folio edition, printed at Lyons in 1521, and its margins and every void space are wholly covered with annotations in the hand-writing of that reformer.

*Holstein.* An edition of *the Holy Bible*, comprising five several versions, in two volumes 4to. is said to have been executed in Holstein, (perhaps at Kiel, the capital of the province,) in the year 1712.

*Holum*, or *Hola*, Hoolum, a town on the northern coast of Iceland, formerly a bishop's see. The first bishop was appointed in the year 1107. In 1797 the two bishoprics of Holum and Skalholt were united into one, the see of which was fixed at Reikiavik, the capital of the island. Dr. Van Troil, in his Letters on Iceland, mentions that a printing-press was established here by John Areson, bishop of Hoolum, in the year 1530, from which issued the first work ever printed in Iceland, namely *Breviarium Nidarosiense*, of the date 1531. The only copy of this volume which was known to be remaining was in the library of Arnas Magnæi, and was consumed in the fire of Copenhagen in 1728. Some time after the death of bishop Areson, this press appears to have been removed from Holum. In the year 1562 we find it at work at Breidabolstad; from whence having been purchased by bishop Gudbrand Thorlakson, together with all

the materials, it was at first erected by him at Nupufell, in the valley of Eynfiord; but soon afterwards, for greater convenience towards his meditated work, *the Icelandic Bible*, the bishop restored it to Holum. After resting for more than a century, the press travelled to Skalholt: was brought back to Holum in 1704: and in 1799, being put into the hands of the Icelandic literary society, was by them erected at Leira, where it now remains. In the year 1584 the first edition of the *Icelandic Bible* was printed here, (1000 copies;) a second, in 1644, (also 1000 copies;) and another, in two volumes folio, in 1728, bearing the imprint, *Hoolum i Hiallta-dal, af Marteine Arnoddsyne.* Copies of the first edition are preserved in the British Museum, in Eton college library, and in that belonging to the British and Foreign Bible Society: a remarkably fine one of the second is in the library of Trinity college, Dublin, and another in that of the Bible Society; and the third may be seen in the Bodleian library, and in the royal collection of George the Third. All of them, but especially the first, are volumes of the greatest rarity. The fullest and most particular account of the first edition is contained in the Appendix to "Henderson's Journal in Iceland," p. 270—281: of the second, ibid. p. 285—287: and of the third, ibid. p. 293—295. The translation is different in all three editions. A fourth edition, reprinted from that of 1644, appeared in 1745 from this press, (fol. 1000 copies.) Besides the editions of the entire *Bible*, the *Proverbs of Solomon* were printed here in 1580; the *New Testament* in 1609; and the *Psalms* in 1619. A copy of this last is in the Bodleian library.

On the subject of the general state of typography in Iceland, the reader may not be displeased with the following notice, extracted from Sir George Mackenzie's Travels in that island, during the year 1810.

"Hoolum, on the northern coast of Iceland, until the close of "the last century, (when the sees of Hoolum and Skalholt were "united into that of Reikiavik,) was the seat of one of the "bishops of Iceland. A public school was also established there; "but now the place consists only of a few cottages; and in its "present state contains nothing particularly worthy of notice.

"The first printing-press was erected at Hoolum, about the "year 1530, under the auspices of John Areson, who was at that "time the bishop of this see. Though an illiterate and unculti-

" vated man, he was extremely ambitious; and wished to avail " himself of all the means which literature might afford for the " promotion of his influence in the country. With this view he " procured as his secretary, a Swede of the name of Mathiesson, " who, coming over to Iceland, brought with him a printing- " press, and made a small establishment for its use. The types " were originally of wood, and very rudely formed; and the only " works issuing from the press during the first forty years after " its institution, were a few *Breviaries*, *Church Rituals*, and *Ca-* " *lendars*. In 1574, however, Gudbrand Thorlakson, bishop of " Hoolum, made very great improvements in the printing-esta- " blishment at that place, providing new presses and types, some " of which were constructed by his own hand, and bestowing the " utmost care upon the correction of every work which was print- " ed during his lifetime. Before the century had elapsed, a num- " ber of valuable publications made their appearance, greatly im- " proved in their style of composition, and displaying a neatness " and even elegance of execution, very remarkable at this early " period of the use of printing in the country." p. 57.

" The printing-establishment at Hoolum, which had fallen " into decline, and another, which in 1773 was instituted at " Hrappsey, an island in the Breidè Fiord, were purchased by " the Icelandic society [about 1794]; and a printing-office, un- " der their management, established at Leira, in the Borgar- " Fiord Syssel (on the south-western coast). From this press " have issued, for the use of the society, fifty or sixty different " works; some of them translated, but the greater number ori- " ginal, and comprising a very great variety of subjects; history, " poetry, divinity, law, medicine, natural history, and rural eco- " nomy." p. 309.

" We visited in our way the only printing-office now in Ice- " land, (1810,) which is close to Leira, in a small and miserable " wooden building, situate in the midst of a bog. This establish- " ment is at present kept up by the literary society, of which Mr. " Stephenson is at the head. He has the sole management of the " press; and few other people now give it employment[h], none " liking to submit their works to a censor who is reckoned too " severe, but perhaps without much reason. This state of the

[h] A good and sufficient reason for which is given by Mr. Henderson, at p. 7. of the second volume of his "Journal."

" press is, however, extremely injurious to the literature of Ice-
" land. Two men are engaged in the printing-office: they have
" a press of the common construction, and make their own ink of
" oil and lamp-black. There are eight founts of types; six Go-
" thic, and two Roman; with a few Greek characters. We found
" a small collection of books, which had been printed here within
" the last few years, and remained here for sale. We purchased
" several of these, among which was *Pope's Essay on Man*,
" translated into Icelandic verse. During the last winter the
" printing-office, with all its contents, was very nearly swept away
" by a flood; and at the present time the building is in a state of
" wretched repair." p. 151.

*Holyrood house*, an ancient palace of the Scottish kings, adjoining the city of Edinburg: a place connected with many recollections of high interest and importance. An edition of Dryden's poem, *The hind and panther*, a quarto volume of 90 pages, appears with the imprint *Holyrood-house*, *printed by J. Watson*, 1687. Of this book I could give no information, until I met with a work entitled " A Description of the Antiquities, &c. of Holy-
" rood-house," 8°. 1821, from which the following particulars are extracted.

" During the reign of James VII. (*our* James II[d].) who mani-
" fested an unconstitutional partiality to Roman Catholics, Holy-
" rood-house appears to have been destined by that bigotted
" prince as a nursery for superstition. Not satisfied with securing
" to his Popish subjects within the precincts of his palace the free
" exercise of their religion, at a time when the most limited degree
" of that religious toleration now so liberally enjoyed by every
" British subject was considered as a connivance at heresy, James
" most imprudently instituted a 'popish College in the abbey of
" Holyrood,' and published rules for it, on the 22nd of March
" 1688, inviting children to be there educated *gratis*.

" He also appointed one Watson[i], a Popish printer, who had
" availed himself of the protection of the sanctuary, to be king's
" printer in Holyrood-house. This Watson also obtained a right
" from the Privy Council to print all the *Prognostications* at
" Edinburgh; which accounts for several books bearing in their
" title-pages to have been printed at that period in Holyrood-
" house." p. 89.

i Father of J. Watson, queen's printer in the reign of queen Anne.

Dr. Lee, in his "Memorial," states that he was acquainted with several books printed here in 1687 and 1688, many of them being popish works, allowed to be printed and dispersed by king James the second.

Again in the year 1775 there was a press in this palace, when a tract by *James Fea*, a surgeon, entitled "*The present state of the Orkney islands considered*," (8vo. pp. 66,) was published, bearing the imprint *Holyrood-house*. A copy of it is in the Bodleian library.

*Homburgum ad Clivum*, Homburg on the height, a small town of Germany on the river Lahn, capital of the principality of Hesse-Homburg.

Wolfius informs us that the Jews established a printing-office here, about the year 1715: but the Oppenheimer collection contains a Homberg volume of an earlier date, viz. 1711.

*Hononooro*, a large town or village of Oahu, one of the Sandwich isles, in the north Pacific Ocean.

Some American missionaries established themselves here in the year 1820, and within two years had erected a printing establishment for their own use. "On the first Monday in January 1822 "the press was put in operation, and the first sheet of a *Ha-waiian spelling-book* was struck off." Williams' Missionary Gazetteer.

*Hoogly*, a city of Hindostan, in Bengal. Mr. N. B. Halhed printed here a *Bengalee Grammar* in the year 1778. It was executed by Mr. Charles Wilkins, from letters cut, and types founded, by himself, and in all probability is the earliest Hoogly book.

*Hoornia*, or *Horna*, Hoorne, a strong city of the United Provinces, distant about five leagues from Amsterdam. Typography was exercised at Hoorne by Ægidius Nicolaus, in the year 1622: and Le Long quotes a book of the year 1623.—(1626. TCD.)

*Hrapseya*, Hrapsey, an island in the Breidafiord, on the western coast of Iceland. A printing-press was erected in this place about the year 1773, and was soon set to work; some *Annals*, in two volumes quarto, appeared from it in 1775; a book by *Biorno Halderson* was executed in 1783; and, according to the Catalogue of the library of the British and Foreign Bible Society, a *Comment on the epistles to the seven Churches* was printed here in 1784.

*Hydra*, a small island of the Archipelago, lying near the eastern coast of the Morea, containing about 25000 inhabitants. During

the struggle of the Greeks for the independence of their country, a printing-establishment was set up here, and a newspaper, called, ὁ φίλος τοῦ νόμου, *The Friend of the Law*, is now (1824) regularly published at Hydra, twice a week.

*Hyetopolis ad Istrum*, occurs as the imprint of a book entitled, *Discursus de suprematu adversus Cæsarinum Furstenerium*, printed in 1687; and is explained by Barbier, in the supplement to his *Dictionnaire des Anonymes*, &c. to mean Ratisbonne, which in German is called Regensburg, and in the Latin of the ancient public acts, *Imbripolis*, because *Regen* signifies not only the small river which falls into the Danube at Ratisbon, but also *rain*.

## J.

*S. Jacobus de Tlatilulco*, is the name of a convent of Franciscans, standing in the north-eastern quarter of the modern city of Mexico. The art of printing was practised here by the monks in 1599. The Bodleian library contains a *Confessionario en lengua Mexicana y Castellana*, compoesd by Fr. Joan Baptista, guardian of the convent, which bears for imprint, *En Sanctiago Tlatilulco, por Melchior Ocharte; año de.* 1599. 12°. Melchior probably was a descendant of Pedro de Ocharte who printed at Mexico in 1567.

From the style of this imprint, and the manner in which Antonio notices it, the reader would suppose S. Jacobus de Tlatilulco to be a distinct town; and I erroneously described it as such, in the former edition of this work.

*St. Jago de la Vega*, a town which was formerly the capital of the isle of Jamaica. A printing-press was at work here in the year 1756; at which time a weekly newspaper began to be published: and in 1792 *The Laws of Jamaica* were handsomely printed by Alexander Dickman, in two volumes quarto.

*Jaroslavia*, Jaroslau, a town of Poland, in Red Russia, on the river Saine. John Szeliga, who had moved from Dobromil, printed here in 1622.

*Jassium*, or *Giasium*, Jassy, a handsome archiepiscopal city of European Turkey, the capital of Moldavia. The only information respecting the typography of this city which I am able to communicate is as follows:

According to Alexander Helladius, a press was established for

a very short time at Jassy in the XVIIth century; at page 9, he mentions the contents of what he believes to be the only volume ever printed in Moldavia, but neither the date nor place of impression are affixed to the book. There is however in the Bodleian library a fine copy of the ΤΟΜΟΣ ΑΓΑΠΗΣ of *Dositheus*, printed here in 1698. Archbishop Marsh's library at Dublin contains a very beautiful specimen of the Jassy press of the year 1683; it is a folio volume consisting of upwards of 400 pages, containing the Περὶ τοῦ θείου νάου and other works of *Symeon, archbishop of Thessalonica*, and of *Marcus Eugenicus, metropolitan of Ephesus:* the whole of which is in Greek character, on paper of excellent quality and colour. The imprint states the work to have been executed at the costs of John Ducas the waywode of Moldavia, by Johannes Molibdus, a native of Heraclea, whose printing-press appears to have been set up within the monastery of SS. Peter and Paul. The date is October 1683. The learned president of Magdalene college, Oxford, Dr. Routh, possesses also a beautiful copy of the above work, with the French royal arms impressed on the covers. In 1816 a volume was printed here, entitled, Κώδιξ πολιτικὸς τοῦ πριγκιπάτου τῆς Μολδαβιᾶς, in three parts; (the first treating of the rights of persons, the second of the rights of things, the third comprising miscellaneous matter;) the author of which is Σκαρλατος Καλλιμαχης, son to the reigning Hospodar. This volume contains an emblematic frontispiece, some vignettes, a good portrait of the Hospodar, with a medallion containing the names and arms of sixteen cities of Moldavia; also a dedication to the prince, an address, or proclamation, (λόγος χρυσόβυλλος) or golden bull, by him, in which the origin and progress of the Moldavian laws are discussed; this declares, that the laws were first formed into a code by Alexander I. who came to the throne in 1401; that some part of them was printed in 1646; that the *Codex politicus* is first published at present, as being most wanted, and that the rest of the laws shall speedily follow. Part I. contains 89 pages; part II. 308; part III. 58, and some tables; the index, 99; errata, 3. The dedication, proclamation, and address at the end of part I. are written in ancient Greek. The type is large and clumsy; the notes are printed in a smaller letter, but equally bad: the paper is good: the engravings, with the exception of the portrait, were executed at Jassy. The imprint is, Ἐν Ἰασίῳ, ΑΩΙϛ'. Ἐν τῷ νεουργηθέντι Ἑλληνικῷ τυπογραφείῳ, ἔνδον τοῦ ἱεροῦ μο-

ναστηρίου τῶν τριῶν Ἱεραρχῶν: from which we learn that printing was but recently exercised at Jassy. The volume is undoubtedly a curiosity. That copy of it which is described in p. 92. of "Mac-"michael's Tour from Moscow to Constantinople," is now in the Bodleian library, to which it was presented in 1819, by Theodorus a Négri, secretary to the Hospodar.

*Jaurinum*, Javarin, or Raab, a strongly fortified and episcopal city of Lower Hungary, with an university.—1805.

*Ichenhusium*, Ichenhausen, a small town of Bavaria, on the river Gunz. Wolfius announces the existence of typography in this place, citing a *Hebrew Pentateuch* executed here by Jewish printers, which he calls a very rare book, and the only known specimen. A copy of it is in the Oppenheimer collection, it is dated 1544.

*Jelgawa*, qu? A *New Testament* in the Lettish dialect, executed for the British Bible Society in 1816, bears this imprint, which I have never seen on any other occasion.

*Jena*, a town of Saxony, formerly in Thuringia, seated on the river Saale. It has an university which was founded in 1548. Probably the art of printing soon followed. The earliest Jena book which I have seen is a third volume of *the works of Martin Luther*, in folio, which bears for imprint, *Jhenæ excudebant hæredes Christiani Rhodii*, 1557.—vols. i. and ii. which accompany this (in Trinity college, Dublin) bear the dates of 1564 and 1566, with *Donatus Richtzenhainus* and *Thomas Rhebartus* for printers: but vol. iv. is dated 1558, and executed by the printers of the first volume. Le Long however mentions an earlier specimen of Jena printing, in a work entitled *Christophori Hammeri introductio in lectionem Armenicam*, which bears "Jenæ, 1545," 4to.

*Jesnitzium*, Jessnitz, a town of Germany, in the principality of Anhalt. The Jews possessed a press here early in the XVIIIth century: a treatise by *Maimonides* bears the date of 1702, with the imprint of this town. In the Oppenheimer collection are Jessnitz books of the years 1713, 1719, 1720, 1721, &c.

ILARDA, Lerida, an ancient and strong town of Spain, in Catalonia. It is a bishop's see, and has an university, founded in the year 1420. Typography was introduced into Lerida during the XVth century, but does not appear to have been carried to much extent, and very few specimens of the Lerida press now remain: of these the earliest is a *Breviarium Illerdense*, executed

by Henricus Botel de Saxoniâ Alemanus, in the year 1479. Of this, which is a volume of the very highest rarity, Mendez observes that a copy *printed upon vellum* exists in the library of the Carmelites at Barcelona. He commends this breviary to our attention for three reasons: 1. for its rarity; 2. from its being corrected by a learned man of that chapter; 3. from the singular circumstance of its having been printed at the sole expense of the sexton or bell-toller of the cathedral. "Antonius Palares campanarum "ejusdem ecclesiæ pulsator propriis expensis fieri fecit," says the colophon. This Breviary, with an edition of *Augustinus Dathus* in 1485, and some pieces by *Petrus de Castrovol*, in 1488 and 1489, are the only known specimens of Lerida typography in the XVth century; nor does Panzer cite any other books printed here before the year 1536. No printer's name occurs besides that of H. Botel above mentioned. The art however was again carried on in the town about the middle of the XVIth century.

INGOLSTADIVM, Ingolstadt, a strong town of Bavaria, with an university, founded by Louis, duke of Bavaria, in 1472. A book, entitled *Pauli Lescherii rhetorica*, professing to be printed *in almo gimnasio ingolstadt*, in the year 1487, is given by Panzer, from Seemiller, as perhaps the earliest dated production of this town: but there is reason for supposing a *Latin Psalter*, without a date, printed in large missal characters, to be anterior to the volume before-named. Santander disallows the date of the *Rhetorica*, and believes 1490 to be the earliest known date of an Ingolstadt book.

*Insula ad lacum Acronium*, an island in the lake of Constance; (probably the city of Lindau is meant by this expression.) Printing was carried on very respectably here, by Joannes Ludovicus Bremensis, in the year 1604.

*Insulæ*, Lisle, a large and strong town of French Flanders.—1604.—(Bodl.)

*Interamum*, or *Interamna*, Terni, a town of Italy, in the duchy of Spoleto.—1637. N.B. There is a Terni book bearing the date 1557, but this is a misprint for 1657.

*St. John*, the capital of the isle of Antigua. Benjamin Mecom of Boston opened a press here, and commenced the publication of a newspaper, about 1748.

*St. John's*, a city of the British province of New Brunswick, in North America, situate at the mouth of the river St. John.

Printing is executed here at present; having been introduced about the time of the peace between Great Britain and the United States.

*Jordanimola ad Nimitium*, is the name of a small farm, (the exact situation of which I have not learned,) at which place C. R. Peiper printed a Dissertation on the Arabic poetry of Lebidus, in 1823, 4°. (Bodl.)

*Iprœ*, Ypres, or Ipres, a manufacturing town of West Flanders. A college of English Benedictines was founded here in the year 1665, which was subsequently given over to some Irish nuns. Printing was exercised at Ipres in the year 1660.

*Ipsara*, or *Psyra*, an island of the Archipelago, twelve miles north-west of Scio, the chief town of which bears the same name. A printing-press was lately presented to the inhabitants by the Greek committee in England, from which a Newspaper is already regularly worked off. But since the island has recently fallen again under the dominion of the Turks, it is more than probable that the whole apparatus has been utterly destroyed.

*Iraciense Monasterium*, appears to be a religious house in some part of Spain, qu. whether the same as *Hiraxense Monasterium*, a house of Benedictines, situated within a few miles of Estella in Navarre? Antonio mentions a work, the first two volumes of which were printed in this monastery in 1609. See also tom. i. p. 397, of his *Bibliotheca Hispana*.

*Irun*, a small town of the north of Spain, in the province of Guipuscoa, containing about 1100 inhabitants.

Printing was exercised at Irun in the year 1739: a Basque version of the treatise *De doctrinâ Christianâ*, of this date and place, is in the library of W. Marsden.

*Isca Damnoniorum*, or *Exonia*, Exeter the capital of Devonshire. The earliest Exeter book which I have seen is of the year 1668.

*Isenacum*, Eisenach, a town of Saxony, formerly in Thuringia. A German tract in the Bodleian collection relative to the Reformation, printed at Eisenach, bears the date 1524.

*Isle of Man*. A *Prayer Book* in the Manks dialect, of the date of 1769, bears this imprint.

*Islebia*, Eisleben, a town of Upper Saxony, near Mansfield, memorable for the birth of Luther. Printing was exercised here at least so early as 1566, in which year were printed the Collo-

quies of Martin Luther, bearing for imprint *Gedrukt zu Eisleben, bey Urban Gaubisch*, 1566. The volume is a handsome folio, consisting of more than 1240 pages.—(TCD.)

*Isna*, Isny, or Ysni, a town of Germany, formerly imperial, seated in the Algau. A Hebrew book of the date 1532 is assigned to this place by Panzer. According to Masch, Paulus Fagius established a Hebrew and rabbinical press in this town, at which several of his own works, as well as others by Elias Levita, were printed under his inspection. Some of these, of the years 1540, 1541, and 1542, may be seen in the Bodleian, and in the library of Trinity college Dublin.

*Juan de la Peña*, a monastery of Spain in the province of Arragon, seated at the foot of the Pyrenees, which is renowned for the sepulchres of many of the Spanish kings. Mendez affirms that printing was exercised here, but gives us no further clue.

*Iverskoi Monasterium*, a religious house of Russia; *quære*, whether in the city of Moscow? Bachmeister affirms that printing was executed here in the year 1658.

*Iuli* or *Iuli Pueblo*, a small but populous town of Peru, in the province of Chucuito.

The Jesuits appear to have introduced typography to Iuli in the early part of the seventeenth century. In the Bodleian library may be seen a vocabulary of the Aymara language, by *Ludovico Bertonio*, a Jesuit, bearing for imprint *Impresso en la casa de la Compania de Iesus de Iuli Pueblo en la Provincia de Chucuito. Por Francisco dal Canto*, 1612. It is a quarto volume of more than 870 pages, tolerably well executed, and of great rarity.

*Juliobriga*, see *Lucronium*.

*Juliomagum*, see *Andegavum*.

*Junecopia*, Jünköping, or Jonkiöping, an ancient town of Sweden, in the government of Smolandia, containing about 3000 inhabitants. A printing-press, brought from Wisingburg, was erected here in 1688, by count Eric Dahlberg, governor of Junköping, the first printer at which was Peter Hultman, who had learned his art at Linköping.

*Juretum*, (qu? an abbey situate on the Jurten, (or Lac de Joux,) on the chain of the Jura mountains?) The imprint occurs in a book of the year 1587.

IXAR, see SORIA.

## K.

*Kahira*, Kaire, or Cairo, a celebrated city, the capital of Egypt. During the sojourn of the French troops under Buonaparte in Egypt, they established a printing-office in Cairo, at which the following books were executed: an *Arabic Grammar*, begun by J. J. Marcel, but of which no more than twenty sheets were worked off; it was dated *An* VII. (1798.)—*The Fables of Lokman*, in Arabic and French, printed *Au Kaire, de l'imprimerie nationale, An* VIII.—A work on the Small Pox, by *M. Des Genettes*, in 1800;—some pieces relative to the assassination of general Kleber, in the same year; and a periodical work, entitled, *Courier de l'Egypte, depuis le* 12 *Fructidor an* VI, *jusq'au* 20 *prairial an* IX. in 4°. Of this one hundred and sixteen numbers were published. Brunet observes, that it is very rarely met with in France. Mr. Marsden possesses a complete copy of this publication; as also another, viz. *Decade Egyptienne, Journal litteraire et d'œconomie politique*, 3 *Tom. Au Caire, An* VII—IX. he has altogether about 19 or 20 books executed at Cairo and Gizeh, which are described in the "Bibliotheca Marsdeniana." 4°. 1827.

*Kaiwai*, or *Orta Kaiwai*, a place in the immediate vicinity of Constantinople, where the Jews practised typography early in the eighteenth century. A specimen, dated 1717, is in the Oppenheimer collection.

*Karalanska*, a town of Russia, seated on the Tunguska river. A *Lithuanian Bible* was printed here in 1735, a copy of which is in the royal library of Copenhagen.

*Karass*, a Scotch missionary settlement, established in 1802, in a village situated near the confluence of the rivers Cuma and Podcuma, in the Russian province of Caucasus between the Black sea and the Caspian. A printing-establishment was despatched to it from England in the year 1807; in the course of which year 500 copies of a folio edition of *St. Matthew's Gospel* were worked off *on blue paper:* and the entire *New Testament* in Turkish was printed here, by the Edinburgh Missionary society, in 1813.

*Kassa*, see *Cassovia.*

*Kazanum*, or *Casanum*, Kazan, a considerable city of Russia, seated on the river Kasanska: it is a bishop's see, and possesses

an university, founded in 1803. Printing appears to have been introduced in the same year, during which two editions of *the Koran*, one in 4°. the other in 8°., were published at this place; some Arabian merchants being as zealous in diffusing the doctrines of their prophet, as are the Christian Bible Societies in the dissemination of the Holy Scriptures. This printing-establishment seems to have belonged to the university. In 1808 there was at Kazan a Turkish press belonging to the professor of Arabic.

*Kehl*, a small town of Germany, seated on the right bank of the Rhine, opposite to the city of Strasburg. The elegant types of our countryman Baskerville, so well known for his beautiful Classics and English *Bible*, meeting with no purchaser in England after his death, were bought by M. Beaumarchais, chiefly with a view of publishing a magnificent edition of the works of Voltaire. They were accordingly transferred to Kehl in 1779, and Beaumarchais immediately proceeded to prepare his projected edition, the first volume of which was printed off in 1785, and the seventieth and last in 1789. It is stated, in the *Revue Encyclopédique*, that on this publication the editor expended no less than three millions of francs: twenty thousand copies were struck off in octavo and duodecimo, on five different sorts of paper. Peignot mentions that 25 copies were printed *on blue paper*, chiefly at the desire of Frederic king of Prussia, who laboured under weakness of the eyes. This printing-establishment was entirely destroyed at the commencement of the French revolution.

*Kesroan*, see *Chesroan*.

*Keulen*, *Ceulen*, or *Cuelen*, the Dutch appellation of Cologne, is found in books printed there in that language.

*Kharkof*, or *Kharkow*, a large town of Russia, capital of the government of Kharkow, containing about 17,000 inhabitants: it is of modern date, having been built in the year 1653. It possesses a college, founded in 1731; and an university, which was established in 1803 or 1804, and now has a library of twenty thousand volumes.

When it first adopted printing, I have not ascertained: but in 1820 two presses were at work in the town.

*Khizurpoor*, a town of India, in the province of Bengal, apparently in the neighbourhood of Calcutta. A printing-press was

employed here by the English a few years ago: the Bodleian library possesses two volumes, one comprising some *Sanskrit Vocabularies*, the other the *Bhagavat Gita*, which professes to have been executed at " Khizurpoor near Calcutta," in the years 1807 and 1809.

*Kilia Holsatorum*, or *Kiloniun*, see *Chilonium*.

*Kilkennia*, or *Canicopolis*, Kilkenny, the chief town of the county Kilkenny, in Ireland. Here, and at Waterford, during the rebellion of 1641, &c. Rinuccini, the pope's legate, established printing-presses for the purpose of disseminating those doctrines which he conceived to be essential to the interests of his master, and which his own violent disposition was but too ready to adopt. Dr. O'Conor (*Columbanus*, letter II. p. xvi.) relates that " The nuncio's presses at Waterford and Kilkenny teemed with " those vile publications which maintained that a papal excom- " munication, *whether just or unjust*, must be obeyed; and " preachers were every where employed to assure the illiterate " rabble, the bloody, and plundering, and desolating mob of the " country, in their own language, that all the calamities of plague, " famine, and war, which then raged in Ireland, were to be at- " tributed to the resistance which our nobility, gentry, and se- " cond order of clergy, made to the excommunications of the " synod of Waterford! a synod, which, in consequence of foreign " influence was guilty of the most flagrant perjury, violation of " the public faith, and rebellion against their country, and against " their king!" The work which has become most known in these later times, from the press of Kilkenny, is the *Hibernia Dominicana* of Thomas Bourke, published in 1762 and 1772, with the disguised imprint, *Colonia Agrippina:* a work which certainly is executed in a manner to do credit to the town.

*Kingston*, the capital of the island of Jamaica. About the year 1720 a printing-press was established at this place.

*Kiovia*, Kiof, or Kiew, a large and ancient city, capital of the government of Kiof, belonging to southern Russia: it is seated on the river Dnieper; and is supposed to contain at present about 20,000 inhabitants. A printing-press certainly was established here before the year 1635; and an edition of the *Slavonic New Testament*, dated 1630, bears for imprint, *Monasterium Petzsarskiense Kiovense.* Bachmeister expressly assigns the year 1618 as the period at which typography was first introduced into Kiew. Hen-

derson mentions another *Slavonic New Testament* of the year 1658, which he pronounces to be very rare.

*Klagenfurth*, or *Clagenfurt*, a small but well-built town of the Austrian empire, capital of the duchy of Carinthia. It has an university founded in 1801, and possesses a valuable collection of paintings, and a cabinet of natural history.

Printing was executed at it in 1777.

*Knoxville*, the metropolis of the state of Tennessee, in North America. Printing was introduced into this town, by R. Roulstone, from Massachusetts, in the year 1793, at which time he commenced the publication of a Newspaper, entitled *The Knoxville Gazette*.

KOBVRGVM, see COBVRGVM.

*Koregismum*, Corigsmia, or Core-gismum, is said to be one of the suburbs of Constantinople. Wolfius announces the existence of a Jewish printing-establishment here, and cites a work of *Samuel Oseida*, executed in the year 1597. A copy of this rare book is in the Oppenheimer collection. Le Long mentions two others, dated 1597 and 1598.

*Kralitz*, or Gralicz, a castle in Moravia. Le Long mentions a *Bohemian Bible*, edited by the Calvinists, printed, *in Castello Kralitz, in Moraviâ*, in six vols. 4°. 1579—1593: a reprint of which, in 1596, 8vo, may be seen in the library of the British and Foreign Bible Society. [See more concerning this Bible under *Daubravicium*, above, p. 79.] It is observed by Crantz that the Bohemian brethren, to whom this press belonged, applied it to no other purpose than that of printing the Holy Scriptures in their vernacular language.

*Kruswick*, is the name of a town in Poland, in the palatinate of Brzeske. A work by *C. Musitanus*, now in the Bodleian, bears the imprint of Kruswick, but was probably executed at Geneva.

*Kuteinski Monasterium*, a Russian monastery, the exact site of which I have not learnt.

Bachmeister observes that typography was exercised here in the year 1632: and Henderson mentions two editions of the *Slavonic New Testament*, printed in this monastery, one of them of the year 1632, and the other of 1652: he declares both of them to be books of high rarity.

KUTTENBERGA, sometimes called *Cutna*, Kuttenberg, a small town of Bohemia, in the circle of Czazlau. An edition of

the *Bohemian Bible*, printed by Martin von Tischniowa, in 1489, (or, as others assert, in 1498,) together with a dateless *Æsop*, which immediately preceded the execution of the Bible, are all that remains or is known respecting the early typography of this place. Both volumes are undoubtedly of the highest rarity. A copy of the *Bible* is preserved in the university library of Prague, but I have not heard of one being found in these parts of Europe. No other Kuttenberg book is known to have been executed during the period comprehended in the work of Panzer, namely previous to the year 1536.

## L.

*Labacum*, or *Lubiana*, Laybach, or Laubach, a handsome and strong town of Germany, capital of Carniola, and a bishop's see. Books were printed at Laubach in 1578.

*Labronis Portus*, see *Ligurnus*.

*Ladeburgum*, or *Labodunum*, Ladenburg, a town of Germany, on the river Neckar, near to Heidelburg.—1603.

*Lancaster*, a large and flourishing post-town, the capital of a county, in the province of Pennsylvania. Two persons, named Miller and Holland, supposed to be natives of Germany, established a press at this place in or before the year 1751, at which time they executed some small works in the German language, and in that or the next year, 1752, published a Newspaper in German and English.

*Landessuta*, or *Landshutum*, Landshut, a strong town of Bavaria, seated on the river Iser. The art of printing was practised here so early as 1514. In the Bodleian is a copy of the first edition of the *Cosmographia* of *Peter Apianus*, containing several curious wood-engravings, which was executed at Landshut in 1524.

LANTENACVM, or LODEACVM, Loudeac, or Brehand Loudehac, a town of France, in the department of Côtes du Nord. Books executed here so early as 1484 are yet remaining, bearing for imprint, *a Brebant Lodeac, par Robin Foucquet.* However, not much printing appears to have taken place in this town during the XVth century.

LANTRIGVIERVM, Treguier, or Antreguier, a seaport of France, in Bretagne, lately the see of a bishop. A single specimen of its typography of the XVth century is remaining, being a *Catholicon in French, Latin, and Breton*, printed by John Cas-

nez in 1499. For a detailed account of this rare volume consult the *Bibliotheca Spenceriana*, vol. iii. p. 55.

*Lascanum*, (qu? a town of France, in Aquitaine?) A book printed here in 1639 is mentioned by Ribadeneira in his *Bibliotheca Scriptorum Soc. Jesu*, p. 747.

*Lassay*, a small town of France, in the department of the Mayenne. The marquess de Lassay erected a printing-press in his country seat here in the year 1727, one book from which is noticed by Peignot. Probably it produced little besides this.

*Laszczovia*, Laszczow, a town of Poland, in the territory of Beltz, in Red Russia. A press was established here in the XVIth century; but Hoffmann affirms that it produced very few books: he names only one, which is dated 1610.

*Laubuna*, or *Lauba*, Lauban, a considerable town of Germany, formerly in the province of Lusatia. It is asserted that typography was first exercised in Lauban in the year 1687.

*Laudunum*, Laon, an ancient town of France, near Soissons, the capital of a department, and formerly a bishop's see. I have not found any book printed at Laon earlier than one of the year 1685, which was the work of A. Rennesson, who calls himself "printer to the bishop."

*Lavenburgum*, Lauenburg, a town of Germany, in the duchy of Saxe-Lauenburg, seated on the Elbe.—1703.

LAVGINGA, or LAVINGA, Lauingen, or Laugingen, a town of Bavaria, in the territory of Neuburg. *Augustinus de consensu evangelistarum*, printed here in 1473, is the only known specimen of early Lauingen typography; which Panzer thinks to have been executed by an itinerant printer, rather than by one permanently settled in this town. This curious book may be seen in England, in the extraordinary collection of earl Spencer. I have seen no Lauingen book of an earlier date than 1600; but one of the year 1565 occurs in the Pinelli Catalogue.

*Lauretum*, Loretto, an episcopal town of Italy, in the marquisate of Ancona.—1637.

*Lauri*, Leerdam, a small town of South Holland. Printing was carried on here in 1664.—(TCD.)

*Laus Pompeia*, Lodi, a city of Italy, in the duchy of Milan, the see of a bishop: the present city, built by the emperor Barbarossa, is about three miles distant from the ancient site. Printing was exercised at Lodi at least so early as the year 1587.—(Pinelli library.)

*Lausanna*, in Italian books *Losana*, Lausanne, an episcopal town of Switzerland, capital of the Pays de Vaud. Le Long mentions printing here in 1556. The earliest book which I have seen is of the year 1571, printed by Johannes Probus.—(Marsh's library.)

*Lee Priory*, in the parish of Ickham, near Canterbury, is a country seat which belonged to the late T. Barrett, esq. by whom it was devised to the son of the present sir Samuel Egerton Brydges; sir Samuel has caused a printing-press to be worked at the priory, from which have issued very limited impressions of some twenty-five or thirty small pieces, partly original, partly reprinted. The execution of these publications is good, but exceedingly fanciful: decorations of every kind are exhibited even to satiety; and the peruser becomes tired with turning over so many beautiful pages, containing—almost nothing! A list of these Lee Priory tracts will be found in Dr. Dibdin's *Bibliographical Decameron*, and is often to be seen in the London booksellers' catalogues.

*Legio*, Leon, an ancient city of Spain, capital of the province and kingdom of Leon, and a bishop's see. This city, which was once the residence of the Spanish kings, is in these times much fallen from its ancient greatness, and now presents a sad picture of mixed splendour and destitution.

Of the introduction of typography into Leon, little appears to have been said or known. Panzer was not aware of any instance of it during the period embraced by him (1457 to 1536). There is, however, in the Bodleian library one volume which may at present be deemed the oldest specimen, being of the year 1512. It is a small folio, entitled *Conpusition de la arte de la arismetica y juntamente de geometria: por fray Juan de Ortega, de la orden de santo domingo, de los predicadores:* and bears for imprint, "Imprimido a leon en casa de maistro Nicolau de Bene-" dictis, por Joannes trinxer librero de barcelona. Año 1512." The book is in Gothic letter of two sizes: it contains an ornamented title-page, flowered capitals, diagrams, and the royal arms of Spain: these last, within a handsome escutcheon, adorn the leaf following the colophon, namely fol. 204. The next Leon book which I have observed is of the year 1549.

LEIDA, or LVGDVNVM BATAVORVM, Leyden, a large and beautiful city of Holland, having a celebrated university, founded by William prince of Orange in 1575. Printing was

executed here so early as 1483, yet we have scarcely any except Dutch books from hence before the close of the XVth century. The university lost no time in providing itself with a press: in the year 1579 Andrew Schoutens professes to be printing *in novâ academiâ Lugdun. in Batavis*. It seems almost needless to recall the scholar's attention to the very elegant and excellent editions with which Leyden furnished literary Europe during the last and the preceding century. Who does not remember and admire the *Variorum Classics*, as well as the beautiful specimens which proceeded from the Elzevir press? Leyden also lays claim to a very early, if not the first, use of stereotype printing, which there is reason to believe was practised by John Müller, a clergyman, in the year 1701.

*Leira*, or Leyrârgördum, is the name of a farm seated on the river Leyra, on the south-western coast of the island of Iceland. A printing-establishment was formed here about the year 1794, by the Icelandic Literary Society, which had become possessed of the presses formerly existing at Holum and Hrappsey. The only book from Leira, of which I have seen any notice, is the *New Psalm-book*, compiled under the direction of bishop Vidalin, which was printed here in 1801. Owing to circumstances which are detailed by Henderson in his "Journal," the establishment soon grew out of favour, and continued long without employment: in the year 1810 it was reported to be the only printing-office remaining on the island; and that wretchedly situate in the midst of a bog, in a building which was fast verging to decay. See *Holum*.

LEIRIA, Leira, or Leiria, a strong city of Portugal, in Estremadura; formerly the residence of the kings of Portugal, and a bishop's see. Of the early typography of Leiria only three specimens are known to remain, the most ancient of which is an edition of *The Proverbs of Solomon, in Hebrew*, printed in the year 1492. Mendez appears to have been unacquainted with this book, which is given to Leira on the high authority of De Rossi.

*Leith*, a town of Scotland, in the immediate vicinity of Edinburgh, of which it forms the seaport. Printing appears to have been carried on here, by Evan Tyler, a printer of Edinburgh, in the year 1652; a pamphlet by him of that date being in the Bodleian library. It is also said that another printer, named

Christopher Higgins, was conveyed hither by Oliver Cromwell in the same year.

*Lemgovia*, Lemgow, an ancient town of Westphalia, which was formerly of considerable importance. Printing was exercised in it so early as 1563 and 1564.—(Bodl.)

LEMOVICENSE CASTRVM, or RATIASTVM LEMOVICVM, called also AVGVSTORITVM PICTONVM, Limoges, an ancient and trading city of France, seated on the river Vienne: it is a bishop's see. A *Breviarium secundum usum Lemovicensis ecclesiæ*, executed by John Berton in 1495, together with a second edition of the same, by the same printer, in 1500, furnish the only remaining evidence that typography was practised here during the XVth century. Of the first edition a copy printed upon vellum is in the royal library of Copenhagen.

*Lentia*, *Lintzium*, or *Lincium Austriæ*, Lintz, a handsome town of Germany, formerly the capital of Upper Austria. In the year 1618, and for ten years afterwards, the learned mathematician Kepler published at Lintz the fruits of his astronomical researches. He relates that about 1627 or 1628 the printing-office which he used was destroyed during some political commotion, in consequence of which he judged it advisable to remove himself to Sagan in Silesia. This interruption, however, appears to have been merely temporary, as we again find a press at work at Lintz in 1636.

*Leodium*, or *Leodicum Eburonum*, Liege, a considerable city in the Netherlands, with an university. Printing was exercised here in the year 1566. One of the earliest Liege books which has fallen into my hands is an edition of the Roman *Catechismus ad Parochos*, which bears for imprint, *Leodii, ex typographiâ Gualteri Morberii: jussu et authoritate principis Leodiensis, consentienti populo Romano.* It is reasonably well executed, in the Italic letter. And another is *Morgan Phillipps'* Defence of Mary queen of Scots, her right and title to the crown of England, in three books, 8vo. 1571. A copy of this scarce volume is in Marsh's library at Dublin, on the title-page of which a contemporaneous hand has written, "From wyne and women good lord "delyver us!"

At Liege a college of English Jesuits was founded in 1616 by George Talbot, afterwards earl of Shrewsbury, which was destroyed in 1794.

*Leopolis*, Leopold, Lwow, or Lemburg, a large and handsome archiepiscopal city of Poland. Bachmeister informs us that typography was first used in this city in the year 1586. A *Greek and Russian Grammar* was printed here in 1591, a copy of which is in the public library of Moscow. The Jesuits established a press of their own at Lemburg in the beginning of the XVIIth century. This city is said to have recently received a great accession to its literary treasures from the munificence of count Ossolinski.

*Leovardia*, Leuwarden, a large town of the Netherlands, capital of Friesland. Printing was carried on here in 1597.—(TCD.)

LERIDA, see ILARDA.

*Lerma*, an ancient town of Spain, in the province of Burgos, seated on the river Arlanza. Mendez mentions this town among the places which have carried on the art of printing, but does not specify to us the period.

*Lesina*, or *Liesina*, a town of Austrian Dalmatia, capital of an island of the same name.—1640.

*Lesna*, Leszno, or Lissa, a considerable town of Prussian Poland, in the palatinate of Posnan. John Amos Comenius introduced printing into this place. The earliest book noted is of the year 1635.

*Leucadea*, the isle of Santa Maura, in the Mediterranean, with a chief town of the same name. A Tragedy in modern Greek, by a writer named *Zampelios*, has lately been printed here.

*Leucopetra*, Weissenfels, a town of Prussian Saxony, on the river Saale.—1721.

*Leucorea*, see *Wittemberga*.

*Leutschovia*, Leutsch, a town of the Austrian empire, in Carniola? or Leutschau, a town of Hungary, in the county of Zyps? —1617.

*Lexington*, a post-town of Kentucky, in the United States of America. An university, under the name of the "University of "Transylvania," was founded here in the year 1818. A press was first set up at Lexington, by J. Bradford, in 1786.

*Lexington*, a post-town of Virginia, capital of a county in that province.—1816.

*Libanus Mons*, Mount Lebanon, in Syria.

That the art of printing forced its way even to the secluded

recesses of this chain of mountains upwards of two centuries ago, we have undoubted evidence remaining in a book which has with difficulty found its way to Europe. Its title is thus given by De Murr, in his *Memorabilia bibliothecæ Norimbergensis*, tom. i. p. 379. *Psalterium Arabico-Syrum in Monte Libano a fratribus Maronitis impressum*, 1610. fol. Masch, in his edition of Le Long, part II. vol. i. p. 67, and 121, furnishes a more ample account, from which it appears that the editors were *Paschalis Eli* and *Joseph Ibn Amima*, and that the work was printed *In inclito et religioso monasterio Vallis Kuzaia in Monte Libani.* What monastery this is, and in what particular part situated, has not been satisfactorily determined: possibly it may be Canobin, a convent of the monks of St. Anthony, distant about twenty miles from Tripoli, in which the patriarch of the Maronites resides; or rather, perhaps, Chsaya, one of the dependent convents situated in the vicinity of Canobin, which is mentioned in the following terms by the ill-fated Burckhardt, in his Travels in Syria: "Three hours distant from Kanobin at the convent "Kasheya, which is near the village Ehden, is a printing-office, "where prayer-books in the Syriac language are printed." De Murr, speaking of the Nuremburg copy of this Psalter, calls it *a Phœnix in Germany:* a second copy however is to be found in the public library at Helmstädt; and a third is noticed by Schnurrer, in the possession of J. P. Bruns. I should not omit to mention that Masch (p. 67.) gives the title of another edition professing to be printed by these monks in the year 1585, taken from Assemani's Catalogue of the Mediceo-Laurentian library; but perhaps this may be nothing more than the above edition incorrectly described. And this conjecture is amply confirmed by the fact, that Jerome Dandini, an Italian Jesuit, who was sent by the pope as his nuncio to the Maronites on Mount Libanus, where he assisted at two synods holden in the year 1596, deems it a fortunate circumstance, not only for themselves, but for the whole of Christendom, that the Maronites *at that time* possessed not the art of printing. But the good nuncio's alarm for the spreading of heterodox and pernicious books is well met and refuted by his translator father Simon, for which the reader may consult a work entitled, *Voyage du Mont Liban, traduit de l'Italien du R. P. J. Dandini, par R. S. P.* 12°. Paris, 1675, pp. 95—305.

*Libau*, a seaport town of European Russia, in the province of Courland, upon the Baltic sea.

A weekly newspaper was published at this place during the year 1825.

*Liburnia*, *Liburnum*, Libourne, a populous and trading town of France, near Bourdeaux. Wolfius mentions that an excellent printing-office was established here by a Jew in the middle of the seventeenth century, but that it had fallen to entire decay.—1650. (Pinelli.)

*Licha*, sometimes *Licha ad Veterim*, *in comitatu Solmensi*, Lich, a small town of Germany, in Wetteravia.—1597. (Bodl.) 1598. (TCD.)

LIGNICIVM, Lignitz, or Liegnitz, a fortified town of Silesia, capital of the principality of Lignitz. A book, named *Fratris Hermanni dialogus*, is said by Maittaire and Marchand to have been printed here in 1481, but Panzer disclaims the work as fabulous. For myself, I have observed no book printed at Lignitz of a date anterior to 1606. (TCD.)

*Ligurnus*, *Liburnus*, or *Labronis Portus*, Livorno, or Leghorn, an episcopal and commercial city of Tuscany. The Jews had a press at work here in the years 1650, 53, 57, &c. (Bodl.)

*Lima*, Lima, called also *Ciudad de los Reyes*, or simply *los Reyes*, a celebrated city of South America, the residence of the viceroys of Peru: it is seated on the river Rimac, in a delightful valley of the same name. This city, which was founded by Pizarro in the year 1535, is the see of an archbishop, and contains an university, founded in 1549, and other public establishments. Thomas, the historian of American typography, believes the art of printing to have been exercised here so early as 1590, probably introduced by the Jesuits, who possessed two establishments in Lima. If however the Catalogue of the library of M. Langlès be correct, a still earlier date may be assigned to the introduction of printing into this place; since it mentions a *Vocabulario en la lengua general del Peru llamada Quichva y en la lengua española: en los Reyes*, *Ricardo*. 1586, 8°: this piece produced 30 francs at the sale by auction. I observe that *Vater*, in his *Index linguarum*, cites the same book, so that probably the description is correct. The earliest volume known to Antonio, who in his *Bibliotheca Hispana* notices upwards of thirty works from the Lima presses,

is one entitled, *Del commercio terrestre y naval*, by *Joannes Hevia Boluños*, which was printed in 1603. Ribadeneira, in his history of the Jesuit writers, mentions five or six Lima editions, the earliest of which bears the date of 1606. From 1603 down to 1666, the last year noticed by Antonio, the presses of this city appear to have been almost constantly at work. Some few Lima books are to be found in the Bodleian library.

*Lincia*, or *Linckia*, see *Lentia.*

*Lincopia*, Linköping, an ancient episcopal town of Sweden, capital of East Gothland. A press was erected here by Johannes Bothvidus, bishop of the place, at the close of the year 1635; books for the use of Linköping having previously been executed at Süderköping and other places. He settled Christopher Güntherus, from Calmar, as his first printer; who appears to have continued here for some years, as a book executed by him in 1642 is in the Fagel library, and a second copy in that of archbishop Marsh, at Dublin.

*Lindaugia*, Lindau, a trading town of Bavaria, built upon three islands in the lake of Constance. According to Coxe, "Travels in Switzerland," Lindau has produced the first book printed in Romanesche (dialect of the Grey League); namely, a *Catechism* composed by *Daniel Bonifacius*, which was printed here in the year 1601. I believe that the only Lindau volume which I have chanced to see is a bibliographical work of *Cardinal Quirini*, of the year 1761.—[See the article *Insula.*]

*Linga*, Lingen, a strong town of Westphalia, in the principality of Munster.—1732.

*Lingones*, Langres, an ancient and considerable town of eastern France, in Champagne. Printing is said to have been carried on here in the year 1595.

LIPSIA, Leipsic, a large and trading city of Upper Saxony, in Misnia, with a celebrated university, founded in 1409 by Frederic, elector of Saxony, for the accommodation of those Germans who had seceded from the university of Prague. From the year 1480, the earliest known date of a book printed here, (namely, *Widmanni libellus de numerorum doctrinâ*, in German,) the typographic art appears to have flourished greatly in Leipsic; and we know that it continues to do so even to the present day. The earliest printers were Conrad Kachelofen, and Marcus Brand, or Brandiss. Until the year 1500 the Gothic letter was

exclusively used by the Leipsic printers; Melchior Lotterus having the credit of being the first to adopt the Roman character. Hebrew printing was first attempted here by Valentine Schumann, in the year 1520, in a *Hebrew Grammar;* but the types were wooden, and of rude workmanship. Syriac was first executed in the year 1632; Arabic and Turkish in the same century; and Armenian (being the earliest specimen of that character seen in Germany) in 1680; Coptic in 1715. See in Panzer, under the year 1495, a curious instance of a book begun to be printed here, which on account of a plague was taken to Friburg to be finished.

*Literomericium*, Litomiersk, or Leutmeritz, a small neat town of Bohemia, capital of a circle, possessing a fine cathedral, a theological seminary, and an academy.

Johannes Sixtus, provost of this town, printed here, with types belonging to himself, in the year 1626.

*Litomislium*, Leutomischl, or Litomysl, a manufacturing town of Bohemia, in the circle of Chrudim; for some time a bishop's see. The earliest notice of printing in this town is given by Balbinus, who states that *Bartholomew Flaxius*, archdeacon of Pilsen, executed here a work against the Confession of Augsburg, in the year 1585.

*Llanymddyfri*, Llandovery, a town of Caermarthenshire in South Wales. Some *Poems*, written by Mr. Rees Pritchard, vicar of this place, were printed here, with the above inviting imprint, in the year 1770.

*Lobavia*, or *Loebavia*, Löbau, or Liebe, a small but ancient town of Saxony, in Upper Lusatia. It is known that the art of printing was first carried on here, in the year 1717.

LODEACVM, see LANTENACVM.

*Lodova*, or *Luteva*, Lodeve, a considerable town of the south of France, formerly a bishop's see. The *Florilegium Biblicum* of Plantavitius was printed here in 1641, and his *Thesaurus Hebræo-Chaldaico-Rabbinicus* in 1644; likewise another treatise by him in the following year.

*Loevestein*, or *Lovesteyn*, a fortress of the Netherlands in Guelderland, eighteen miles eastward of Rotterdam. Typography was exercised in this town by Jan Peterszoon Jonghelinck, in 1622.—(TCD.)

LONDINVM, LONDONIA, or AVGVSTA TRINOBAN-

TVM, London, the metropolis of England and of Great Britain; called in Welsh and Gaelic books *Llundain*, and in the Manks Gospels *Lunnyng*.

If we consider Westminster as a distinct city from London, the latter can only claim the third, or perhaps fourth place in order of time among the English towns into which the art of printing was introduced: a press being certainly at work in Oxford in the year 1478, and one at St. Alban's in 1480. No book executed at London is found bearing an earlier date than this last-mentioned year; the first known specimen being, *Antonii Andreæ questiones super xii. libros metaphysices*, printed by John Lettou, in 1480. Lettou was probably a foreigner, and he is only known to have printed two books (in 1480 and 1481) before he joined with Wm. Machlinia, who is also supposed to have been a foreigner from Germany or the Low Countries. Machlinia probably continued his occupation for some years, yet comparatively few of his books have come down to our times; and of these not one single volume bears a date.

To these printers, whose typography was of a very moderate stamp, succeeded Wynkyn de Worde, a servant of Caxton, who, after his master's death, continued to print in Caxton's house for some time. The earliest specimen of De Worde's typography is a *Liber Festivalis*, dated 1493: from which year, until 1535, his press seems to have been continually at work. Dr. Dibdin has given a minute and interesting account of the known productions of De Worde, in the second volume of his *Typographical Antiquities of Great Britain*. These are numerous, and many of them of superior execution. To De Worde, I believe, we are indebted for the first use of Greek, Hebrew, and Arabic types in England.

In the same year, 1493, another printer, Richard Pynson, began to exercise his art in London, at Temple-bar; his earliest *dated* book being *Dives and Pauper*, finished in that year. The remaining specimens of Pynson's press are not so numerous as those of De Worde's, yet among them are found several of high interest and considerable merit. About the year 1508, Pynson assumed the title of *regius typographus*. His last dated book is of the year 1531 (or perhaps 1529).

The Bodleian library possesses a specimen of each of these two printers, *upon vellum*, for an account of which see the Appendix.

One more printer remains to be noticed among those who exercised the art at London during the XVth century; namely, Julian Notary. Of this man's books we have very few remaining: the earliest of them, *a Salisbury Missal,* bears date 1498.

For a detailed account of these and subsequent London printers, the reader is well referred to the before-mentioned work, the *Typographical Antiquities* of Dr. Dibdin.

*London*, (*New*) a city and port of entry of the United States, in New London county, Connecticut.—1709.

*Longosalissa*, (qu? Langensalza, a large manufacturing town of Prussian Saxony, in Thuringia?—1752.

*Lordelo*, a monastery, (qu. near to Bayonne?) in which Mendez asserts that typography was exercised, at some period which he does not name.

*Loscum*, Losko, a town formerly of Lithuania; the Unitarians had once a press in this town, which was at work in 1573.

*Lotzin*, probably means Lutzen, a well known town of Saxony, now belonging to Prussia.—1748.

LOVANIVM, Louvain, an ancient and large city of the Netherlands, in Brabant, having an extensive university, which was founded by John the Fourth, duke of Brabant, in 1426.

The first who practised the typographic art in this city was Johannes de Westphalia, whose earliest remaining specimen, as given by Panzer, is *Gesta Romanorum*, of the year 1473; or, according to the account of La Serna Santander, *Petri de Crescentiis opus commodorum ruralium*, of 1474. This printer speaks of his books as being executed *non fluviali calamo, sed arte quâdam characterizandi modernissimâ;* and calls his type *littera verè modernata abscissa et formata.* Many of Westphalia's early books are without a date. He continued to print until the year 1496, and was followed by Conradus de Westphaliâ, by John Veldener, Conrad Braem, Theodore Martens, and some others, before the close of the XVth century.

In the year 1616 a college for Irish Franciscans was erected at Louvain by Philip the Third of Spain; also another for Irish Dominicans, which was obtained principally through the exertions of Thaddæus O'Duain, provincial of that order: the Dominicans entered into this college in the year 1624, under the government of Roche Mac Geoghegain, (alias, à Sanctâ Cruce.) By these monks several English and Irish books have been published in Louvain.

*St. Louis*, a considerable town, on the river Mississippi, in Upper Louisiana, North America. A press was at work here, and a newspaper in regular course of publication, in the year 1810.

LVBECA, Lubec, a large and fine city of Lower Saxony, in the duchy of Holstein: it was formerly imperial and Hanseatic, and the see of a bishop.

The earliest known production of the Lubec press is an enormous folio volume, entitled, *Epithoma historiarum*, &c. or *Rudimentum Novitiorum*, executed in 1475, by Lucas Brandis de Schass, a printer from Mersburg in Saxony. In the Bodleian library is a very fine book, printed upon vellum, containing the *Revelations of St. Birgitta*, the celebrated Swedish saint; it is a large folio, executed at Lubec, by Bartholomeus Ghotan, under the care of the monks of Wadstein in East Gothland, (the town in which the relics of this saint were preserved,) in the year 1492, at which period the art of printing was scarcely practised or known in Sweden. The art was continued at Lubec by four or five other printers during the remainder of the XVth century.

*Lubeca*, Lubiecz, a town of former Lithuania, seated on the river Niemen. A printing-press for the Socinians was established here before 1592, at which Petrus Blastus Kmita was the first printer: it was put down in 1655 or 1656.

*Lubiana*, see *Labacum*.

*Lubinum*, Luben, or Lübben, a town of Prussian Silesia; another, of Lusatia.—1601.

*Lublinum*, Lublin, a commercial city of Poland, seated on the river Weiprz. It is a bishop's see, and a place of very great trade. Here was an establishment of Jews, Socinians, and Reformati. The Jews had a famous press so early as 1547, which continued actively at work for many years; and the Jesuits established one in the XVIIth century. A *Polish version of the New Testament* was printed at Lublin in the year 1577.

LVCA, Lucca, an ancient and strong town of Italy, capital of the republic of Lucca, and an archbishop's see. An edition of the *Triumphs of Petrarch*, printed by *Bartholomeus de Civitali*, in 1477, is the earliest of the few remaining books executed at this place. One book, dated 1491, bears for imprint, *Apud Nozanum Lucensis agri castellum in suburbano*, &c.—(1551. Marsh.)

*Lucanum*, or *Luganum*, Lugano, a trading town of Switzerland, seated on the lake of the same name.—1766.

*Lucerna Helvetiorum*, Lucerne, a well-known town of Switzerland, capital of the canton of Lucerne. Panzer presents us with a specimen of the typography of this place, in a work dated 1528. This is a *Disputation*, holden before the public assembly of the twelve cantons, in opposition to the doctrines of Luther, Zuinglius, and Œcolampadius. Accordingly the printer takes care to inform us, that it was executed *Lucernæ Helvetiorum orthodoxâ et catholicâ civitate.*

*Lucknow*, a large and ancient city of Hindostan, capital of the province of Oude. A Dictionary and Grammar of the Persian language, entitled, *The Seven Seas*, composed by his Majesty the king of Oude, has recently been executed at the royal press in the city of Lucknow, in seven volumes folio; a copy of which was lately presented to the Bodleian library by the East India Company: it bears the date of 1822.

*Luclavicia*, Luklawice, a village of Poland, in the palatinate of Cracow. It appears from Sandius, that printing was carried on here by the Socinians during the time that Augustus was king of Poland; viz. from 1548 to 1572.

*Lucronium*, called also *Juliobriga*, Logroño, an ancient town of Spain, in Old Castile, seated on the river Ebro. According to Antonio, (*Biblioth. Hispana*, i. p. 497.) printing was practised here so early as 1507. Panzer knew no book earlier than the year 1512. A fine copy of the *Chronicle of King John II.* of the year 1517, executed by Arnao Guillen de Brocar, the printer of the Complutensian Polyglott, is in the Bodleian library; and M. Van Praet (vol. v. p. 148) mentions that one *printed upon vellum* is preserved in the royal library of Paris. Antonio adds to the Logroño books noticed by Panzer a *Spanish version of Sallust*, printed in 1529, folio.

LVGDVNVM, Lyons, an ancient, populous, and celebrated city of France, capital of a department, and an archbishop's see. It has an university, founded in 830. The first book printed at Lyons is presumed to be *Cardinalis Lotharii Tractatus quinque. Lugduni, Bartholomæus Buyerius*, 1473, in 4°. Earl Spencer and Mr. Grenville each possess a copy of this rare book, which was discovered by the indefatigable M. Van Praet, having been wholly unknown to Panzer. From the year 1476, in which a

*French translation of the Legenda Sanctorum of Jacobus de Voragine* was printed here by the same Bartholomew Buyer, the art seems to have been spread widely and successfully at Lyons. Panzer notices above two hundred and fifty works executed here during the XVth century, by nearly forty printers, among whom was Jodocus Badius Ascensius, the founder of the well-known Ascensian press. The name of Ascensius as a printer first occurs in a book of the year 1497.

In 1521 an edition of the *Latin Vulgate Bible* was printed at Lyons, a curious copy of which is mentioned by Fortia, in his "Travels in Sweden," as being in the royal library of Stockholm: it is the copy used by Luther, and the margin and every part which could be written on is covered with notes in that Reformer's handwriting.

*Lugdunum Batavorum*, see *Leida*.

*Lugny*, a town of France, near to Autun. At the Chateau de Lugny, the viscount de Lugny erected a private press, from which issued an edition of *Mémoires de G. et G. de Saules de Tavannes*, in folio, about the year 1617. The viscount deemed that the freedom of speech which he had used in these Memoirs of his father and brother required the secrecy of a private press.

*Lunda*, or *Lundinum Scanorum*, Lunden, or Lund, an episcopal town of Sweden, capital of Schonen, with an university founded by Charles XI. in 1666. The art of printing was introduced about the same time; as the new academy immediately looked round for a printer, and in 1668 established in that capacity Vitus Habereger from Malmoe. Troublesome times, however, prevented this printer from continuing long at Lunden, from whence having retired to Malmoe after a sojourn of only eight years, in 1687 he removed his press to Carlscrona, *ut Ammiralitatis fieret typographus;* but not succeeding according to his wish, he returned once more to Malmoe. At Lunden, Peter Winstrupius, bishop of Scania, erected a printing-house of his own for the express purpose of printing some *Pandects on St. Matthew's Gospel*, the first volume of which appeared in 1666. George Schroeder, who afterwards directed this press, was imprisoned for publishing some seditious or treasonable pamphlets during the war with Denmark, and the press was moved to Malmoe. Fortia, in his "Travels in Sweden," mentions a rare work printed at Lund in the year 1682, entitled *Liseri polygamia tri-*

*umphatrix*, which was publicly burnt at Stockholm: a copy however was preserved in the royal library of that city.

LVNEBVRGVM, Luneburg, a fortified town of Lower Saxony, capital of a duchy. A single book remains to testify that typography was received into this town before the close of the XVth century: it is an edition of *Thomas a Kempis de imitatione Christi*, to which is added, *Joh. Gerson de meditatione Christi*, printed by *Johannes Luce*, in 1493, in 8°.

*Luneville*, a considerable town of France, near Nancy.—1749.

*Lupiæ*, La Rocca, a small town of the Neapolitan territory.—1669.

LVTETIA PARISIORVM, see PARISH.

*Lutrivianum*, qu? Lodeve, an ancient town of France, in Languedoc? A book in the Bodleian library, written by Theodore Beza under the assumed name of *B. Passavantius*, bears the imprint *Lutriviani*, 1584: but I am not perfectly certain as to its having been executed here.

*Luxemburgum*, Luxemburg, a large, ancient, and strongly fortified town of the Netherlands, capital of the grand duchy. The art of printing was in use here at least so early as 1578; in which year a tract on the side of the king of Spain, and against the Netherlanders, was executed at Luxemburg by Martin Marchant. (TCD.)

*Luyck*, the Flemish name of *Liege*, occurs in Flemish books printed there: and is also found in a collection of *Romish prayers in the Welch language*, printed by a Jesuit at Liege in the year 1670.—(Bodl.)

*Lycium*, or *Licium*, Leece, a large and handsome episcopal city of Naples, in the province of Otranto.—1634.

*Lynchburg*, a post-town, situated in Bedford county, in the state of Virginia, North America. A printing-press was established here previously to the year 1810; in which year a monthly publication was regularly issued by the name of *The Lynchburg Evangelical Magazine*.

## M.

*Macabebe*, a town situate in one of the Philippine islands. Antonio, in his *Bibliotheca Hispana*, tom. i. p. 319, mentions a work by Franciscus Coronel, an Eremite friar, entitled, *Catecismo y doctrina Christiana en lengua Pampanga*, (one of the dialects

used in the Philippine isles,) printed in the town of Macabebe, in the year 1621, in 16°.

*Macao*, or *Amacao*, a seaport town of China, situate on an island in the bay of Canton. This town has been for many years in the hands of the Portuguese; and became, with Goa, one of the chief seats of their ecclesiastical authority in India.

It is certain that the Jesuits had early a printing establishment in Macao. Peignot assigns the year 1593 as the period of the introduction of typography: but Scheuchzer, in his introduction to Kæmpfer's history of Japan, (fol. London, 1737) mentions a rare and curious book, containing an account of an embassy from the court of Japan to that of Rome, which was printed in Japanese and Latin, *In Macaensi portu Sinici regni, in domo Societatis Jesu, cum facultate ordinarii et superiorum, anno* 1590, 4°. This is the earliest Macao book which I have seen noticed; a copy of it is in the rich collection of Mr. W. Marsden.

Respecting the printing carried on in this place in more modern times by the British, the following particulars may not be unacceptable. The English Missionary Society having deemed it of the highest importance to establish (if possible) a mission in the Chinese empire, sent out in January 1807 the Rev. Robert Morrison as their first missionary to those parts: he landed safely in September of that year; and after a short residence at Canton, took up his quarters at Macao. It being a principal object with the Missionary Society that a Chinese version of the Holy Scriptures should be made and circulated among the natives, Mr. Morrison's attention was early devoted to this subject. In 1810, having by hard study made some progress in the Chinese language, he ventured to print (from wooden blocks in the manner of the country) some portions of the New Testament, and several religious tracts. Having in 1814 nearly completed a laborious and full Chinese English Dictionary, and being desirous of printing it, the East India Company determined to afford him some assistance, and accordingly sent out Mr. P. P. Thoms with an European press, types, and other materials for printing, which were safely landed at Macao on the 2d of September, 1814. The press was soon set to work; but, from many obstacles which attended the casting and cutting of moveable metallic types representing the Chinese characters, it proceeded very slowly during the first year. The Dictionary however began to appear; and in course of time has been

brought to its conclusion, under the following title: *A Dictionary of the Chinese language, by the Rev. Robert Morrison. Macao, printed at the Honourable East India Company's press, by P. P. Thoms*, 1815, 1819, 1820, 1822, 4 vols. 4to. It is printed upon fine Chinese paper; and both types and presswork are extremely neat. In the advertisement prefixed to his first number, the author bears honourable testimony to the exertions of Mr. Thoms; on whom he declares that the various duties of compositor, pressman, reader, and corrector, entirely devolved, aided only by natives who understood not the English language. In part II. Dr. Morrison thus apologizes for the inferiority of the Chinese characters: "The Chinese letters in this part of the Dictionary "are confessedly deficient in elegance of form. The large ones "in the first part of the dictionary are in general beautifully "written; but those in this volume, though correct, are some-"times clumsy. It appears that the difference was occasioned by "an act of the Chinese government: it said, 'You may learn our "language if you can; but we will afford you no facilities: our "subjects shall not cut letters for you.' In consequence of this "decision, it became necessary for an English printer to write the "characters, and to employ Portuguese subjects to cut them. "And, for some time, neither the writer, printer, nor type-cut-"ters, had any native assistance. The experiment proved to all "parties that such assistance was not *now* indispensable."

In the introduction to part I. Mr. Morrison favours us with the following information. "Paper was invented in China, by a per-"son named Tsae-lun, about the end of the first century. In "ancient times wooden thin boards, or bamboos pared thin, were "used to write on. The next step was to write on silk or cloth. "Their pencil at first was the point of a stick, which they dipped "in a liquid ink. Hair pencils were invented so early as 300 "years B. C. Their squares of ink, as now used, were known "about A. D. 600. Printing, it is said, was first introduced to "the notice of government, by a minister of state called Fung-"taou, who was Woo-tae-jin, a person who lived during the five "latter dynasties: he lived to the commencement of the dynasty "Sung, about the middle of the Xth century, when the art of "printing prevailed. The first essay is said to have been, to take "an impression on paper from a stone tablet on which letters had "been engraved: by this process the ground of the paper was

" black and the characters white. Impressions on single sheets " only were taken in this way; but this led to the invention of " wooden blocks, or wooden stereotype printing, which has conti- " nued to the present time. Type-cutters now worship Fung- " taou as their patron-deity, in the same way as the learned wor- " ship Confucius."

Dr. Morrison has also published *A View of China*, 4°. *Macao, by P. P. Thoms*, 1817. The Roman Catholics at present possess in Macao an establishment called *the College of St. Joseph*, originally founded by the Jesuits, but at their suppression transferred by the crown of Portugal to the priests of the missionary congregation; in which they carry on printing for the various purposes of their mission. In September 1822 the first number of a Portuguese Journal called " The Chinese Bee" made its appearance at Macao.

*Macerata*, an episcopal town of Italy, with an university.—1575.

*Maclovium*, or *Macloviopolis*, St. Maloes, a considerable seaport of the north west of France, in Bretagne. A college of English Benedictines was founded here in the year 1611, which in 1642 was transferred to Paris. A curious book, containing *A Sacred Drama* in Breton poetry, printed here by Pierre Marcigay in 1609, may be seen in the Bodleian library; and is the earliest St. Maloes publication which I have met with: its typographical execution is but indifferent.

*Madras*, or *Fort St. George*, the principal settlement of the English East-India company, on the coast of Coromandel. It is a large and populous place, divided into *the Black* and *the White Town;* and, from its extensive commerce, so various were its inhabitants, that 80 years ago Niecamp observed that no fewer than twenty-three languages were in common use within it. The Armenians, who inhabit the part called *the Black Town*, have here a press, [and also another at Edchmiazin, a monastery of Armenia, in which the chief of their church resides.] I have not ascertained the period of the introduction of typography into Madras. A Tamulic version of *the New Testament* was printed here in 1777: and some *Almanacs*, or *Calendars*, so early as 1772, and following years. In 1819 an additional press was sent out by the English Church Missionary Society, which has been employed on the revised Tamul version of the Holy Scriptures.

MADRITVM, or MATRITVM, called also *Colonia Viriata* or *Viriathica*, Madrid, the metropolis of Spain. It is perhaps remarkable that we have no other proof of early printing carried on at Madrid than a single volume, and that executed at the very close of the XVth century; when we remember that the art had long been received into Spain, and that printing had been exercised at Seville, Saragossa, and even at Granada, for some years previously. The book in question is named *Leyhas hechas por el rey Fernando y la reyna dona Ysabel*, &c. printed in 1499: but Mendez is exceedingly disposed to doubt its having been executed at Madrid, and rather attributes it to the press of Fernando de Jahen at Valladolid. The next earliest Madrid printing, as described by Panzer, is of the year 1508.

MAGDEBVRGVM, Magdeburg, an ancient and strong city of Lower Saxony, capital of a duchy, seated on the Elbe. The earliest Magdeburg book now known is *Officium Missæ*, printed by Albertus Ravenstein and Joachim Westval, in 1483.

*William Le Maier*, a printer of Lyons in the XVIIth century, often omitted the name of his place of residence.

*Majorica*, see *Palma Balearium*.

*Malabar coast*. "The first book printed on this coast was the "'Doctrina Christiana' of *Giov. Gonsalvez*, a lay brother of the "order of Jesuits, who cast Tamulic characters in the year 1577. "After this, in 1598 there appeared a book entitled *Flos Sanc-"torum*, which was followed by the *Tamulic Dictionary* of "Father Antonio de *Proenza*, printed in the year 1679 at *Amba-"lacate, on* this coast." Hamilton's Hindostan, vol. ii. p. 283.

*Malaca*, Malaga, an episcopal city of Spain, in Granada. Printing was exercised here (but not in the best manner) in the years 1599 and 1600, by Juan Rene.—(Bodl.)

*Malacca*, the capital town of the kingdom of Malacca, in the province of Malaya in southern Asia; reported to have been formerly a strong, rich, and flourishing place, but much decayed of late years. It was once a bishop's see, and contained a noble college of Jesuits. Malacca was taken from the natives, in the year 1511, by the Portuguese; from whom the Dutch, perceiving all the advantages of its situation for trade, wrested it in 1641. With them it remained until the year 1795, when victory consigned it to the British. In pursuance of a treaty, England restored it to the Dutch government in September 1818.

Although the Portuguese Roman Catholics have for a long time had a mission at Malacca; yet, as far as I can learn, the introduction of the art of printing is not owing to them, but to the British missionaries, at a much later period, and under the following circumstances.

The Rev. William Milne, second missionary to China and the adjacent countries, under the Rev. Dr. Morrison, and joint translator with him of the Holy Scriptures into the Chinese language, first touched at Malacca on the 11th of August, 1814. In 1815 Malacca, already a colony of Dutch Protestants, was fixed on by Dr. Morrison and Mr. Milne as a desirable place for the chief seat of a mission which should embrace China and the surrounding countries.

Mr. Milne, fixing himself there, began to execute some works by the Chinese method of printing by blocks, which he continued for several years afterwards: among other things he produced "The Chinese Magazine," a monthly publication, the first number of which was published on August 5, 1815.

In January 1816 permission was asked and obtained from the government for the erection of an European printing-press; which, with founts of English and Malay types, the necessary apparatus, and some workmen, arrived from Bengal in November of that year. As no immediate employment was ready for these workmen on their arrival, the press was made to commence its labours with an edition of "*Bogue's essay on the New Testa-*" "*ment*," in octavo, 250 copies; followed by "*Doddridge's rise* "*and progress of religion in the soul*," also in octavo, a like number of copies. Block-printing, for works in the Chinese language was still continued. In the year 1817 a periodical work in the English language, intended to contain miscellaneous intelligence, was planned and undertaken; the first number of which, under the title of "*The Indo-Chinese gleaner*," was published in May of that year. It continued to appear quarterly.

In 1817 Mr. Thomsen, an English missionary, who principally devoted himself to the purposes of a mission among the Malays, printed here "The Ten Commandments, with the Lord's Prayer," also "Dr. Watts' First Catechism;" and in the next year a "*Malay* "*Spelling-book*:" which works are believed to be the first ever executed in that character.

On the 11th of November 1818, the foundation of the "Anglo-

" Chinese college," an institution deeply indebted to the munificence no less than the exertions of the Rev. Dr. Morrison, was laid with great rejoicing and ceremony, in presence of all the local authorities.

The above information may be relied on as authentic, having been derived from the fountain-head; viz. from a " Retrospect of " the first ten years of the Protestant Mission to China &c. by " William Milne. Malacca, printed at the Anglo-Chinese press, " 1820," a handsome octavo volume, of 376 pages on Indian paper, a copy of which chance threw into my possession. Section XVII. of Mr. Milne's work, p. 222—287, contains a very minute and valuable account of the various methods of Chinese printing, with a comparative view of the advantages and disadvantages of the Chinese and European modes: some interesting particulars respecting the printing of Dr. Morrison's Chinese Dictionary at Macao: and a descriptive catalogue of books and tracts written and printed by the members of the Ultra-Ganges missions up to the close of the year 1819. This entire chapter is exceedingly deserving of perusal, but is much too long for insertion here, while the nature of its contents does not admit of abridgement.

Mr. Milne's death took place at Malacca on the 2d of January 1822. On the 20th of May 1823 the printing of *the whole Chinese version of the Scriptures* was finished. The Anglo-Chinese college is still conducted with unwearied activity and zeal.

*Malda*, a town of considerable size and trade, seated on the Ganges, chief of a district of the same name, in Bengal. The library of M. Langlès contained a copy of an *English and Persian Vocabulary*, by Fr. Gladwin, which was printed here in 1780, in 4to.

*Malliacum*, Maillzais, a town of France, in La Vendee; or perhaps Mailly.—1616.

At Maillé was printed in 1616 an edition of the *Universal history of the Sieur de Daubigné*, in two volumes folio, with the imprint " à Maillé par Jean Moussat imprimeur ordinaire du dit " Sieur." This edition is very rare, having been burnt by the hands of the common hangman at Paris, on account of some indiscreet disclosures, from which later editions are free.

*Malmogia*, Malmoe, a seaport of Sweden, in Schonen. Printing was introduced to Malmoe about the year 1528 or 1529, by Olaus Ulricksen, who probably had come from Suderköping,

where the press of bishop Braschius, the enemy of the Reformation, had been suppressed by Gustavus Adolphus in the year 1528. The earliest known Malmoe book bears the date 1529. Alnander remarks that no printing was carried on in that town subsequently to the year 1668.

*Malta*, a well-known and important island of the Mediterranean. In the Report of the British and Foreign Bible Society for 1821, a book entitled, *Compendio dalla dottrina Christiana*, 1816, is said to be " the only one printed on the island." This assertion, however, appears to have been founded in error: since, in the *Bibliotheca Marchiana*, we have notice of a work, *Della descrittione di Malta isola nēl mare Siciliano*, which was printed in Malta in the year 1647: and the same work is adduced by Haym, in his *Biblioteca Italiana*, where the author, G. Abela, as well as the printer, Bonacota, are expressly named. [Since the publication of the first edition, I have had the good fortune to meet with two copies of this book, one in the Fagel library, and the other in that of lord Charlemont, at Dublin: it is a handsome folio, bearing for title, *Della descrittione di Malta isola nel mare Siciliano, con le sue antichita, ed altra notizie, libri quattro, del commendatore Fra Gio: Francesco Abela. In Malta, per Paolo Bonacota*, 1647. This imprint is repeated at the end of the volume, which contains upwards of 580 pages. It has an engraved title, a map, plan, and several other engravings of no mean execution.] The " Bibliotheca Marsdeniana", (p 44.) speaks of a book said to have been printed at Malta so early as 1565; but I cannot help suspecting some error in this statement. As to the " Report" above-mentioned, it must merely allude to the American-mission-press, which was erected on the island about the year 1815 or 1816.

*Mancunium*, Manchester, a large, populous, and manufacturing town of Lancashire in England.—1732.

*Manfredonia*, a seaport town of Naples, erected in 1256 by king Manfred, out of the remains of Sipontum: it is an archbishop's see.—1680.

*Manhemium*, Manheim, a populous city of Germany, on the Rhine. The earliest Manheim printing which I have seen is some of the year 1738, handsomely executed at " the Electoral press."

*Manilla*, the capital town of the Philippine islands, the see of an archbishop. I have not been able to trace the origin of typo-

graphy in this town: it probably was introduced by the Spaniards, soon after their taking possession of the colony. Thomas affirms that printing was carried on in 1590. Ribadeneira quotes a book printed here in 1610. The library of the late M. Langlès contained a *Japanese vocabulary* printed at Manilla in 1630, which at his sale in 1825 produced 599 francs, and was purchased for the Bodleian library, where it is now deposited. It is a small quarto tolerably executed, on silk paper, having a wood-engraving on the title, beneath which is the imprint, *Con licencia en Manila, por Tomas Pinpin, y Iacinto Magawriva, ano de* 1630. Antonio mentions a press which was erected within the college of St. Thomas, in 1640, at which we find Raymundus Magisa a printer in 1641. In the early part of the XVIIIth century the Roman Catholics were in possession of a press in Manilla, from which they issued books in opposition to the efforts of the protestant missionaries of Tranquebar, and went so far as even to disseminate them within the town of Tranquebar itself. A Japanese vocabulary printed here in 1726 was in the Pinelli library.

*Manresa*, or Manxes, a considerable manufacturing town of Spain, in Catalonia.

Printing was exercised here in the year 1788. (Bodl.)

MANTVA, an ancient and celebrated city of Italy, capital of the duchy of Mantua, and a bishop's see. Mantua was early in admitting the art of printing: an edition of the *Decamerone di Boccacio*, of the year 1472, is considered to be the first book executed here. It is the second edition of the work, and was printed by Petrus Adam de Michaelibus, who calls himself *ejusdem urbis civis imprimendi auctor*. In the same year, the second edition of *Dante* was finished in this city; and Panzer, in noticing a work, *De venenis*, by *Petrus de Abano*, printed also in this same year, describes a copy of it (to be seen in the Biblioth. Heidegg.) which had the initial letter of the first page engraved on copper, of a size sufficient to occupy the breadth of a whole column. "Thus," he observes, "we have a proof that copper-plate engraving was "practised so early as 1472." Mantua is likewise famous for an early established Hebrew press. A Hebrew work, *Rabbenu Ascher primus ordo orach chaiim*, was printed here by Abraham Conath, in 1476, which was for many years considered the first printed Hebrew book, until the extensive researches of De Rossi had brought to light specimens of a still earlier date.

*Mantua Carpetanorum*, Villa Manta, formerly a city, now a small village in the immediate vicinity of Madrid; and probably put for Madrid itself, as in the title of a work by *Franciscus de Lugo;* and in another by *Antonio de Padilla;* which last bears for imprint, *Mantuæ Carpetanorum, excudebat Alphonsus Gomecius, curiæ regiæ typographus.* 1568.—(Bodleian.)

*Maquasse*, a town in the Bootchuana country in Southern Africa, at which two English Wesleyan missionaries established themselves in the year 1823. "Having, in furtherance of their objects, "taken with them a press and types from the Cape of Good "Hope, they have printed an elementary school-book (the first "book ever printed in that language or country) which bears the "impress, Maquasse, 1826. It is in the Sichuan language with "the Roman character." Williams' Missionary Gazetteer, p. 343.

*Maracaibo*, a large city of South America, lately capital of the Spanish province of Maracaibo, in the Caraccas. It is seated on a lake of the same name, and contains about 25,000 inhabitants.

In the year 1824 a *newspaper* was published in this town.

*Marchena*, a small town of Spanish Andalusia, situated nine leagues eastward of Seville. Mendez relates that at some period, which he does not name, the art of printing was carried on here.

*Marhanna*, see *Chesroan.*

*S. Maria Mayor*, is the name of one of the *Reductions*, or Jesuit settlements, established during the eighteenth century in the province of Guayra, in Paraguay, South America; it appears to have been of the first rank among these, and to have been the residence of the superior of the order. It also bore the name of *Candelaria.*

Southey, in his "history of Brazil," takes notice that the Guarani Jesuits printed books in the Reduction of S. Maria Mayor, "long before there was any printing-press in Cordova, or in "Buenos Ayres, or in the whole of Brazil." He cites a *Guarani Grammar*, and a *Guarani Vocabulary*, both printed here, in very rude types, and conjectures that perhaps they may be the only productions of this press. He mentions no date; but of course they must be prior to the year 1767, in which the Jesuits were at once expelled from the Spanish possessions. Both of these rare books are said to be in possession of Mr. Greenough.

*Marchioburgum*, qu. whether Marckpurg, formerly called *Marciana Castra*, a town of Germany in Stiria, seated on the river

Draave? or whether it means Brandenburg, or perhaps Coln, which is sometimes styled Colonia Marchica?—Printing was exercised in this town in 1615. (TCD.)

*Marienborn,* a palace belonging to the counts of Ysenburg Meerholz, in Wetteravia, which about the year 1737 became the residence of the Ordinary of the Moravian brethren.

It is stated in Crantz's History of the United Brethren, that about the year 1744 "a small family printing-office was set on "foot here, with intent to print, in small quantities, some pieces "which were either not at all designed for the public, or not "until they were properly examined and amended; and to dis-"tribute them solely among the labourers, both for their own "private use and for their revisal. But yet it could not be en-"tirely prevented that more members of the congregation, also "friends, and even enemies, of theirs, got them into their hands, "and the last often sooner than the Brethren themselves."

The same author, in his account of Greenland, especially with reference to the Moravian mission, observes that in the year 1746 John Beck, one of those missionaries, was residing at Marienborn in order to superintend the printing of some religious pieces which had been translated into the language of Greenland, by Beck himself, and others of his brethren, for the use of the converted Greenlanders. Also, under the year 1759 occurs another notice, of Beck's returning to Greenland, with his wife &c., bringing with them from Marienborn "an acceptable present to the Green-"landers, the translation of the narrative of our Lord's passion "according to the harmony of the four Evangelists; and a small "hymn-book consisting of ancient and modern hymns, which he "with the assistance of the brethren had translated from time to "time, and had now got printed anew."

*Marienburg*, a town of Upper Saxony in Misnia, distant about ten leagues from Dresden. It is said that John Henry Miller, formerly a printer at Zurich, and afterwards at Philadelphia, erected a press in this town in the year 1744, where he published a *newspaper.* His residence in Marienburg however was not of long continuance, and after various peregrinations he finally fixed himself in Pennsylvania, where he ended his days in the year 1782.

*Marienwerder*, a considerable manufacturing town of West Prussia, capital of a government and circle. *Dr. Matthew Wolff's*

*Genera et Species Plantarum* was printed here in the year 1781. (TCD.)

*Marietta*, a commercial town of the state of Ohio, situate on the river Muskingum, in North America. Thomas mentions that at a period subsequent to 1799 a newspaper, entitled *the Chio Gazette*, began to be printed at this place.

*Marinum*, San Marino, a town of Italy, in the duchy of Urbino.—1777.

*Marpurgum*, *Marburgum*, or *Martisburgum*, Marpurg, a strong town of Germany, the capital of Upper Hesse; it has an university founded by Philip, landgrave of Hesse, in the year 1526. The art of printing was introduced into Marpurg about 1527; and it is, in all probability, this town which Wm. Tyndale designates, in his *English translation of the Pentateuch* of the year 1530, and in some other volumes printed about that time, as *Malborow in the land of Hesse*.

MARSIPOLIS, Mersburg, a town of Saxony, formerly in Thuringia, once a bishop's see. Panzer notices only three specimens of printing here during the XVth century, the earliest of which is a *Treatise of St. Augustin*, executed by Lucas Brandis, in the year 1473. Of the other two, one is of the same year 1473, the other of 1479. Lucas Brandis appears, after quitting Mersburg, to have established himself at Lubec. No books are given by Panzer as printed at Mersburg between the years 1479 and 1536, the limit of his researches.

*Martinico*, one of the windward Caribbee islands. Thomas mentioned (in 1810) that *a Gazette* had for several years past been printed and published at Martinico.

*Martinmunoz* (qu?) is named by Mendez as one of the places in Spain at which typography was exercised (at some period unmentioned by him).

*Massa*, a town of Italy in Tuscany, capital of the duchy of Massa-Carrara. A *Life of Pope Nicholas V.* in Italian, was printed here in 1679, which may be seen in the royal library of George the Third.

*Massilia*, Marseilles, an ancient and celebrated city of France, in Provence, seated on the Mediterranean. From the work of M. Henricy we learn that typography was introduced to Marseilles in the year 1594, by Peter Mascaron: and that in 1670 an Armenian printing-office, transferred from Amsterdam, was established here, which continued only until 1684.

MATISCO, Maçon, an ancient and considerable town of France, in Burgundy, formerly a bishop's see, and capital of a district. No early printing at Maçon is mentioned by Panzer &c: but the diligence of M. Van Praet has brought to light a proof that typography was exercised in this town before the close of the XVth century, in a *Diurnale Matisconense*, in 18mo, printed here by Michael Wensler of Basle, in the year 1493. This precious little volume, on vellum, is preserved in the royal library of Paris.

*Mauriana*, St. Jean de Maurienne, a town in Savoy.—1704.

*Mazzarino*, an inland town of Sicily, in the Val di Noto. A book entitled, *L'Ambasciadore politico Christiano*, by prince *Charles Maria Carafa*, was printed here in 1690.

*Mechlinia*, Mechlin, or Malines, an archiepiscopal city of the Netherlands. The art of printing was exercised in this city, by Jacob Heyndrix, in the year 1582. (TCD.)

*Medica*, qu?—1575.

*Medioburgum Zelandorum*, sometimes *Middelburgium*, Middleburg, capital of the isle of Walcheren. Printing was executed here at least so early as 1582; of which year an English book, *Robert Brown's lives of all true Christians*, exists in Trinity college, Dublin. Several other English works were executed at Middleburg before the close of the XVIth century, among which are Dudley Fenner's *Song of Songs*, and some pieces of that extraordinary and eccentric character, Hugh Broughton. In 1584 R. Schilders, who styles himself printer to the states of Zealand, put forth at this place a Dutch translation of Lord Burleigh's celebrated tract "On the execution of justice in Eng-" land &c." which had first appeared about the year 1578. This version may be seen in the library of Trinity college, Dublin.

I should observe that a *History of France under Charles IXth*, in three volumes 12mo, bears for imprint, *Meidelboug par Henrich Wolff*. Whether printed in this town I cannot say. A copy of it is in Marsh's library, Dublin.

MEDIOLANVM, Milan, an ancient and celebrated city of Italy, capital of the Milanese. It is the see of an archbishop, and contains an university, founded by the empress Maria Theresa in 1766, several academies of arts and sciences, and the famous Ambrosian college and library. Milan justly glories in its early adoption of the art of printing: there is yet remaining, in the library of the Athenæum at Turin, a book bearing date 1469, namely

*Miracoli de la gloriosa Verzene Maria*, printed in this city by Philippus de Lavagnia, who styles himself *hujus artis stampandi in hâc urbe primus lator atque inventor*. Lavagnia, who continued to print until the year 1489, was followed or accompanied by Antonius Zarotus, whose earliest works are dated 1470, or 1471; by Christopher Valdarfer, from Venice, in 1474: by John Bonus, in 1475. We are indebted to the Milan printers for many *editiones principes* of highly interesting works; among which it would be unpardonable not to mention *The Greek Grammar of Constantine Lascaris*, executed here by Dionysius Paravisinus in 1476, a work of the utmost rarity, and of which Italy has reason to be proud, inasmuch as it is *the first Greek book ever printed*. In Germany, where the art took its rise, nothing had been attempted in Greek, except some few detached words, such as may be seen in the Mentz editions of *Cicero's Offices*, which indeed are sufficiently ill-executed; [nor in truth was a single book, entirely Greek, printed in Germany during the whole of the XVth century; the earliest known being an edition of *Priscian*, executed at Erfurdt in 1501.] Nor had any thing more appeared in the Greek character even in Italy, until the completion of this work, which is a beautiful as well as interesting specimen. At Milan likewise was produced *the first printed portion of the holy Scriptures in Greek*, namely, *The Psalms*, executed at the expense of Bonaccursius Pisanus, in 1481. Copies of each of these rare books may be seen in the Bodleian library.

*Mediterranean*. I have seen two publications which profess to have been printed on board a ship out at sea, one of which is entitled, *The bloody Journal kept by William Davidson, on board a Russian pirate, in the year* 1789.—*Mediterranean, printed on board his majesty's ship Caledonia*, 1812. 8°. four pages of preface, and thirty-four of text. A copy of this volume is preserved in the library of Corpus Christi college, Oxford. The second book consists of two speeches, one of which is called, *The Tribunal of the Inquisition*, and the other, *Bread and Bulls. Mediterrancan, printed on board his majesty's ship Caledonia, off Toulon*, 1813. small 4°. containing pp. 96. Copies of this last are in the Bodleian and in Corpus Christi college library.

*Mekclbourg* occurs as the imprint of a book entitled, *Presages de la decadence des Empires*, printed in 1688. Quære,

whether Mecklenbourg be meant, or the name be entirely fictitious?

*Meldæ*, Meaux, a town of France, formerly the see of a bishop. Panzer notices an edition of *the four Gospels*, according to the Vulgate, published here by Jacobus Faber in the year 1522, at the expense of Simon Colinæus, the celebrated printer of Paris: a fine copy of which handsome and well-printed volume may be seen in the library of Trinity college, Dublin, and a second in that founded by archbishop Marsh. No other book is given by him.

*Meldorpium*, Meldorp, a town of Denmark, in the district of South Dithmarsch.—1788. (Bodl.)

MEMMINGA, Memmingen, a strong town of Germany, seated near the river Iller. The earliest specimen of the typography of this town is an edition of the well-known chronicle, entitled, *Fasciculus temporum*, the popularity of which is attested by the fact of more than thirty editions having been printed previous to the year 1500. This work was executed in 1482, by Albertus Kunne de Duderstadt, who had previously been a printer at Trent; and who appears to have reigned without a rival at Memmingen, as more than fifty of his books are mentioned by Panzer in the XVth century, but not one single volume executed by any other printer.

*St. Menehould*, (S. Menehildis Fanum,) a small town of France, in the department of the Marne, distant forty-five miles, south-east, from Rheims. Typography appears to have been exercised here in the year 1722. Barbier, in the new edition of his *Dictionnaire des Anonymes*, gives us an interesting account of a work written by the *Abbé Phélipaux*, grand vicar of the celebrated Bossuet, which, together with an edition of the *Provincial Letters of Pascal*, and the first volume of *Anecdotes on the state of the religion of the Chinese*, (all three printed at St. Menehould,) was seized by the police in the house of the printer Gabriel Daliege, on the 24th of April 1733. The copies were confiscated and burnt; and the printer and some of his workmen were consigned to the Bastile, and suffered an ignominious punishment.

MESSANA, Messina, an ancient and fine city of Sicily, the see of an archbishop. The earliest Messina book known is *an Italian Life of St. Jerome*, printed by Henry Alding in the year 1473. It appears that Alding came originally from Rome, which city he left in 1471, and, taking with him some workmen, steered

his course for Catana in Sicily, but was induced to change his place of residence to Messina, where he probably commenced business in that or the following year. Very little printing was done here during the remainder of the XVth, or the early part of the XVIth century. Petrus Brea printed at Messina in the years 1614—24. (Bodl.)

*Metæ*, or *Mediomatrices*, or *Divodurum*, Metz, an episcopal city of France, capital of the department of the Moselle. Printing was introduced into it so early as 1501, and appears to have been continued, on a moderate scale, throughout the century.

*Methymna*, or *Metina Campi*, Medina del Campo, a town of Spain, in Leon. Panzer notices two books executed here, of the dates 1504 and 1514: to which may be added another of the year 1511, entitled, Perez de Gusman, Valerio de las istorias escolasticas y de España. (Thorpe's Cat. 1826.) Towards the middle of this century numerous works appear to have been printed at Medina.

*Methymna Duelli*, appears to be the same town. This imprint occurs in a medical work of *Gometius Pereira*, executed by Franciscus à Canto in the year 1558. I have never seen it on any other occasion.

*Mexico*, a grand and beautiful city, lately the metropolis of the Mexican empire in New Spain, the residence of the Spanish viceroy, and an archbishop's see: but, since the recent political revolution, it is become the chief city of the "united federal republic "of Mexico." This city was finally conquered from the natives, by the Spaniards under Hernan Cortes, on the 13th of August 1521. It stands partly on the site of the more extensive city of *ancient Mexico* or Tenochtitlan, which was originally built in the year 1325, and at that time occupied some small islands in the lake of Tezcuco, the waters of which have at a more recent period retreated to a considerable distance. It contains a royal and pontifical university, founded by the emperor Charles V. in 1551; the royal college of San Ildefonso; a royal academy; with a vast collection of religious houses, schools, hospitals, and other public institutions, rendering it altogether a scene of the utmost magnificence.

Mexico has ever been regarded as the first spot on which the art of printing was exercised throughout all the vast dominions of the newly-discovered world. The precise time, mode, and

circumstances of its introduction have not been investigated with successful accuracy. Thomas, the only professed historian of American typography, merely states that a printing-press was established in the city at some period previous to the year 1569; and the earliest specimen of Mexican printing known to him was a *Spanish and Mexican Vocabulary* in folio, printed in 1571. A copy of this curious volume is preserved in the Bodleian library, among the various and rich collection of the learned John Selden: where also are to be found two other volumes printed at Mexico, which precede by four years that which has hitherto been considered the earliest specimen. The first of these as-yet-undescribed morceaux is entitled, *Doctrina Christiana en lengua Castellana y çapoteca; compuesta por el muy Reverendo padre Fray Pedro de Feria, provincial de la Orden de Sancto Domingo, en la provincia de Sanctiago de la nueva Hespaña. En Mexico, en casa de Pedro Ocharte. M.D.LXVII. Años.* The volume contains one hundred and sixteen leaves of text, besides eight of prefatory matter, and is licensed for the press by the archbishop of Mexico. The other work bears for title, *Incipiunt Horæ Beatæ Mariæ, Virginis, secundum ordinem Fratrū Predicatorum. Mexici, in edibus Petri Ocharte.* 1567. And its colophon reads, *Explicit cōe officiū s'm ordinem fratrū p̄dicatorū necnō et officium beatæ Marie et cōpletoriū tā maius quā minus. impssumq; Mexici apud Petrum Ocharte typographū mense Aprili die vigessimo.* 1567 *anno.* This volume contains thirty-nine leaves, on the first and last of which, as well as on several others, there are wood-cuts.

A work still earlier than either of these three occurs for sale in Messrs. Longman's Catalogue of books for 1820 and for 1822, where it is entered as *Fr. Bartholomæi a Ledesma de VII. novæ legis sacramentis summarium. Mexici, Antonius de Espinosa,* 1566. 4°. Nor should I omit to mention, that in Marsden's Catalogue of Dictionaries and Grammars, (London, 1796, 4°.) three books printed at Mexico at a period still more remote are set down. Marsden owns, however, that he had not himself seen them, nor does he refer to any collection in which they may be found. He gives them thus:

1. *Vocabulario Mexicano* — *Mexici* 1555. 8°.
2. *Vocabulario en lengua Castellana y Mexicana, por Alonzo de Molina* — *Mexici* 1555. 4°.

3. *Artes de las lenguas Chiapa, Zoque, Celdales, y Cina-canteca, por Fr. de Cepeda* *Mexico* 1560. 4°.

The second of these three appears to be an earlier edition of the Vocabulary of 1571 before-mentioned, and the first is in all probability nothing more than an erroneous description of the second.

Antonio, in whose elaborate work, *Bibliotheca Hispana*, a great deal of information is to be found respecting Mexican typography, notices in various parts of his book no fewer than forty-eight productions of this press; to the earliest of which, namely, *Doctrina Christiana in linguâ Mexicanâ, ab Alphonso de Molinâ*, he assigns the date 1546, (found to be a misprint for 1564,) which is followed by other publications of the years 1555, 1556, 1565, &c. In Sotuellus' enlarged edition of the *Bibliotheca Scriptorum Societatis Jesu*, composed by *Ribadeneira*, will be found notices of many books printed in this city, (as also in Lima and other places,) several of which are entirely passed over in silence by Antonio.

But after all, a publication which I understand has been but recently imported into England, and one copy of which has been deposited in the Bodleian library, bids fair to bring us nearer to a right apprehension of the hitherto-undiscovered epoch of the birth of typography on the continent of America, than any which was previously known: it is the *Bibliotheca Mexicana*, written by J. J. de Eguiara et Eguren, comprising an account of the authors and learned men of Mexico, as also the proceedings of three or four of the earliest Mexican councils, holden during the XVIth century. Unhappily no more of this work has been published than the first volume, containing only the letters A. B. C., which was printed at Mexico in 1755 [k].

From an attentive perusal of this volume I gather, that for the commencement of its acquaintance with the advantages of typography, Mexico is indebted to the exertions of its first viceroy, Antonius de Mendoza, who arrived in the year 1535, to occupy his exalted station. He appears to have been a man whose mind was steadily directed to the advancement and improvement of the

[k] Such at least is the information given to me, nor can I succeed in finding the second volume: yet there is ground for believing that it has appeared, since in the list of books given in Dr. Robertson's History of America, occurs a notice of this work, in *2 vols. fol. Mexico*, 1775.

people committed to his care; and his esteem for literature is seen in the petition forwarded by him to the emperor Charles V. for the foundation of an university in the new world, the prayer of which was duly carried into effect by an edict issued by the emperor in the year 1551. Previously to this, however, the historian remarks, that Mendoza had taken care that the art of printing should be brought from the old world into the new, and had established the first printer in his capital of Mexico. "Prius "vero disertissimus homo curaverat typographiam in novum hunc "orbem ex antiquo deferri, primumque typographum Mexici in- "stituit, cujus formis multi statim libri excudi cœperunt." p. 221. The name of this printer we discover from one of his colophons to have been *Joannes Paulus Brissensis*, or *Lombardus*, a native, it seems, of Brescia in Italy. In this account Gonzales, a Spanish writer, is corrected for having asserted that printing was in use at Mexico in 1532. Before the removal of the viceroy to the government of Peru, an event which took place in the year 1551, he caused to be printed *Ordinationes legumque collectiones pro conventu juridico Mexicano*, a folio volume, executed by Joannes Paulus in 1549, which therefore at present claims the honour of being the first book ever printed on the shores of the new world! "But where," a man may feelingly exclaim, "where is so inter- "esting and valuable a relic to be now found? has it never stept "beyond the confines of its native country? or, if a single copy "has chanced to have been conveyed to Europe, does it still "slumber amid the dust and gloom of the Escurial? or, still un- "happier, has it gone the way of every copy of its elder brother "the *Mentz Donatus*, of which scarcely a fragment, a *ci gît*, re- "mains to bless the eyes and empt the pockets of the curious and "keen collector?" I deeply regret my utter inability to offer any satisfaction on this point. Literary research is at present at a very high point of activity, and if such a volume be by any accident discovered, let us hope that this country may find for it a safe and permanent home.

The viceroy's volume was speedily followed by others in tolerable succession; but since these are almost wholly unknown, I may perhaps gratify the taste of the curious in such matters, by setting down the titles of such books as are stated upon good authority to have been executed at Mexico prior to the *Vocabulary* of the year 1571.

1. *Ordinationes legumque collectiones pro conventu juridico Mexicano. Mexici, per Joannem Paulum Brissensem* 1549. fol.
2. *Doctrina Christiana en lengua Mixtecâ, per Benedictum Fernandez* 1550. 4°.
3. *Alphonsi a Verâ Cruce, Recognitio Summularum* 1554. 4°.
4. ——— *Dialectica resolutio, cum textu Aristotelis* 1554. fol.
5. *Franc. Cervantes Salazarii, dialogi* 1554.
6. *Andreæ de Olmoz, ars et vocabularium Mexicanum* 1555. 4°.
7. *Alphonsi de Molinâ, Vocabulario en lengua Castellana y Mexicanâ* (1st edition) 1555. 4°.
8. *Francesco Marroquin, Doctrina Christiana en lenguâ Utlatecâ* 1556. 4°.
9. *Sumario de las quentas de plata y oro que en los reinos del Peru son necessarias a los mercaderes* 1556. 4°.
10. *Constitutiones archiepiscopatûs admodum insignis et fidelissimæ civitatis de Tenuztitlam Mexico Novæ Hispaniæ. Excusæ ā Joanne Pablos Lombardo, typographo primo in hâc magnâ insigni et fidelissimâ civitate Mexici, decimâ die Februarii anno D.* 1556. fol.

[Of this volume Eguiara observes, that it consists of forty-nine leaves, comprising an account of the proceedings of a provincial council assembled in 1555 by Alphonsus de Montufar, archbishop of Mexico. That in all probability a large impression of it was taken, since, like our earlier English Bibles, it was ordered to be publicly set out in all churches, and to be had of all rectors, vicars, &c. yet it had become extremely rare even in those parts of America where it was printed, and in Europe it was scarcely known that such a book had ever been in existence.]

11. *Alphonsi à Verâ Cruce Physica Speculatio* 1557.
12. ——————— *Speculum Conjugiorum* 1557.
13. *Artes de las lenguas Chiapa, Zoque, Celdales, y Cinacanteca, por Fr. de Cepeda* 1560.
14. *Alphonsi de Molinâ Catechismus* (1546) 1564.
15. *Benedicti Fernandez Doctrina Christiana en lengua Mixtecâ* 1564. 4°.
16. *Alphonsi de Molina Confessionario maior y menor* 1565. 4°.
17. *Bartholomæi de Ledesma Summarium* &c. 1566. 4°.
18. *Pedro de Feria Doctrina Christiana en lengua Castellana y çapotica* 1567. 4°.

19. *Horæ Beatæ Mariæ Virginis* 1567. 4°.
20. *B. Fernandez Doctrina Christiana* &c. 1568. 4°.
21. *Manuale* 1568.
22. *Alphonsi de Molina Arte de la lengua Mexicana y Castellana* 1571. 8°.
23. ——— *Vocabulario Castell. y Mexicano* (2d ed.) 1571. fol.

Of the above volumes, we have the authority of the *Bibliotheca Mexicana* for Nos. 1. 2. 3. 4. 5. 6. 10. 11. 12. 14. 15. 16. 17. 21. Of *Antonio's Bibliotheca Hispana* for Nos. 7. 8. 9. 14. 16. 20. 22. N°. 13 is given by Marsden, in his Catalogue of Dictionaries; and Nos. 18. 19. and 23. may be seen in the Bodleian library: where also is preserved another specimen, of a later period indeed, but by the same printer *P. Ocharte*, entitled *Forma y modo de fundar las cofradias del cordon de nr̄o P. S. Frācisco*, &c. &c. En Mexico, con licencia, en casa *de Pedro Ocharte*. 1589. The volume is in 16mo. and contains 76 leaves: and is cited by me as I do not observe any notice of it in either of the authorities abovenamed. Altogether we are at present acquainted with twenty-seven works printed at Mexico during the course of the XVIth century, twenty-one of which are of dates anterior to that of the *Vocabulary* of 1571, which for so long time was considered to be the earliest known Mexican book. And thus, in addition to the concurring testimony of several writers, we have in the volumes themselves sufficient evidence that the art of printing was established on a most respectable footing in the new world within one century from the time of its genuine commencement in the old.

Some of the latest specimens of the Mexican press which I have seen are of the years 1769 and 1770, the typographical execution of which is extremely good.

[The *Acts of the Constituent Assembly of the free state of Mexico*, in four vols. octavo, printed at Mexico in 1824-5, and also *bound* in the same city, have recently been placed in the Bodleian library.]

It appears from Dr. Robertson's history of America, that *Newspapers* were published at Mexico in the early part of the last century: he speaks of possessing the "Mexico Gazette for the years "1728, 1729, and 1730, printed in quarto." In the year 1823 Mr. Bullock found at this city three or four mediocre daily newspapers, but nothing which supplied the place of our magazines or other periodical publications.

*Micro-Praga*, Little Prague, or Kleinsite, a quarter (said to be the most ancient) of the city of Prague.

Balbinus notices a *Bohemian Bible*, printed here by Bartholomew Netolitzky, in the year 1549.

*Middlehill*, in Wiltshire, the seat of sir Thomas Phillips, bart. a diligent collector of manuscripts and rare books. Sir Thomas has established a private press at his residence, at which he has struck off from time to time a few copies of catalogues of some of his collections, and other pieces; twelve or fifteen of these have been presented by him to the Bodleian library, but none of them bears an imprint, except one, the Catalogue of Anthony à Wood's MSS. which has, *Typis medio-montanis, in turre Lativiensi re-impressus*. 1824.

*St. Mihiel*, a town of France, in Lorrain, seated on the river Maese.—1620.

*Militello*, occurs as the imprint of an edition of *P. Carrera's* Italian work upon chess, printed in 1617; quære whether it designates Melito, a small town of Calabria, not far distant from Reggio, which (according to Baudrand) had once been of some consequence, but was exceedingly injured by an earthquake in 1638, and has declined continually from that time? A copy of this edition of Carrera was sold in the Meerman library.

*Mindelhemium*, Mindelheim, a considerable town of Bavaria. The only specimen of the typography of this town given by Panzer is of the year 1518.

*Minda*, Minden, an ancient and considerable town of Prussia, the capital of a government of the same name: it is pleasantly seated on the banks of the river Weser, and was formerly a bishop's see. An edition of *Luther's Bible* was printed here in 171$\frac{5}{6}$, folio, which may be seen in the king's library. The Bodleian possesses a copy of a German mandate of Elizabeth, margravine of Brandenburg, which was printed at this place in 1542.

*Mindona*, Mondonedo, an episcopal city of Spain, in the province of Gallicia. Antonio mentions printing here so early as 1550: and a book executed in that year was in the collection of don J. A. Conde, in 1824.

*Mirandula*, Mirandola, an episcopal city of Italy, in Modonese. Jo. Fr. Picus, the learned earl of Mirandula, first established a press in this city, the only remaining works from which

appear to be, *Liber de veris calamitatum causis nostrorum temporum*, 4°. 1519; and *Examen vanitatis doctrinæ gentium, et veritatis religionis Christianæ*, fol. 1520; both written by the earl: a copy of the first is in the Bodleian library. I have observed no other Mirandola book of an earlier date than 1612.

*Misena*, or *Misna*, Meissen, a town of Saxony, formerly capital of the margraviate of Meissen, well known for its porcelain manufacture. Panzer, enumerating the books printed at Leipsic in the year 1520, mentions a *breviary*, which bears for imprint, *excusus Misniæ in aulâ episcopali per Melchiorem Lottherum*. It appears from Leichius' history of the Leipsic typography, that Melchior Lottherus of that town erected a temporary press at Meissen, in the palace of John de Salhausen, bishop of the place, at which the above mentioned work was executed. Printing was exercised in this town by Christopher Guntherus, in the year 1673, and for sixteen years afterwards.

*Misraim*. Quære what is the exact designation of this imprint? it occurs in a Hebrew work, in 2 vols. quarto, containing portions of the Scriptures, with Rabbinical commentaries &c. as used in the Jewish service, with the date expressed in the usual manner. I saw the work in the possession of Mr. Offer; some former owner had caused it to be lettered on the back, "printed in "Egypt, in 1539."

*Missolonghi*, or Messalonge, a considerable town of Romelia, situate on the northern shore of the bay of Lepanto; the inhabitants of which, about five thousand in number, are chiefly employed in fishing. Since the commencement of the present struggle of the Greeks for independence, Missolonghi has attained considerable importance, and two printing-houses are said to have been lately established there, from which issue two daily newspapers, under the title of *The Grecian Chronicle*, and *The Grecian Telegraph*. [Alas! that this is no longer true! since the disastrous siege of 1826, Missolonghi is no more than a heap of ruins.]

In the year 1824 a newspaper, entitled Κρονικὰ Ἑλληνικὰ, was printed here, in a single sheet, 4to. On the 19th of April this town witnessed the death of the ardent supporter of the liberties of Greece, Lord Byron; a funeral oration pronounced over him was printed in the same year. The types for this latter piece had been obtained from M. Didot of Paris: those of the newspaper

had been presented either by Lord Byron, or by the Greek committee in London.

*Mittavia*, Mittau, a large manufacturing town of European Russia, the capital of the government of Courland.—1774. At present three journals are regularly published at Mittau.

MOGVNTIA, Mentz, or Mayence, a large and strong city of Germany, on the Rhine, formerly the capital of the electorate of Mentz, and an archbishop's see: it has an university, founded in 1482.

After all which has been written with such angry feelings upon the long-contested question of the origin of the art of printing, Mentz appears still to preserve the best-founded claim to the honour of being the birthplace of the typographic art. For besides that the specimens adduced in favour of Haarlem and Strasburg, even if we should allow their genuineness, are confessedly of a rude and imperfect execution, no volume has hitherto been discovered, (nor, after such intense and long-continued, yet unsuccessful, researches of bibliographers, in all probability ever will be found,) bearing a genuine date anterior to that of the celebrated *Mentz Psalter* of the year 1457, executed by John Fust and Peter Schoeffer (or Schoiffer,) of Gernsheim. Of this volume, which, together with its reprint of 1459, *the Mazarine Bible*, and the other early Mentz books, is not only beautiful, but truly wonderful in point of execution, so much has been said by almost every bibliographer, that I am unwilling to gratify my feelings by entering here into a detailed description of it and them. M. Van Praet informs us that seven copies of this precious volume are known to be remaining, of which this country can boast of *three* at the least; one of them being in the royal library of George the Third; a second in the noble collection of Earl Spencer; and a third in that of the Right Hon. Thomas Grenville; the others being preserved at Paris (two copies), at Vienna, and at Dresden. [It is doubtful whether there be not an eighth, in possession of the emperor of Russia.] All these copies are said to differ from each other in some minute particulars; that in the Imperial library at Vienna is deemed the most complete.

The second *dated* book known is the *Psalter*, of August 1459; of which M. Van Praet names ten remaining copies: of these ten, five (perhaps six) are in this country. The third is the *Durandus*, of October in the same year; the fourth, the *Constitutiones*

*Clementis Papæ V.*; and the fifth, the *Catholicon* of *Johannes de Januâ*, both of the year 1460; all which are the productions of this same city. Fine copies of the second, third, and fifth may be seen in the Bodleian library, and in some other collections in England. The earlier productions of the presses of the illustrious firm of printers, Guttemberg, Fust, and Schoeffer, supposed to have been executed between the years 1450 and 1455, are, *The Mazarine Latin Bible*, in two large and magnificent volumes; of which seven copies are known: a *Donatus*, (for which consult the catalogue of the duke de la Valliere, tom. ii. p. 8. and Denis' Supplement to the *Annales Typographici* of Maittaire, p. 555.) and a *Confessio generalis*, or *Modus confitendi*, a small rudely-executed tract consisting of eight leaves in quarto. Mentz has also the honour of having produced *the first dated Bible*, viz. in 1462; as well as the first dated classic author, namely the *Offices of Cicero*, in 1465. Fust and Schoeffer continued to print together until the death of the former in 1466, after which Schoeffer printed alone until the year 1502; and his sons followed the business for thirty or forty years afterwards. Besides these celebrated printers, several others early established themselves in Mentz, among whom the most known are Henry and Nicholas Bechtermünze, successors of John Guttemberg, who, after the dissolution of his partnership with Fust and Schoeffer, carried on the business by himself, and gave us the *Catholicon*, with several other works; these last began business at least so early as 1467, and their printing-establishment seems to have been situate at Alta-villa, or Eltvil, probably the name of some district of the city. A book, entitled *Psalterium Breviariumque Maguntinense*, bearing the date 1474, with the imprint, *In domo fratrum clericorum communis vitæ Vallis Sanctæ Mariæ eiusdem dioceseos in Rhingkaviâ*, is supposed by Panzer to have issued from the presses of P. Schoeffer. This curious volume may be seen in the library of earl Spencer.

*Mohilow*, a considerable town of European Russia, seated on the river Dnieper: it is the capital of a province, and is remarkable for being the see of *two* archbishops, one of the Greek, the other of the Latin church. Bachmeister observes that printing was carried on here in 1617.

*Molinæ*, Moulins, a considerable city of France, formerly capital of the Bourbonnois, seated on the river Allier. In the year

1644 Peter Vernoy was carrying on the business of a printer at Moulins, styling himself *typographus regius:* his workmanship is tolerably good.—(TCD.)

*Molshemium*, Molsheim, a small town of Alsace, distant ten miles from Strasburg. A considerable college of Jesuits was founded here by John, bishop of Strasburg and landgrave of Alsace, in the year 1580. Printing was executed at Molsheim at least so early as 1618.

MONACHIVM, Munich, or München, a strong and fine town, capital of the kingdom of Bavaria: pleasantly seated on the river Iser, and flourishing with numerous scientific, literary, and charitable institutions. Although typography was early admitted into this capital, yet Panzer mentions only two books executed here during the XVth century, by John Schopsser, one of which is dated 1500, and the other cannot be much anterior, since Schopsser carried on his trade at Augsburg until the year 1497. Nor was there much printing at Munich during the early part of the succeeding century.

*Monaco*, a small town of the Sardinian States, capital of the principality of Monaco. Printing was exercised here, by Giovanni Swartz, in the year 1586.—(Bodl.)

MONASTERIVM, Munster, a large and populous city of the north-west of Germany, capital of the government of Westphalia. Panzer gives three works executed here in the XVth century, the earliest of which is some poetry of *Rudolphus Langius*, a canon of Munich, printed by Johannes Limburg, in 1486. Nor does it appear, from the researches of the same diligent bibliographer, that much printing was done at Munster before the year 1536: it continued however to be *partially* practised, throughout that century.

*Monasterium Benedictinorum Casinas*, see *Casinas*.

*Mons-Albanus*, Montauban, a large and well-built town of the south of France, capital of a department. It is the see of a bishop, and contains a protestant university, which was founded in the XVIth century, and suppressed in 1629, but restored by Bonaparte in 1810. Printing was carried on at Montauban by Pierre Coderc, in the year 1637.—(Marsh's library.)

*Mons-Argisus*, Montargis, a considerable manufacturing town of France, in the department of the Loiret.—1785.

*Mons-Belligardus*, or *Mons-Belgardi*, or *Mompelgartum*,

Montbelliard, a manufacturing town of the east of France, in the department of the Doubs. Printing was exercised here, by Jacobus Foyllet, in the year 1588.—(TCD.)

*Mons-Faliscus*, St. Oreste, a small town of Italy, seated on the Tiber. (or perhaps Monte-Fiascone, in the pope's dominions.)—1727.

*Mons-Monachorum*, a large abbey of Benedictines, seated without the walls of the city of Bamberg. Printing was carried on in this monastery in the XVth century. See *Bamberga*.

*Mons-Pessulanus*, or *Monspelius*, Montpelier, a large and ancient city in the south of France, celebrated for the pleasantness of its public walks and scenery, and for the mild salubrity of its air. It is a bishop's see, and possesses a flourishing academy, and other public institutions.—1650.

*Mons-Regalis*, Monreale, an archiepiscopal town of Sicily.—1651.

MONS-REGALIS; Typography was exercised at a very early period at a place bearing this denomination; which may denote either Monreale, an archiepiscopal town of Sicily; Montreal, a town of Spain; another of the same name in France; Mondovi, a large town of Piedmont; Montrejan, a small town of France, on the Garonne; or Montereau, a town of France, seated at the conflux of the Yonne and Seine; or possibly Königsberg (*Regiomontum*,) in Prussia. Panzer, however, whose authority is not to be lightly disputed, interprets the name of Mondovi; and it is observable that one of the early books remaining from this place bears for imprint, *In Monte Regali, in plano vallis*; which perfectly agrees with Mondovi, of which one of the suburbs is called "Piano della Valle," the town itself being seated on a hill. La Serna Santander judges Monreale in Sicily to be the place designated. Four books of the XVth century are all which are now known to bear this imprint; the earliest of which, a work of *Antoninus*, archbishop of Florence, was printed by Antonius Matthiæ, a native of Antwerp, and Balthassar Corderius, in 1472. Printing continued to be carried on *at Mondovi* during the succeeding century. Of printing at Montreal *in Spain* I have not met with any *certain* notice before the year 1664.

MONS REGIVS, Monte-rey, a town of Spain, in Galicia, distant 23 miles from Orense.

The only notice of a printing-establishment having existed at

this town we owe to Mendez, who presents us with an account of a *Missal* (probably for the particular use of the diocese of Orense) which professes to have been executed at Monte-rey, by Gonzalo Roderique de la Pasera, and Juan de Porres, in the year 1494. A copy of this rare and interesting book was in the library of the abbot of Parada de Onteyro [probably a monastery near Orense.] Mendez conceives that the press was erected by the Conde Fr. de Zuniga, to whom the town and territory of Monte-rey belonged.—No second specimen is known.

*Mons-Regius*, or *Regiomontum*, Königsberg, a large city, the capital of east Prussia, having an university, founded in 1544, by Albert first duke of Brandenburg. How soon typography was known at Königsberg, I have not ascertained. The library of Trinity college, Dublin, contains a work of *Osiander* printed here in the year 1551. It bears for imprint *Regiomonti Prussiæ*, 1551, without any printer's name. This is the earliest Königsberg book which has fallen within my observation.—(1560. Bodl.)

*Mont brillant* occurs as the imprint of a book mentioned in *Barbier's Dictionnaire*, (N°. 6125.) with the date 1743.

*Montego bay*, a town on the north coast of Jamaica. It was formerly flourishing and opulent; but a fire in July 1795 almost entirely destroyed it. A press was worked here, and a newspaper published in the year 1775.

*Montes*, Mons, a considerable city of the Netherlands, which appears to have received the art of printing in the middle of the XVIth century. The earliest book which I have observed cited is *Les Coustumes &c. de la ville de Vallenchiennes*, bearing for imprint, *à Mons, par J. Pissart*, 1540. (Thorpe's Cat.) Cardinal Allen's *Apology for the English Seminaries* was printed at *Mounts in Hainault*, in the year 1581. Le Long observes of the numerous editions of that well-known version of *the New Testament* into French which bears the name and imprint of Mons, that not a single one of them was actually printed within this town.

*Montevideo*, a large and populous city of the province of Buenos Ayres, in Peru, standing near the mouth of the river Plata, in South America. A printing-house was opened here in May 1807; with the following ceremonies, as related by Is. Thomas (vol. ii. p. 396.) "In May, 1807, a printing-house was opened

" with much ceremony at Montevideo, on the river La Plata, in " South America, when it was in the possession of the British " fleet and army. The first printing performed at the press in " this place was *The prospectus of a Gazette.* The commander " in chief, the admiral, and other principal officers of the province " were present. The first sheet from this press was presented to " the governor, the second to the admiral, and so on according to " their rank. William Scollay, a young gentleman from Boston, " educated at the university of Cambridge, Massachusetts, was " appointed conductor of the press, and the editor of the Gazette, " for which he received a very liberal salary."

*Montilla*, Montilla, a town of Spain, in the province of Cordova. Antonio mentions a work printed here in 1627.

MONTIS SERRATI MONASTERIVM, Montserrat, a lofty mountain of Spain, in Catalonia, on which is a celebrated monastery of Benedictines dedicated to the Virgin Mary. In this monastery, which is one of the reformed, (or, " of strict obser- " vance,") the monks, in order that they might not want a supply of such missals and other service-books as might be requisite, determined to introduce a printing-establishment, which they completely effected, and set their press to work by the 4th of February in the year 1499. It happens that a minute history of this transaction has been preserved to us from the archives of the monastery; which is detailed by F. Mendez in his *Typographia Espanōla*, p. 348, &c. and from which we learn that their printer was Johannes Luschner, a native of Germany, brought from Barcelona; that the first book finished was *Meditations on the life of our Saviour* (in Spanish) dated the 16th of April 1499: that their other works were Breviaries, Missals, &c. of which in the whole they struck off no fewer than 7691 volumes, between the 4th of Feb. 1499, and 15th of Nov. 1500. Panzer describes, from Caballero, 15 of the pieces printed here; but takes no further notice of the establishment in the following century: we find however from Mendez and the above author that the monks continued to employ themselves in this most useful occupation until the year 1524, after which period we have no further account of their praiseworthy labours.

*Montreal*, the capital of an island of the same name, in the river St. Laurence, in Canada: supposed to contain at present 25,000 inhabitants. A press was established in this city by

Charles Berger and Fleury Mesplet, in the year 1775. A "*Bib-*
"*liothèque Canadienne*" is now in course of publication here.

*Montreuil*, a small town of France, six miles east of Paris. In the year 1663, Guy Patin observes in a letter, that the king of France made a seizure of some books which were clandestinely printing at Montreuil for the superintendent Fouquet, who was at that time a prisoner in the Bastile.

*Montroulles*, must be some town within the diocese of St. Paul de Leon, in Bretagne. The Bodleian library contains a volume of *Spiritual exercises*, in verse and prose, composed in the Breton tongue by a priest of that diocese, which bears for imprint, *E Montroulles*, 1698.

*Morgii*, Morges, a town of Switzerland, in the canton of Vaud, on the lake of Geneva. Le Long mentions a Latin version of the book of *Genesis*, printed here in 1568. In the year 1580 John le Preux exercised his art at Morges, styling himself "Printer to "the illustrious body of the Pastors and Professors of Berne."

*Morlaix*, a considerable town of France, in Brittany.—1626.

*Moscua*, or *Mosqua*, Moscow, formerly the capital of the whole Russian empire, and the see of the patriarch of Russia, a dignity created in 1588, and abolished in 1721. This extensive and populous city contains an university, founded in the middle of the XVIIIth century.

It is asserted upon respectable authority, that printing was introduced into Moscow in the reign of duke John Basilowitz, about the year 1553; but the city being shortly afterwards burnt in an irruption by the Poles, the printing-office was consumed, together with all its materials, and a large stock of paper. The only specimen from this early press now known to be remaining is part of a *Slavonic New Testament*, executed by Ivan Fedor, and P. Timoféeu Matislauzow, dated March 1, 1564; the unique copy of which is preserved in the library of the imperial Academy of Sciences at St. Petersburg. In the succeeding century a press was reestablished at Moscow by the grand duke Michael Frederowitz, the earliest book from which bears date 1644. Kohlius speaks in high terms of this second press, which gave to the world, he says, a large quantity of works, executed in so superior a style both as to type and paper, that they might fairly have been mistaken for the productions of some of the famed printers of Holland. The books were chiefly, if not altogether, upon sacred and

ecclesiastical subjects. A revised version of the *Slavonic Bible*, taken partly from the old Ostrog edition, was printed in this city in 1663, folio, under the auspices of the grand duke Alexius Michaelowitz: copies of this are extremely rare, even in Russia itself; yet an exquisite one may be seen in the royal library of George the Third. An ample and minute account of this edition, and of the corrections which it underwent, will be found in the first chapter of the work of J. P. Kohlius above referred to. Chevillier reports, on the authority of Andrew Thevet's Travels, that the types and materials of the first printing-establishment, in the XVIth century, were purposely consumed by the Russians themselves. Thevet's account is as follows: (Vie des hommes illustres, tom. ii. c. 56, vie de Basile duc de Moscovie.) " They had no " printing until the year 1560, when it was discovered to them " by a Russian merchant, who made use of types with which for " some time afterwards they executed very handsome books. All " at once, for they are scrupulous, and fond of making difficulties " where there is not the least appearance of them, some persons " by stratagem found means to burn their types, from a fear that " printing would introduce some changes or disturbances in their " religion." He adds, that neither the prince nor his subjects took any notice of this extraordinary proceeding. The above particulars Thevet affirms that he received in 1576 from an Englishman who had been ambassador to the Russian court seven years.

After all, perhaps the best account of the first Moscow book and printing is that furnished to us by Bachmeister, chiefly from the volume itself, which he describes as being called *Apostol*, i. e. *the acts and epistles of the Apostles*, a book of the very highest rarity, being the first printed in Moscow, in the year 1564, in the time of the Czar Ivan Wasilowitsch, a prince whose exertions were earnestly devoted to the civilization of his people, who introduced amongst them an acquaintance with the sciences and arts, amongst others, that of printing.

The volume of the *Apostol*, having been accidentally picked up in the year 1730, was deposited by the finder in the library of the academy of St. Petersburg. The type and paper of it are represented as good, the latter Bachmeister judges to have been brought by the merchants from England. At the end of the volume is a long " mandement" or ordinance, of which the following, as translated by him, is the part most to our purpose: " Des-

" lors par ordre du Tsar, et sous la bénédiction du Métropolitain " en l'an du monde 7061 (1553) et le 30me de son regne on a fait " des recherches sur la maniere d'imprimer des livres: ensuite le " Tsar orthodoxe a fait batir à ses frais une maison qu'il a desti- " née à l'imprimerie, et a fourni sur le trésor public aux ouvriers " Ivan Feoder diacre de l'église du miraculeux Nicolas de Gos- " tein, et Pierre Timoféew Mstislavzof (*sic*) une somme suffisante " tant pour les frais de l'imprimerie que pour leur propre entre- " tien, jusqu'à ce que l'ouvrage ait été achevé. C'est le 19me " Avril, jour anniversaire du bien heureux Pere Ivan Palevret, et " l'an du monde 7071 (1563) que l'on a commencé l'impression " du présent livre qui contient les Actes des Apotres, les Epitres " catholiques, avec celles de S. Paul: on a fini de l'imprimer le " 1 Mars de l'an du monde 7072 (1564) qui a été le premier du " ministère de l'archevèque et métropolitain Athanase; en l'hon- " neur de la toute puissante et vivifiante Trinité du Pere, du Fils, " et du Saint Esprit. Amen." If the accuracy of this translation is to be depended on, the question of the first appearance of typography at Moscow may be considered as finally decided.

Bachmeister remarks, that after the *Apostol* no Moscow book appears for 32 years; but is not inclined to give entire credence to the story of the press &c. having been utterly destroyed by the Poles, and all printing being lost until the erection of a new press by the Czar Michael Federowitsch in 1644; since he had himself seen and handled Moscow books of the dates 1606, 1614, 1616, 1618, 1619, &c. He informs us that in the year 1707 a fount of new and improved Russian types, cast at Amsterdam, was introduced into the Moscow printing-office. Also that in 1709 an individual of the city established a press of his own. About thirty years afterwards a Georgian printing-office was opened in Moscow by Andrew Johnson, in the suburb called Suesenzcha; and Georgian types were cast by order of prince Vakuset, under whose auspices an edition of the *Georgian Bible* was printed here, in 1743. Le Long cites an edition of *St. Matthew's Gospel* in eight languages, which was printed here in 1712.

*Moulsey*, a village of England, near Kingston, in Surrey. I set down this place merely as being the most generally known of those which from time to time received that clandestine and vagrant printing-press, from which proceeded, in queen Elizabeth's time, the scurrilous publications well known by the name of *Mar-*

*tin Mar-prelate*, &c. conducted by Cartwright, Travers, Udall, John Penry, and others; for whom the reader may consult Fuller, Strype, Camden, and other historians of those times. Some account of the movements of these gentry and their press may be found in Herbert's Ames, p. 1464; in D'Israeli's Quarrels of Authors, vol. iii.; and in the Censura literaria.

*Mulhusium Duringorum*, *Thuringorum*, or *Tyrigetarum*, Mulhausen, an ancient and considerable town of Prussian Saxony, in the government of Erfurt. Typography was practised here in the year 1561.

MVRCIA, a populous city of Spain, capital of the province of Murcia, and a bishop's see. A single work printed here in the XVth century is given by Panzer; the title of which is, *El Valerio de las historias Escolasticus y de España: con copilacion de las Batallas Campales; por Diego Rodrigues de Almela.* The date of this is 1487, and the printer Juan de Roca. Mendez, the Spanish bibliographer, observes that the typography of Murcia is now known only by a few rare specimens: he is merely able to add to the work adduced by Panzer two others executed in the same year, both in the Spanish language: nor does it appear that Murcia possessed any other printer than Roca with his partner Gabriel Loysdringo, or that any printing was exercised in the town for upwards of a century from the year 1487.

*Mussipontum*, *Pons Moncionis*, or *Pons ad Monticulum*, Pont-a-Mousson, a considerable town of France, on the river Moselle: it formerly contained an university, which was transferred to Nancy, (*Nanceium*,) in 1768. Printing was exercised in this town at least so early as 1596, in which year an edition of *Maldonatus on the Gospels* was executed here, in folio.—(TCD.)

MVTINA, Modena, a strong and populous city of Italy, capital of the Modenese, and a bishop's see.

The earliest known book printed at Modena is an edition of *Virgil*, executed by Johannes Vurster de Campidonâ, in 1475. Several other printers were settled in this city during the XVth century, among whom was Dionysius Bertochus, who professes his press to have been erected *in ædibus subterraneis!*

*Mythig*, or *Mwythig*, the Welsh name for the town of Shrewsbury, occurs in Welsh books printed there.—1718 &c.

## N.

*Nagercoil*, a populous town of the southern district of Travancore in Hindostan. It is a station of the London Missionary Society, who have introduced a printing-press, at which several portions of the *Holy Scriptures*, and some tracts, in Tamul, have recently been executed.

*Nagy Szombar*, or Zombor, a populous town of Hungary, in the palatinate of Batsch.—1672.

*Nakhitchevan*, a town situate on the river Don not far from its mouths; it is inhabited by Armenians alone, of whom at present it contains about 12,000. Nakhitchevan is the see of an archbishop, who is at the same time patriarch of all the Armenians resident in Russia.

Henderson mentions that this town contained a printing-office, in which were executed elementary books for the use of the Armenian youth.

*Namurcum*, Namur, a large and strong city of the Netherlands, the see of a bishop.—1639.

*Nanceium*, Nancy, an episcopal city of France, capital of the department of the Meurthe: previously to the Revolution it possessed an university. Printing was carried on here so early as 1510: but only two books are mentioned by Panzer, and to neither of them is any printer's name affixed: of the first, *a French Chronicle*, by *Simphorien Champier*, printed in 1510, a copy upon vellum is in the royal library of Paris; but its colophon is not entirely satisfactory. The other book is said to be of the year 1511. No further notice appears of any printing carried on at Nancy for nearly a century afterwards.

*Nancianum*, or *Nanquinum*, Nan-king, or Kiang-ning, a very large, populous, and formerly flourishing city of China, capital of the province of Kiang-nan. A Jesuit named Nicholas Trigault made Nan-king his residence for some time, about the year 1620, and printed a *Chinese Vocabulary* in three volumes, which Sotuellus describes to be *excusum in Sinis*, probably at this place.

*Nangasaqui*, a seaport of Japan, on the west coast of the island of Ximo. The art of printing was introduced into Nangasaqui towards the close of the XVIth century, by the Jesuits, who in a letter dated thence in *October* 1592, say that they possessed a printing-press, brought from Europe, by means of which they had

already executed many works, both in Latin and Japanese. Some curious specimens of Japanese printing may be seen in the Bodleian library. Books of the dates 1605 and 1610, executed here, are mentioned by Ribadeneira: and a *Japanese Vocabulary* of the year 1604, by Antonio. A copy of this last was sold in the collection of M. Langlès (of Paris) in 1825, for 640 francs; as also another edition, printed at the same place in the preceding year, for 639 francs. Both volumes were of a small quarto size, and were executed within the Jesuits' college: the former of them is now in the Bodleian library.

NANNETES, or CONDIVINCVM NANNETVM, Nantes, an ancient and considerable city of the west of France, capital of a department: it is a bishop's see, and has an university, founded in 1460. This city is memorable for the celebrated edict of Nantes, passed in favour of the protestants by Henry the Fourth, in 1598, and revoked by Louis the Fourteenth, in 1685.

With respect to the early typography of Nantes, Panzer names only a single work executed here, namely, *Les Lunettes des Princes, par Jean Meschinot*, executed by Stephen Larcher in 1493, a copy of which, printed *upon vellum*, is in the royal library of Paris; nor does he notice any further Nantes printing during the succeeding century. The Bodleian library, however, contains a small volume, the title of which is partly torn away; it seems to be an index to some law book: it is a square 16°. containing signatures a—f, the leaves not numbered. At the end we read, *Imprimé a nantes par estiene larchier:* below which colophon is a blank shield, with the words *Ny. dualb.* [Its place in the library is 8°. B. 18. Jur. Seld.]

*Narva*, a strongly-fortified and trading town of the north-west of Russia, on a river of the same name.—1701.

*Nassau*, a city, the capital of the Isle of Providence, one of the Bahamas or Lucayas, off the coast of Florida, in North America. John Wells, a printer of Charlestown, in South Carolina, left that place at the time of its surrender by the British, and transferred his press to Nassau, where he published the *Bahama Gazette.*

*Natchez*, a town in the Mississippi territory, North America, containing about five thousand inhabitants. Thomas observed in 1810, that a press had recently been established here; but he

gives no further particulars. In the year 1826 three periodicals were in regular course of publication at Natchez.

*Nauplia*, formerly the port of Argos, now called Napoli di Romania, in the Morea. A printing-apparatus was set up in this town in the year 1824, which had been presented to the Greeks by the celebrated printer F. Didot of Paris.

*Naupotamos*, (qu? whether Laybach?) A volume of *Swedenborg's Miscellanea litteraria* was printed here in 1722.

*Naxara*, Naiara, or Nagera, a small town of the north-east of Spain, in the province of Burgos. A Spanish version of *Alciati Emblemata*, edited by *Diego Lopez*, was printed here in 1615.

NEAPOLIS, or (as in two books, of the years 1520 and 1542) *Parthenopa*, Naples, an ancient and celebrated city of Italy, capital of the kingdom of Naples: it is an archbishop's see, and has an university, founded by Frederic the Second, about the year 1230; likewise a flourishing academy.

The art of printing appears to have been introduced into Naples in 1471, by Sixtus Riessinger, who in that year printed a work of *Bartolus de Saxo ferrato:* a famous Hebrew press was also early established in this city, from which proceeded the *Psalter* and other portions of holy Scripture, in 1487, with several other Hebrew works from that year until 1495, at which period there was a general expulsion of the Jews from Naples.

*Neapolis Nemetum*, *Neapolis Palatinorum*, *Neapolis Casimiriana* (from the academy founded by John Casimir, son of Frederic the elector Palatine about the year 157—), *Neostadium in Palatinatu*, or *Neostadium ad Hartam*, Neustadt-an-der-Hart, a town of France, formerly belonging to the palatinate of the Rhine, seated on the river Spirebach. Le Long mentions a curious and rare edition of *Luther's German Bible*, being the earliest of those which were published by the Calvinists, printed in this town in the year 1579. Some works of *Victor Strigelius* and of *Johannes Sturzius* were executed here in 1580 and 1581. (TCD.)

*Nedelicz*, a village of Hungary, in the vicinity of Varasdin. Dr. Bright, in his travels through Hungary, observes, that it was "once a much more important place, and furnished with a printing-press, from which issued one of the *earliest Bibles* printed "in the Croatian language." p. 474.

*Nellore*, a village near Jaffnapatnam, in the island of Ceylon. In the year 1818 the Rev. J. Knight of the English church missionary society established himself here, and within the last few years a printing-press has been erected, and is actively employed.

*Nemausum*, Nismes, an ancient and flourishing town of France, formerly in Languedoc, celebrated for its splendid remains of Roman architecture. Typography was exercised at Nismes at the beginning of the XVIth century. A copy of a treatise by *J. Cheironius, on the distemper which visited the city and neighbourhood*, printed at Nismes *on white silk*, in 1606, is mentioned in the catalogue of the marquis de S. Philippe's library, Part I. N°. 3289. In the year 1620 Joan Vaguenar, who calls himself printer to the town and university of Nismes, executed here a French account of *the Judgment of the Synod of Dort upon the five Articles*.

*Neo-Boleslavia*, Jung Buntzlau, a town of Bohemia, capital of the circle of Boleslau: it is distant 12 miles from Boleslau, the old town. Typography appears to have obtained a footing here early in the XVIth century: a *Seneca*, *Lactantius*, and a *Bohemian New Testament*, having been printed, by Nicolaus Claudianus (Niculess Kulha) in the year 1518. The *New Testament*, which bears at the end *in monte Carmelo*, was reprinted in 1525. It may be noted that New-Buntzlau was the first chief settlement of the Unitas Fratrum of Moravia.

*Neobrandenburgum*, New Brandenburg, a town of Germany, capital of a district in the duchy of Mecklenburg. Masch mentions *The book of Ecclesiastes*, in Hebrew and Latin, printed here in 1741.

*Neoburgum*, sometimes *Neuburgum Danubii*, Neuburg, a town of Bavaria, seated on the Danube, the capital of the duchy of Neuburg. A college of Jesuits was established here in 1617, who exercised the art of printing in 1629; which however had been previously practised about the year 1545, as appears from a German tract bearing that date in the Bodleian collection of tracts relative to the Reformation. In the following year, 1546, a work of *Martin Bucer* on the Sacrament was printed in this city by Johannes Kilianus.

*Neoburgum*, Nyeborg, a seaport of Denmark, on the east side of the isle of Funen. Printing was executed here before 1707.

*Neocomum*, Neuchatel, a handsome town of Switzerland, the capital of a principality or canton.

Printing was in use here in 1533. In the following year, P. de Wingle executed here *the French New Testament of Faber Stapulensis*, a very rare book, copies of which are preserved in the library of the Sorbonne at Paris, and in the public library, Cambridge. In the next year, 1535, a well-known edition of the *French Bible*, published under the superintendance of Calvin by P. Robert Olivetan, a native of the Vallies of Piedmont, was printed by Wingle at Neuchatel. It is generally understood that for this *first French Protestant Bible* we are indebted to the piety and zeal of the illustrious Vaudois. M. Jordan, in his *Histoire d'un voyage litteraire*, (12mo. 1738,) speaking of a copy of this work which he saw at Paris in the library of M. de Boze, mentions that at the end of the volume were ten French verses, the initial letters of the words of which, when brought together, formed the following couplet;

" Les Vaudois, peuple evangélique
" Ont mis ce Thrésor en publique :"

an account which seems to agree with the following extract from P. Gilles' " Histoire ecclésiastique des Eglises réformées " recueillies en quelques Valées de Piedmont et circonvoisines &c. " 4to. à Geneve, 1644." p. 43.—" Outre ce considerans combien " est nécessaire la lecture bien entendue de l'Escriture saincte, à " toutes sortes de personnes, et qu'ils ne l'avoyent encor en leur " langue sinon escrite à la main par leurs Pasteurs, qui nonob- " stant leur diligence n'en pouvoyent pas fournir à tous suffisam- " ment, ils firent traduire, et imprimer en langue Françoise la " saincte Bible à leurs despens, se servans pour la traduction du " labeur du sieur Pierre Robert Olivetain, personnage plein de " zêle, et de piété, et fort docte, spécialement en la langue He- " braique, parent du sieur Jean Calvin, qui aussi lui tendit la " main à cet œuvre, qui fut imprimée à Neufchastel en Suisse, en " grande et belle forme, de laquelle se trouvent encore quelques " exemplaires esquels se lit, par qui, et comment, cet œuvre a " esté mise en lumière, qu'on tient avoir esté publiée en bonne " forme, et langue Françoise entre les Réformés.

He adds, doubtless with great truth, " Et furent cause ces " aides, avec autres diligences que les fideles et principalement les " pasteurs des Eglises des Valées bénites par une grace spéciale

" de Dieu, que la pure religion se fortifia et augmenta merveil-
" leusement dans les Valées, et par tout le Piedmont."

Most of the subsequent writers appear to have founded their statements on this passage of Pierre Gilles, who was minister of the parish of La Tour.

It may be added, that (according to the statement of Le Long) these verses are found printed at length in the Cambridge copy of Jo. Faber's New Testament of the year 1534, above-mentioned.

That this edition is of considerable rarity is scarcely to be wondered at, when we reflect on the vicissitudes of fortune to which those persons were exposed, for whose use it was chiefly intended, and amongst whom in all probability most of the copies were distributed. A few however are found in this kingdom, one of which may be seen in the Bodleian library. For more ample accounts, concerning it and the New Testament of the preceding year, the reader may consult Le Long, Clement, and other bibliographers.

*Neomagus*. There is some difficulty in determining the town signified by this word, inasmuch as Spire, Lisieux, Nevers, Nyon, Odenheim, and some others, are by different writers assigned to it. Printing was carried on at Neomagus in 1662.

*Neostadium* or *Novostadium*, Neustadt; there are at least twenty towns of this name within the circle of the old Germanic empire. The earliest dated book which I have found bearing this imprint is of the year 1571. See above, *Neapolis Nemetum*.

*Neoweda*, Neuwied, a considerable town of Westphalia.—1790.

*Neozolium*, Newhausel, or else Neusol, each of which is a town in Upper Hungary.—1790.

*Nerolinga*, Nordlingen, a commercial town of Suabia, seated on the Eger. Panzer mentions a single book printed here in the year 1525, namely, *Renovatio Ecclesiæ Nordlingiacensis;* and it appears from Zapf, quoted by Lichtenberger in *Initia typographica*, that one of those curious xylographic specimens, a German version of the *Biblia Pauperum*, was executed at Nordlingen in the year 1470.

*Nesvitz*, or Nieswicz, a small town of Russian Lithuania, seated on the river Uzsa, in the government of Minske. It belongs to the noble family of Radzivil, who possess a mansion here. Bach-

meister, in his essay on the St. Petersburg library, affirms that printing was carried on at Nesvitz in the year 1562.

*Neuhusium*, Neuhaus, Nienhus, a castle about two miles from Paderborn; it was built in 1590, as an episcopal residence, by Theodore Furstemburg, bishop of Paderborn. The earliest printing of this place which I have met with, is that of John Todt, calling himself *typographus aulicus suæ Celsitudinis Paderbornensis*, in the year 1690. The first two parts of the *Annales Paderbornensium* by Schaten, 1693, bear the imprint of Neuhusium; the third part, 1741, that of Paderborn, (according to the Bodleian copy.)

*Newark*, a post town, capital of Essex county, in New Jersey. Printing was carried on here at least so early as 1795. In fact, Hugh Gaine, a printer of New York, quitted that city when the British were about to take possession of it in the year 1776, and set up his press at Newark; but, as he soon afterwards returned to his old quarters, it is uncertain what productions issued from his press while remaining in this town.

*Newbern*, a large town, capital of a district in North Carolina, North America. James Davies, in 1754, or 1755, set up here the first press used throughout the whole province of North Carolina: but he does not appear to have executed much, except a folio volume of *the Laws of North Carolina.*

*Newbury-port*, a harbour and post-town in the province of Massachusetts, North America. In the year 1773, Isaiah Thomas, a printer of Boston, sent a press and types to this place, where a Newspaper was printed for a short time, under his directions.

*Newcastle on Tyne*, a considerable town of the North of England, in the county of Durham. Printing appears to have been practised here during the reign of Charles the First. In 1639 a Newspaper was published at Newcastle; and the same year produced a book entitled "Lawes and ordinances of Warre, "for the better government of his majestie's army royall, in the "present expedition for the Northern parts, &c." Imprinted at Newcastle, by Robert Barker, printer to his majesty, &c. 1639. a small quarto of 27 pages.

Within the last ten or twelve years a *typographical society* has been established in this town, whose labours promise to be both interesting and useful.

*Newhaven*, a large maritime city of the United States, chief of

the county of Newhaven, in the province of Connecticut, North America. It is a flourishing place, containing an academy, public library, and a college which originally had been founded at Killingworth in 1700. The second printing-house established in Connecticut was set up in this town by J. Parker, who was then the principal printer at New York, in the year 1754, and the first book printed was *The Laws of Yale College,* in Latin. On the first of January in the next year, Parker published here a Newspaper. At the present time four weekly Newspapers are issued.

*New Lexington*, a small but flourishing town of the United States of America, in the state of Indiana. A Newspaper called "The Western Eagle" was in course of publication at this town in the year 1815.

*New London*, a seaport and considerable city, chief of the county of New London, in the province of Connecticut, North America. A press was introduced into this town, (being the earliest establishment of printing throughout the province,) in the year 1709, by William Short from Boston. The first book said to have been printed in the colony is entitled, *The Saybrook Platform of Church Discipline*, dated 1710. Short, dying soon afterwards, was succeeded by Timothy Green, and others of the old printing family of that name at Cambridge.

*New Orleans*, a fine city of the United States, seated on the Mississippi river, the capital of the territory of New Orleans, in North America. Thomas relates that several printing-houses were opened here, as soon as this country came under the government of the United States: viz. in the year 1803: and it is asserted by a French writer, that *towards the end of the last century* the erection of a press was permitted by the governor, for the purpose of issuing a newspaper called "the Moniteur of Loui-" siana."

*Newport*, a beautiful town, chief of the state of Rhode Island, in North America. The first printing-press in this town was erected in the year 1732, by James Franklin, brother of Dr. Benjamin Franklin, who had till that time been printer of *the New England Courant* at Boston. He set up his press at Newport in a room under the town school-house; and, after doing some little business in various ways, died in 1735, leaving the establishment to his widow and family, who continued it successfully for several years.

*New York*, a fine city, the capital of the province so called, in the United States of America. The first press erected in the colony was introduced into this city in the year 1693, by Wm. Bradford, who had previously been the first to exercise the art of printing in Philadelphia. In that city he continued, we are told, "until some time in the year 1693, when he set up a press at "New York, and was appointed printer to the government. "The first book from his press was a small folio volume of the "laws of the colony, bearing the date of that year." In the imprint he styles himself "Printer to their majesties," and directs to his printing-house "at the sign of the Bible."

Bradford possessed a paper-mill (perhaps the first built in British America) so early as the year 1728. He was a man of good character and affable manners; and, after holding his situation as printer to the government upwards of fifty years, closed his useful life in the year 1752, at the advanced age of ninety-four.

*Nicæa*, Nice, (or Nizza,) a considerable and handsome town in the north-west of Italy, in the Sardinian States, but formerly accounted part of Provence.—1666.

*D. Nicolai de Portu Pagus*, Nicolas du Port, a manufacturing town of France, formerly in Lorraine. A single work by *Peter de Blarrorivo*, entitled "de bello Nanceiano," was printed here, by Petrus Jacobi presbyter, in the year 1518; a *vellum* copy of which is noticed by *M. Van Praet*.

*S. Nicholas*, qu: a town or village of Holland? a "History "of the town and district of St. Nicholas" was printed here in the year 1825.

*Nidrosia*, Drontheim, an ancient and celebrated city of Norway, capital of the government of Drontheim, and a bishop's see. A *Breviarium Nidarosiense* was printed here about the middle of the XVIth century, copies of which are now extremely rare.

*Niesviecium*, Nieswiez, a city of White Russia, in the palatinate of Novogrod; which Nicholas Radzivil, its owner, adorned with most splendid monasteries and a Jesuits' college. Both the Reformed and Lutherans had printing-presses here in the XVIth century: the earliest book known is dated 1562.

*Niortum*, or *Nyortum*, Niort, a considerable and commercial town of France, formerly in Poitou, seated on the river Sevre. Le Long notices a *French Bible* printed here in 1594; The

earliest Niort book which I have met with, is a medical work of *Franciscus Portus*, printed by Johannes Moussat, in the year 1624.

*Nissa Silesiorum*, Neisse, a strong city of Silesia, capital of the principality of Neisse. Printing was carried on here at least so early as 1612 and 1613, in which latter year a work by *John Nucius, containing musical notes*, was executed at Neisse by Crispinus Scharffenbergius. (TCD.) Also in the former, a treatise of *Smiglecius*, by the same printer. (Marsh.)

*Nivernum*, Nevers, a large city of France, formerly capital of the Nivernois, and a bishop's see. Le Long mentions a Latin metrical version of *the Psalms*, printed here in 1592.

*Nivigella*, Nivelles, a manufacturing town of the Netherlands, in South Brabant.—1780. (Bodl.)

NONANTVLA, Nonantola, a small town of Italy, in the duchy of Modena, having an abbey, in which probably the first printing-press was erected. A single volume is all which now remains to attest to us that the art was early exercised at Nonantola, viz. a *Roman Breviary*, executed by the brothers George and Anselm de Mischinis in the year 1480, in 4to; a copy of which curious book, *printed on vellum*, is in the rich collection of earl Spencer. No further printing in that or the succeeding century was known to Panzer.

*Nordhusa*, Nordhausen, a large manufacturing town of Prussian Saxony, in the government of Erfurt.

Printing certainly was exercised here by C. C. Neuenhahn, in 1703: but sir James Ware observes that *Thomas Carve* published one of his treatises, entitled *Galateus, seu de morum elegantiâ*, at Nordhausen, in the year 1669.

*Nordlinga*, see *Nerolinga*.

*Nordovicum*, Norwich, a large and ancient city of England, in the county of Norfolk.

It appears that the art of printing was introduced into Norwich about 1568, by Anthony de Solempne, one of the strangers from the Low Countries who were admitted and encouraged to settle there by queen Elizabeth. Strype indeed, in his Life of Archbishop Grindal, (p. 185, ed. Oxon.) under the year 1568, states, that "Corranus of late had caused a table, entitled, *De* "*Operibus Dei*, wrote by him in French, to be printed in Nor-"wich." But the productions of this early press, which perhaps

did not continue long at work, are of the utmost rarity: Herbert evidently had never seen a specimen.

That however, on which the historians of the county are utterly silent, and which England, with all her boasted libraries, has never yet been able to furnish, namely, a genuine volume from the press of this father of Norwich typography,—Ireland, to whom, amid the din of politics, we have neglected, perhaps disdained, to turn our eyes in search of any thing so calm and tranquil as literary treasures—Ireland has at length the opportunity of introducing to the public. In the library of Trinity college, Dublin, a collection which comprises (for so far even my present slight acquaintance with its contents enables me to perceive) not only an exceedingly rich and substantially valuable supply of books for the general student, but is moreover spangled with gems of the very highest lustre, and such as I have never hitherto (though somewhat conversant with rare books) been able to meet with in England,—in this library, among the books bequeathed to it by the learned archbishop Ussher, it has been my fortune to find no fewer than *three early Norwich specimens;* each of them perfect, and each in excellent preservation; of which the reader is now, for the first time, presented with a brief description.

The first, which is a well-printed volume in 12°. contains a Dutch metrical version of the Psalms, and is entitled, *De CL Psalmen Davids. Wt den Franchoyschen Dichte in Nederlantschen overghesett door Petrum Dathenum. Mitsgaders den Christelicken Catechismo, Ceremonien, eñ Gebeden. Tot Noorwitz. Gheprint by Anthonium de Solemne anno M.D.LXVIII.* The title is followed by the author's preface, dated *Franckenthal, 25 March*, 1566; a register both of psalms and tunes; a short introduction relative to the musical tunes, dated *Norwich, 9 October* 1568; the text, containing both a prose and metrical version, with the notes, and a collect attached to each psalm. Then succeeds the Catechism, with other matters mentioned in the title, on a fresh set of signatures, and forty-eight numbered leaves; the whole ending with, *Ghedruct int Jaer ons Heeren* 1568.

The second is a curious *Calendar*, consisting of eight leaves only, printed in red and black, which bears for title, *Eenen Calendier Historiael, eewelick ghedurende. Waer in ghy vinden sult den Opganck ende onderganck der Sonnen, in alle Maenden,*

*met den Jaermercten van diversche Landen, steden ende vrüheden.* [A wood-cut of the royal arms encircled by the garter.] *Ghedruct tot Noorwitz, ten huyse van Anthonium de Solemne, anno M.D.LXX. Godt bewaer de coninginne Elizabeth.* Among the historical notices scattered through the Calendar is one of the opening of the Dutch church at Norwich, under the authority of the queen, on the 24th of December, 1565.

The third of these volumes is a Dutch version of the New Testament, with the annotations of Marloratus; the title of which is, *Het Nieuwe Testament*, &c. *in Nederduytsche na der Griescher waerheyt overgesēt. Met de annotatien August. Marlorati*, &c. (Beneath is a very neat oval wood-cut, representing a man in the act of felling a tree, while a second near him is kindling a fire for its consumption, round which is a Dutch legend, *Every tree which bringeth not forth good fruit is hewn down and cast into the fire.*) *Ghedruct int Jaer* 1568. The editor's preface, dated 29 *Octobris* 1567: the text, fol. 1—436; a register of fifteen leaves, and one blank. It is observable that in this last work, the printer's name or place does not appear: but when it is stated that it is *printed with the same types* as those of the *Psalms*, bears the same date, is of the same size, and bound up in the same volume, there cannot be the slightest doubt that this as well as the other two is the production of Anthony Solemne's press. I need not detain the reader with any further remark on the extreme rarity of these pieces, than merely to notice, that the circumstance of their being passed over in silence by Le Long among his editions of the Dutch Scriptures, seems to shew that their existence was as little known in France an hundred years ago, as it has been in England from that time to the present.

Still further, there are traces of this Dutch press at Norwich, so late as to the year 1578, in a fourth book, which, like the former ones, adorns the Dublin college library. This also is a 12°. in black letter, bearing for title, " Het tweede boeck vande ser- " moenen des wel vermaerden Predicants B. Cornelis Adriaenssen " van Dordrecht, Minrebroeder tot Brugge. Waer van d'inhou- " den begrepen staet int navolgende bladt." Beneath is a wood-cut of the author in his pulpit, below which we read " Nueerst- " mael in Druck vuytgegeren buyten Noirdwitz. 1578." No printer's name appears throughout the volume, which consists of

752 pages, besides prefatory matter; but from the similarity both of type and general appearance, I have no hesitation in adjudging it to the press of Antony Solempne.

There is however preserved in the Bodleian library, (Rotul. VI. in Arch. Bodl. A.) a curiosity, the production of this press, which is probably unique; it is a broadside, containing *Certayne versis writtene by Thomas Brooke gētleman, in the tyme of his imprysōment, the daye before his deathe, who sufferyd at Norwich, the* 30 *of August*, 1570. At the end of the verses is, *Seane and allowyd accordynge to the Quenes Maiestyes Iniunction. God save the Quene. Imprynted at Norwich, in the paryshe of Saynct Andrewe, by Anthony de Solempne*, 1570. The verses were reprinted by T. Hearne, in his edition of *Leland's Collectanea.*

It does not appear that typography met with much success in this city; since in *Brown's History of Norwich* the following notice occurs under the year 1701: "The art of printing, which "had been discontinued many years, was revived by Francis "Burges, who opened a printing-office near the red well." A copy of the list of Norfolk preachers, appointed by the bishop of Norwich for the year 1701, printed by this Burges, occurs among Bagford's collections in the British Museum; it was sent to Bagford by bishop Tanner, and at the bottom contains a note in the handwriting of the bishop.

In a book entitled, *Some Observations on the use and originall of the noble art of Printing*, by Fr. Burges, 8°. Norwich, 1701, the author observes, that "the first day that ever printing was at "Norwich, was Saturday the 27th of September, 1701: and this "was the first book that ever was printed and published there." However correct or erroneous the latter part of this statement may be, it decidedly proves that Burges knew nothing of Antony Solempne's previous printing at Norwich, and consequently attests the extreme rarity of those early specimens, even upwards of a century ago. Yet in Burn's Catalogue for 1827, (No. 2089) occurs a book thus announced: "Thomas Stackhouse (of Nor-"wich) mutual duties of elders and people. 4°. Printed for Ed-"ward Giles, Norwich, 1698." I have not seen the book, which perhaps may have been printed *for Giles*, at some other town. I am confirmed in the above opinion by meeting with a sermon upon a man executed at Norwich, which was printed *in London* "for Edward Giles, bookseller in Norwich," in the year 1696.

NORIMBERGA, Nuremberg, a large and ancient city of Germany, formerly in Franconia, capital of a territory of the same name, but now subject to Bavaria.

Nuremberg was amongst the first places to admit the newly discovered art of printing. Its earliest known specimen is the *Comestorium vitiorum* of *Franciscus de Retza*, executed by John Sensenschmidt, in 1470. Several other printers speedily established themselves in this city, among whom are Joannes Müller Regiomontanus, who printed here in 1471 the *editio princeps* of *Manilius*, with other works, but none of his books are dated. Anthony Koburger, an artist of great repute, worked here from 1472 till 1520: Frederic Creusner, from 1473 to 1497: Henry Kefer, &c. &c.

*Northampton*, a town of the United States of America, capital of Hampshire county, in the state of Massachusetts.

In the year 1803, a work by *Dr. Joseph Priestley*, entitled, *Notes on all the books of Scripture*, was printed here, in four vols. 8vo. [Orme's Bibliotheca Biblica.]

*Norwich*, a city and post-town of New-London county, in the province of Connecticut, North America. A press was established here in 1773, by T. Green, from New-London: which was afterwards removed to Westminster, in Vermont. A second also was erected in the very same year, 1773, by the firm of Robertsons and Trumball.

*Nottingham*, a county-town of England.

*Sir Thomas Parkyns' Inn-play, or Cornish-hug Wrestler*, 4°. printed by William Ayscough, 1714, is the earliest Nottingham book which I have met with.—(Bodl.)

*Nova Insula*, qu? Le Long mentions a *Hungarian version of the Gospels*, &c. printed at this place in 1541.

NOVA PLZNA, or PELSNA, Pilsen, a fortified town of Bohemia, the capital of a circle of the same name.

Some few specimens remain to us which attest the early exercise of typography in Bohemia; but they are all of the utmost rarity in these parts of Europe. The earliest is an edition of the *Bohemian New Testament*, executed at Pilsen in 1475. No printer's name is attached to any of these curious volumes, six of which are enumerated by Panzer. A copy of this *New Testament* is preserved in the university library at Prague: also a copy of the *Statuta Synodi Pragensis*, of the date 1476.

*Novaria*, Novara, a large and populous town of Italy, in the Sardinian Milanese, capital of a province. Printing was introduced into it about the year 1533. Some pieces of the well-known *Pietro Aretino* were executed here in the year 1538.

NOVI, Novi, a manufacturing town of Italy, in the territory of Genoa.

Only two early Novi books are known at present, one of which is the *Summa Baptistiniana*, executed in 1479, and the other, *a reprint of the same work* in 1484; both by Nicolaus Girardenghus, who had previously printed at Venice and at Pavia; but Panzer speaks very doubtingly of the earlier edition. It does not appear that much printing was carried on here during the XVIth century, as only one book is noticed by Panzer between the years 1501 and 1536: namely, *Jo. F. Pici Mirandulæ domini, Liber de Providentia Dei contra philosophastros.* Of this very rare volume, consisting of 36 leaves in small folio, there is a copy in the Bodleian library; from which I extract the following curious but conceited colophon: "Anno a partu Virginis M.D.VIII. "No. novembr. In suburbio Novi sub Alberti Pii Carpi domini "ditione. Librum hunc de providentia dei contra philosophas-"tros, compositum editūq: ab Jo. Frācisco Pico Mirandulæ "domino Benedictus Dulcibellus Māgius Carpēsis exscripsit "Stamneis usus calamis, usus et diligētia tanta, ne ab autho-"grapho decideret exēplari, ut si etiam minuta fortasse quæpiā "omissa cōmissave sint, absit tamē ab ea culpa qua notati ātea "quidam artifices, qui in plerisque ipsius authoris operibus excu-"dendis, aut clausulam quādoque intercæperint, aut verba omi-"serint, inverterintve, aut ortographiæ rationem posthabuerint."

*Noviodunum*, Noyon, an ancient episcopal town of the north of France, in the department of the Oise, formerly of considerable importance, having been for a time the capital of the emperor Charlemagne. It was also the birthplace of Calvin.—1746.

NOVIOMAGIVM, Nimeguen, an ancient and strong town of the Netherlands, the capital of Dutch Guelderland.

Three books alone remain of the typography of Nimeguen during the XVth century, the earliest of which is a work of *Fr. Engelbert, on the privileges of the mendicant friars*, executed here by Johannes de Westphalia, in 1479. Nor does Panzer notice a single volume printed in this town during the succeeding century.

*Novum Castrum*, may designate Newcastle in England, Neuchatel or Chateau Neuf in France, Neocastro in Romania, or Castel Novo in Dalmatia.

NOZANVM, seems to be a fortified village, or fort, in the vicinity of Lucca. One book only is known from hence, bearing for imprint, *apud Nozanum Lucensis agri castellum*, the printers of which, Henricus de Coloniâ and Henricus Harlemensis, had in the same year (1491) printing-establishments in the town of Lucca itself. This very rare work, upon which alone rests our knowledge that the art was carried on here during the XVth century, is the *Disputatio Juris* of *P. Turretinus*, folio, 1491.

*Nuits*, a small town of France, in the vicinity of Dijon.—1736.

*Nupufell*, a small village of Iceland, distant twelve miles from Holum.

The printing-press which had been first erected at Holum by bishop Areson, having after his death been removed to Breidabolstad, was purchased thence by bishop Gudbrand Thorlakson, and for some short time fixed by him at this farm, which the king of Denmark was pleased to assign as a perpetual residence for the printer and his successors. It appears that an edition of *The Icelandic Code of Laws* was executed here in the year 1578; but the bishop shortly afterwards removed the press to its old abode at Holum.

*Nuten*, qu? It is stated by madame Genlis, in her Memoirs, that the first edition of the abbé Raynal's *History of the Commerce of Europeans in the East and West Indies* was printed here in six volumes 8vo. in the year 1772. Whatever may be intended by the word *Nuten*, which probably is misprinted, the assertion is not correct in other respects; the first edition of the abbé Raynal's book having appeared in *four* volumes, (not *six*,) in the year 1770, with the imprint of *Amsterdam*.

*Nycopia*, Nyköping, a small town of Sweden, in Sudermania, of which it is the capital.

A printing-press was established here in 1645, by a learned man named Ericus Benedicti Schroderus, who transported it from Stockholm to the place of his nativity. Few books, however, although, according to Alnander, very useful ones, were executed at Nyköping; and in 1650 the press was again removed, and transferred to Gothoburg.

*Nyon*, an ancient and manufacturing town of Switzerland, in the canton of Vaud.

Peignot mentions a work entitled *Bibliographie des Pays Bas*, of which 50 copies only were printed here in the year 1783.

*Nyortum*, see *Niortum*.

## O.

*Odessa*, a modern but flourishing town and seaport, in the south of European Russia, situate in the government of Cherson, on a small bay of the Black sea. It contains at present near 40,000 inhabitants.

A French newspaper was printed and published here in the year 1825.

*Odrig*. A Hebrew volume in the Oppenheimer collection purports to have been printed in the year 1688 at *Odrig* or *Adrig*. Quære whether these letters denote either *Adria*, an episcopal town of Italy on the Po, formerly of great consequence; *Atri*, a considerable town of Naples; or *Odrau*, a town of Austrian Silesia, on the river Oder? I am not aware of any Jewish press having been established at either of these places.

*Oelsna in Silesiâ*, Oels, a town of Prussian Silesia, the capital of the principality of Oels. An edition of the *Hebrew Pentateuch* in folio was executed here in the year 1530, which is denominated by Masch, in his Le Long, *Codex rarissimus*. A copy of it is in the Oppenheimer collection, of which Wolfius gives a full description, calling it a rare and highly prized work. No other ancient Oels publication appears to be known.

*Œnipons*, or *Pons Œni*, Inspruck, a town of Germany, capital of the Tyrol; it formerly possessed an university, founded by Leopold the First in 1672, but afterwards suppressed.

Printing was exercised here with considerable skill during the XVIth century. In the year 1592 Joannes Agricola printed at Inspruck a splendid volume of *Annals of the deeds of the Austrian Princes*, a fine copy of which uncommon book is described in the Pinelli Catalogue, No. 8118. It is also found in the Bodleian, and in Trinity college, Dublin. Catalogues sometimes announce a much earlier Inspruck book, namely, of the year 1569, viz. "*Tertii Bergomatis imagines Austriacæ Gentis:*" but this work, although a very handsome one, contains nothing besides engravings. M. Van Praet also cites an earlier edition of this

last, viz. of 1558; but from his description I do not gather that it contains any letter-press printing.

*Offenbacum*, Offenbach, a considerable town in the west of Germany, in the grand duchy of Hesse-Darmstadt. Printing was exercised here in the early part of the XVIIth century by Conrad Nobenius, who in the year 1609 printed at Offenbach a folio edition of the *history of Thuanus*.

OFFENBVRGVM, Offenburg, a town of the west of Germany, formerly in the circle of Suabia, now belonging to Baden. A single volume now testifies that printing was carried on here during the XVth century; namely, the *Quadragesimale* of *Robertus de Licio*, executed by an unnamed printer in the year 1496.

*Ognata*, Onate, a town of Spain, situated near the confines of Biscay and Guipuscoa: it had formerly an academy, founded by Roderic one of the bishops of Avila, in the year 1543.

*Oldenburgum*, Oldenburg, a fortified town of Germany, capital of the grand duchy of Oldenburg. Printing was exercised here in the year 1665, by Johannes Ericus Zimmer, who styles himself typographer to the count.—(TCD.)

*Oliva*, some town of Spain: quære whether Oliva, in the province of Valentia; Olite, in Navarre; or Olivença, in Estremadura? Antonio mentions printing here, in 1647. In 1691 a printing-press was worked in the monastery of St. Mary in this town, whatever it be: a book entitled *Mars Gothicus*, by *Matthias Prætorius*, bears for imprint, *Typis Monasterii Olivensis, S. O. C. imprimebat Johannes Jacobus Textor, Factor*, 1691. This volume may be seen in the library of Trinity college, Dublin. Another production of the same author, printed here either in 1689 or 1690, is in archbishop Marsh's library. The monks appear to have commenced printing in or before the year 1676.

*Olmedo*, a small decayed town of Spain, distant twenty miles S. from Valladolid. Mendez informs us that the art of printing has been exercised in this place, but he gives no date.

OLOMVCVM, or OLOMVTIVM, Olmutz, a strong and fine city of the Austrian States, formerly the capital of Moravia. It is an archbishop's see, and had an university, which was removed to Brunn in 1778.

A little printing seems to have been done here at the close of the XVth century, consisting chiefly of works levelled by the

church of Rome against the Waldenses. Three books alone were known to Panzer, of the dates 1500, 1501, and 1502, all upon this subject; the printer of which was Conradus de Baumgarten.

*Olyssipo*, see *Ulyssipo*.

*Onoldium*, or *Onoltzbachium*, Onoltzbach, or Anspach, a large town formerly of Franconia, capital of the principality of Anspach, now belonging to Bavaria, and chief of a circle and district. A Hebrew grammatical work by *Joannes Meelfuherus* was executed at Anspach in the year 1607.—(TCD.)

OPPENHEMIVM, Oppenheim, a town of Germany, formerly in the palatinate of the Rhine, now belonging to Hesse-Darmstadt.

Printing was exercised here towards the close of the XVth century; but only two specimens of it now remain, the earliest of which is a work of *Wigandus Wirt, upon the conception of the Virgin Mary*, printed in 1494; the printer is unknown, but the press was corrected by Peter Gunther, schoolmaster of Oppenheim.

*Orbitellum*, Orbitello, a seaport of Italy, in Tuscany.—1667.

*Orense*, anciently called *Amphilochia*, *Auria*, or *Aquæ calidæ*, an ancient city of Spain in Galicia, seated on the river Minho. It is a bishop's see, and celebrated for some tepid baths.

Printing appears to have been practised here in the early part of the XVIth century: but the only Orense book, which I have seen, is one entitled, *Palinodia de los Turcos—ympresso en la ciudad de Orense que es en Galizia*, 1547, folio. The volume is printed in Gothic type, on bad paper, and contains some woodcuts, of indifferent execution.

*Oringa*, or *Oehringa*, Oehringen, a town of Germany, in Wirtemburg.—1693.

*Oriola*, Orihuela, or Origuela, an ancient and well-built town of Spain, in the province of Murcia: it is a bishop's see, and has a small university, founded in 1555.

Antonio, in his *Bibliotheca Hispana*, mentions a book printed here in 1603: but it appears that in the preceding year the bishop of Origuela possessed a printing-press within the walls of his own palace; as a little work which he caused to be printed for the use of his clergy, entitled *Synodus Oriolana secunda*, bears for imprint, *Oriolæ, in palatio episcopali per Didacum de la Torre, anno Domini* 1602. This book is in Trinity college, Dublin; as well as another of the next year, also by the bishop, who appears

to have been the corrector of his own press. In this latter work he apologizes to the reader, for his want of Greek types, and for some inaccuracies which had crept in through his own ill health and the necessary care of his diocese.

*Ortesium*, Ortes, or Orthes, a small town in the south-west of France, in the department of the Upper Pyrenees.—1585.

*Orthona Maris*, or *Ortonna*, Ortona a Mare, a town of Naples, in Abruzzo citra, seated on the gulf of Venice. It is a bishop's see, and contains about 6000 inhabitants.

A *Hebrew Grammar*, *by R. Moses Kimchi*, has been adduced by Maittaire and other bibliographers as printed here in 1496: but it has been satisfactorily shewn by De Rossi that this book is really of the date of 1518 or 1519. In 1518 four works were executed at Ortona, one of them, the treatise of *Petrus Galatinus* against the Jews, entitled, *De arcanis Catholicæ veritatis;* the printer of which was Hieronymus Suncinus. A copy of this volume is in the royal library of George the Third, and another in the Bodleian library; it is a handsome folio of 312 leaves, on good paper, well-printed, and garnished with wooden borders and initials, much in the style of Froben's early editions of Erasmus' Greek Testament. The colophon is on the last leaf but two.

*Osca*, Huesca, an ancient episcopal city of Spain, in Arragon; with an university, founded at a most remote period. Antonio mentions printing here in the year 1576. I have seen none anterior to 1611.

*Osmiana*, Oszmiana, a small town of Russian Lithuania, in the palatinate of Wilna. The members of the reformed church had a press at work here in the year 1615.

*Osnabrugum*, or *Osnaburgum*, Osnaburg, an old fortified city of Hanover, capital of the principality of Osnaburg.—1631.

*Ostrogia*, *Ostrobia*, or *Ostrovia*, Ostrog, a strongly fortified town of Russian Poland, in the government of Volhynia, the see of an archbishop of the Greek church.

Constantine, duke of Ostrog, palatine of Kiof and Volhynia, first introduced a printing-press into this town, for the express purpose of publishing the *Bible* in the Slavonic language. After an impression of *the New Testament* only, in the year 1580, in octavo, he caused a translation of *the Old Testament* to be made from the Septuagint version, and succeeded in finishing the printing of it in August 1581. This is the *first edition of the Slavonic*

*Bible*, and is a volume of the highest rarity: Kohlius, who published a work principally on the subject of this version in 1729, had the utmost difficulty in obtaining the sight of a copy, and declares that it is scarcely to be found, even in Russia itself: yet the impression was a large one; but Kohlius darkly hints that its rarity might be probably traced to the circumstance of there being found in this edition *multa quæ Papismum saperent*, which were either omitted or corrected in the subsequent Moscow edition executed in 1663. A perfect and fine copy of this work is however to be seen in the Bodleian library, clad in a solid binding which wears the appearance of having been put on at the time and place of the execution of the volume: and I cannot but remember the feelings of surprise and pleasure with which, when it was my office to exhibit this copy to the emperor Alexander of Russia, on his visit to the Bodleian library in company with the other sovereigns in the summer of 1814, his imperial majesty regarded for the first time this valuable and interesting book. The volume is a thick folio, handsomely printed in two columns, having the initial letters of books and chapters cut in wood. Part of the general title, as also those prefixed to the books of Genesis, the Psalms, and St. Matthew's Gospel, are printed in red ink. A calendar and table at the end consist of red and black intermixed. The third book of the Maccabees is found in this edition. A copy of this impression, but imperfect, is said to be preserved in the famous convent of Trotzkoï, or *the Holy Trinity*, distant about forty miles from Moscow: and another is now in the library of the Imperial Academy of Sciences at St. Petersburgh. Yet Bachmeister, in his "Essay "on the St. Petersburg library," (8vo. 1776) assigns a different period to the first appearance of typography at Ostrog; asserting that its press first opened in 1549, and ceased in or about the year 1689. However he enters into no particulars confirming this statement.

For a minute and interesting account of this Ostrog edition, the reader is referred to the work of Mr. Henderson, entitled "Biblical Researches and Travels in Russia," 8°. 1826, p. 81—92.

*Othonia*, or *Otthinium*, Odensee, a very ancient episcopal town of Denmark, capital of the isle of Funen; possessing a college, erected in 1621; also a public library, which although of very recent establishment, already contains more than 15,000 volumes. Thomas Kingo, bishop of Odensee, set up a press in his own

house, at which he printed *Beringius' History of Denmark*, folio, in the year 1698.

*Otmarsum*, Ootmorssen, or Ootmarsum, a populous town of the Netherlands, in the province of Overyssel. Printing was carried on here, by Albert Caspersz, in the year 1647.—(TCD.)

*Ottinpurra*, *Uttinpurrha*, or *Ottembura*, a monastery of Benedictines, founded in the VIIIth century, in Suabia, in the diocese of Augsburg. A press was established here in the early part of the XVIth century by Leonard Widemann, a learned abbot of the monastery, who in his preface to an edition of *Alcuinus de Trinitate*, dated 1509, which was the firstfruits of his press, entreats the monks to preserve and cherish the valuable art of printing which he had introduced among them. Schelhorn, who has given an account of this press in his *Amœnitates historiæ ecclesiasticæ et literariæ*, vol. ii. p. 590 &c. declares that it was well supplied with Greek and Hebrew types: he affirms that all the books executed there were of high rarity, and mentions four which he had seen, of the dates 1509, 1511, 1518, and 1543: how long the art continued to be exercised within the monastery, he has not informed us.

*Oude-water*, a strong and manufacturing town of the Netherlands, in the province of Utrecht, the birthplace of the celebrated John Arminius. Aert van Duin was a printer of Dutch books here in the year 1669.—(TCD.)

*Ovetum*, Oviedo, an ancient city of Spain, capital of Asturias d'Oviedo. It is a bishop's see, and possesses an university.—1795.

*Oxoma*, *Oxomense Burgum*, or *Burgum Uxomense*, Osma, an ancient but almost ruined town of Spain, in Old Castile, seated on the river Duero: it is the see of a bishop. Antonio mentions that printing was carried on here in the year 1570.

OXONIA, or OXONIVM, (more correctly ISIDIS VADVM,) Oxford, a well known city of England, whose celebrated university was founded by king Alfred in 872. In Welsh books this city is called *Rhyd-y-chen*, (i. e. ford of the Oxen,) from which has been coined the word *Rhedycina*. In one book alone have I seen it designated by its Roman appellation, BELLOSITVM DOBVNORVM; namely, in the *Theses Theologicæ et Historicæ* of G. J. Vossius, which bears for imprint, *Bellositi Dobunorum, excudebat W. T.* [*urner*] *impensis W. W.* [*ebb.*]

Without entering at all upon the contested question respecting the date of the well-known *Exposicio S. Hieronymi*, which professes to have been printed here in the year 1468; (a point which, although my own opinion upon it has been long made up, I should have used every endeavour to set at rest, had I remained at the Bodleian library long enough to have executed a once-meditated scheme of giving a detailed account of the progress of printing in Oxford,) I shall content myself with laying before the reader such proofs of its ancient typography, as will abundantly substantiate the claim of this university to the honour of being *at least the second* place in England which obtained the advantages of this art.

The books executed at Oxford during the XVth century, at present known, are the following:

1. *Exposicio S. Hieronymi in Symbolum Apostolorum* 1468. 4°.
2. *Aristotelis Ethica Latinè per L. Aretinum* 1479. 4°.
3. *Ægidius Romanus de Peccato originali* 1479. 4°.
4. *Alexander de Ales in libros Aristotelis de Animâ* 1481. fol.
5. *Jo. Latteburius in Threnos Jeremiæ* 1482. fol.
6. *Phalaridis Epistolæ Latinè per L. Aretinum* (1485.) 4°.
7. *Jo. Lyndewode Constitutiones provinciales* s. a. fol.
8. *Liber Festivalis* 1486. fol

Before entering into any description of these, it may be as well to clear our way by disposing of three other works which have been attributed to Oxford, and which may still be found ranged among the early specimens of this place mentioned by bibliographers. 1. The first of these we owe to Herbert; who, in his *Typographical Antiquities*, (vol. iii.) sets it down from Ames in the following manner; *Guido de Columnia de historia Trojanâ, per T. R.* (*Theodore Rood*,) 4°. 1480. He thus gives the notice as he received it, without being able to add a single word of illustration or reference. I do not find that such a book is mentioned by any other writer; therefore, till something further is known respecting its existence, must refuse its admission into the catalogue[1]. The two others are to be found in Panzer's Annals; one

[1] [Since the publication of the first edition, I have been fortunate enough to discover the source of Herbert's observation, in a copy of this work now preserved in the noble collection of the earl of Pembroke at Wilton: it is an edition without note of date, place, or printer; of which silence advantage has been taken by some dexterous forger to add *in printed letters* a monogram containing the letters T. R. with

of which professes to be *Hieronymi expositio in Symbolo Apostolico. Oxoniæ*, 1498. 8°. The other, *Gualteri Burley tractatus de Materiâ*, &c. *Oxonii*, 1500. 4°. The first of these two Panzer cites from Schoenemann; upon looking into whose work, *Bibliotheca Patrum Latinorum*, I find the edition merely noticed in the above words, while on every other edition Schoenemann enters into a detailed description: here then, at once, seems to be evidence that the author himself knew nothing about such an edition, but having received a negligent notice of it from some friend, entered it among the rest, lest he might seem to be guilty of a deliberate omission. Panzer rightly conjectures that it is a mistake for the edition of 1468. In the *Gualterus Burley* also there is a mis-statement of the date, which arose in the following manner: the book itself, from which Panzer's notice is taken, is preserved in the Bodleian library, and has the date thus expressed: *Anno dnī. M.*ccccc. *decīo octavo. mensis vero Junii die septimo.* Through inadvertency or haste in the compilation of the old Bodleian Catalogue *the figures alone* were noticed, and in consequence the year 1500 was given to it instead of 1518. From this Catalogue, Maittaire without examination transferred it into his *Annales Typographici;* Panzer copied the statement of Maittaire, and thus this edition has gone forth to the literary world as an addition to the Oxford typographical remains of the XVth century.

Having thus cleared away these excrescences, we may proceed to a brief description of the specimens acknowledged to be genuine. For this purpose I think they may advantageously be divided into three classes; the first of which shall contain the first three articles; the second, the fourth and fifth; and the third, the remaining three.

1. The *Expositio*, the *Aristotelis Ethica*, and the *Ægidius*, are all printed in the same size, with the same types, on the same paper, having the signatures marked in the same manner, and the presswork generally alike; they all have the date and place of printing distinctly marked, and all are equally without any printer's name. Further, these types and this paper do not occur in any of the other books subsequently executed at Oxford.

2. The *Alexander in libros de Animâ* is a folio volume, printed

the word OXON. and the date MCCCCLXXX. The deception however is palpable to an experienced eye. The same library possesses two other remarkable forgeries, doubtless by the same hand.]

in two columns, and containing a larger and smaller type, neither of which appear in the three books before mentioned: this volume bears a full imprint, *Impressum per me Theodericum rood de Colonia in alma universitate Oxon. Anno incarnationis dominicæ. M.cccc.lxxxi. xi die mensis Octobris.* The *Latteburius in threnos Hieremiæ* agrees with this in size, is also in two columns, contains types of two sorts, each of which is the same with those used in the *Alexander;* it has no printer's name or place, but is dated in the next year, 1482. Altogether there is so close a resemblance between these two volumes, that I think no person who compares them together can doubt that the place and printer of both are one and the same. It is further observable, that the types used in these two books, though they resemble each other, are not found either in those of a prior, or in those of a subsequent execution.

3. The third and last division embraces the *Phalaris*, the *Lyndewode*, and the *Liber Festivalis*. The *Phalaris*, a small quarto, consists of a type which had not been used in any previous Oxford book; it has the names of Rood and Hunte as printers, with the date of 1485 rather enigmatically expressed. The *Lyndewode* is a very large volume, printed in double columns, consisting of three different sorts of type, the two smaller of which differ from any previously used in Oxford, but the largest agrees entirely with that of the *Phalaris*. The *Liber Festivalis* (the description of which I take wholly from the *Bibliotheca Spenceriana*, and the fac-simile there given) consists of types of two kinds, one of which (as engraved) certainly appears to resemble that of the *Phalaris* and the *Lyndewode:* like the latter, this book is printed in two columns; like it, the signatures vary, some running in eights, while others are in sixes; it has wood-cuts conformable to the character of that which is prefixed to the *Lyndewode;* and it bears the date of 1486, which is but a single year posterior to that of the *Phalaris*.

Here then, as it appears to me, are three families or classes of Oxford books; each preserving an uniformity among its own members, but possessing strong marks of separation from each of the other classes. The printer of the first set is unnamed, he may have been Corsellis, or any one else. The second is undoubtedly the production of Theodoric Rood: and the third, of this latter printer after he had taken into partnership Thomas Hunte,

an Englishman, who perhaps may have brought these types, now first seen, as the price of his admission to a share of the business. Is not, then, the opinion of Dr. Dibdin rather hastily given, who asserts, (in vol. iii. p. 412, of the *Bibliotheca Spenceriana*,) that "the *Expositio Hieronymi*, the *Alexander de Alexandriâ*, the "*Latteburius*, and the *Phalaris*, *are all executed in the same* "*character?*" I have endeavoured to shew that they belong to three classes totally distinct: and I speak with more confidence to this point, because I have, at the moment of writing this article, the books themselves of all three families, that is to say, *seven* out of the *eight* volumes known to be remaining, lying before me in the Bodleian library.

Another opinion expressed by the same author is, that neither the three books of the first class, nor the two of the second, were printed in England. (See *Bibl. Spencer.* vol. iv. p. 352 and 355.) It may be so: yet I cannot myself discover any sufficient cause why in that case the name of *Oxford* was inserted into their colophons; or why, having been so inserted in four instances, it was omitted in the fifth: and further, why the printer's name was introduced once, yet omitted in the remaining four cases. Dr. Dibdin most assuredly has adduced no proof to back these suppositions: if it be said that the types "carry with them a foreign "appearance," and "are clearly of a Cologne origin," I may grant the fact, yet strenuously resist the inference: where, let me ask, was a type-foundry in England at this period? did Caxton cast his own types at this time?—and, if they were only to be procured abroad, from what place was Theodore Rood, a native of Cologne, so likely to procure them, as from Cologne itself? With ample reason therefore the types *may have* a Cologne origin, nay it would be strange if they had come from any other quarter. But until sufficient evidence is brought forward to shew that the volumes in question *were executed* at a foreign press, I shall, upon the great principle of British law, that every man is to be deemed innocent until he is fully proved to be guilty, content myself with believing that their colophons speak nothing but the truth, and that the books were really printed at that place at which they profess to have been printed.

It only remains to state, for the reader's information, how many copies of these volumes are known to have reached our time, and in what collections each of them may be found.

Of the first, Dr. Dibdin notices eight copies existing in this country; namely, in the following libraries; the Bodleian, the Archives of Oxford, that of All Souls' college, among bishop More's books in the public library of Cambridge, his late majesty's library, earl Spencer's, the earl of Pembroke's, the marquess of Blandford's. (This last copy has been since sold at the White Knights' sale, part I. N°. 2145, and is now permanently fixed in the royal library of Paris.) It is with pleasure that I hear of a very fine ninth copy lately brought into notice, in the possession of sir Henry Dryden.

N°. 2. is in the Bodleian, and in the collections of Earl Spencer and the earl of Pembroke.

N°. 3. is in the Bodleian library.

N°. 4. is in the Bodleian, in the British Museum, among bishop More's books in the public library at Cambridge, in Oriel, Balliol, St. John's, and Trinity colleges, in Oxford: but the gem unequalled is a copy preserved in the library of Brazen-Nose college, which is beautifully *printed upon vellum!*

N°. 5. is in the Bodleian, and in the library of Corpus Christi college; earl Spencer possesses a copy, and Herbert notices one belonging to the dean and chapter of Westminster, printed partly upon vellum and partly upon paper. [This last I have had the opportunity of inspecting in the Chapter library, and find that instead of being partly on vellum, and partly upon paper, the volume is *entirely upon vellum!* Thus we now have knowledge of *two* Oxford books of the XVth century printed upon vellum. The *Latteburius* is perfect, but the vellum is neither white nor smooth.]

N°. 6. is in the library of Corpus Christi college, Oxford, (being the very copy described by Herbert, and formerly belonging to the Rev. Herbert Randolph, rector of Deal,) and in that of earl Spencer. The Corpus copy is miserably cropped, earl Spencer's is large and fine and beautiful.

N°. 7. is in the Bodleian library.

N°. 8. is in the collection of earl Spencer.

From the year 1486 we know of no book printed at Oxford until 1517, (erroneously marked 1512 by Herbert, and copied after him by Brüggeman, and subsequently by Panzer;) and after 1519 there is again a complete blank until late in queen

Elizabeth's reign [m], when a new press was erected at the expence of the earl of Leicester, chancellor of the university; the first book printed at which was *Johannis Casi speculum moralium quæstionum in universam Ethicam Aristotelis*, 4°. executed by Joseph Barnes, printer to the university, in 1585. After the erection of the Sheldonian Theatre, which was publicly and solemnly opened in a convocation holden on the 9th of July, 1669, the university printing-presses were worked in a room underneath that building; from whence issued, during the space of fifty years, numerous excellent editions sufficiently known to the learned. In all probability the first book printed here was the *Carmen Pindaricum in Theatrum Sheldonianum* of Corbett Owen of Christ Church, recited at the convocation above-mentioned. The imprint, *E Theatro Sheldoniano*, was not left off until after the year 1759, although the university books ceased to be printed there from the time of the completion of the Clarendon printing-house. This last press commenced its operations in October, 1713, and the first sheet worked off was letter z. in the third alphabet of *Leland's Collectanea*, then being published by Hearne.

The establishment was again moved to a new and larger printing-office, erected in the north-west quarter of the city, in the month of September 1830; and the first sheet worked off at the new press was letter 2 P. in *Bishop Lloyd's Greek Testament*, 12°. The first publication *finished*, and bearing the imprint, *at the University Press*, was *Barrow's theological works*, 8 vols. 8vo. 1830.

While I am upon the subject of Oxford typography, the reader may perhaps forgive the following notice of a curious mistake made by Chevillier in his *Origine de l'imprimerie*, in interpreting a passage of Wood's *Athenæ Oxonienses* relative to the matter before us: Chevillier says, (in p. 328,) "Il y a eu un temps en "Angleterre où l'université d'Oxfort avoit seule le droit d'exercer, "ou de faire exercer, l'imprimerie, et où aucune autre ville de ce "royaume-là ne le pouvoit faire sans sa permission. Cela fut

[m] For *The Account of the Lithuanian translation of the Bible*, cited by Herbert under the year 1569, is really of 1659.

Bagford, in his MS. collections for a history of printing, attributes the cessation observed in the Oxford, Cambridge, York, Tavistock, St. Alban's, Canterbury, and Worcester presses, to the interference of cardinal Wolsey, during his legantine visitations of several parts of England. Upon what authority, I am unable to learn.

" ainsi observé jusq'au tems de la reine Elisabeth. On l'apprend " de celui qui a ecrit l'histoire de cette même université." (Antonius Wood, Hist. Univ. Oxon. p. 228.) " Notatu dignum est " quod ars illa, ni fallor, ad serenissimæ usque Elisabethæ tem- " pora (quippe tum Josephum quemdam Barnes libros ex licentiâ " academicâ imprimentem reperies,) apud exteros penitùs hæsit; " quibus permissa est ab universitate potestas, jus, et privilegium " artem typographicam exercendi, vel apud se retinendi, vel aliis " communicandi." " On peut dire que ce fut la recompence des " soins que prit le chancelier de cette école, de faire établir la pre- " miére imprimerie du royaume à Oxfort; car ce fut lui qui sol- " licita le roi de la Grand Bretagne de faire venir des imprimeurs, " et qui joignit une somme de trois cent marcs d'argent à celle " que ce prince donna sur ce sujet."

Antony à Wood had simply mentioned the fact, that the early printers at Oxford were rather *foreigners* than *natives of the place*, as Corsellis, Theodoric Rood of Cologne, John Scolar, (who is supposed to have been a German,) &c. &c. which notice Chevillier misunderstanding assumes at once that Oxford possessed, down to the period of queen Elizabeth's reign, the important privilege of a monopoly of printing throughout the British empire.

## P.

*Paddenburg*. (qu. Padenborn, in Westphalia?) A Talmudical treatise, dated 1726, bearing the imprint of this place, is noticed in the Catalogue of the library belonging to the " London Society " for promoting Christianity among the Jews."

*Padeborna*, Paderborn, an ancient and considerable town of Westphalia, with an university, founded in 1592. It was formerly the see of a bishop possessing a most extensive jurisdiction. Printing was exercised here in 1600, (TCD.) and by Matthew Pontanus in 1602.—(Bodl.)

*Padova*, see *Patavium*.

*Palæopolis Aduaticorum*, qu. Tongeren, or Tongres, an ancient town of the Netherlands, in the territory of Liege?—1606.

*Palentia*, Palencia, a considerable town of Spain, chief of a district in the province of Leon, and the see of a bishop. The first Christian university founded in Spain was established at this place, but afterwards was transferred to Salamanca.

Antonio and Caballero, two Spanish bibliographers, mention a

work by *Rodericus Sanctius de Arevallo*, said to be printed in this town in 1470: but Panzer treats the statement as erroneous, and believes the book in question to be a Roman edition of that year. No other specimen of printing at Palencia is adduced, either in this or the early part of the succeeding century; but Antonio notices printing here in the year 1572; which statement is in all probability correct.

*Palma*, a strong town of Austrian Illyria, in Friuli.—1814.

*Palma Balearium*, now called Majorca, a seaport-town, capital of the island of Majorca. It is a bishop's see, and contains some literary establishments. Antonio notices printing here in the year 1600: he likewise mentions a book dated 1589, bearing the imprint *Majorica*, which in all probability was executed in this town. In the Catalogue of the *Bibliotheca Mayansiana*, (sold by auction in London in 1829,) N°. 85, occurs a work of Raimundo Lullio, bearing the imprint *Palma*, 1540, which the compiler pronounces to be the first book printed in the island; also (N° 111.) another Spanish work by Carbon, with the imprint *Mallorca*, 1541.

*Palmonium*, quære what town? Le Long cites an *Elementarium Hebraicum*, by Ambrosius Frichius, executed in this town in the year 1567. (see vol. ii. p. 1173.)

*Palmyra* was an ancient and celebrated city of Syria, whose stupendous ruins still bespeak its former magnificence: it is also the name of no fewer than nine townships and villages in the United States of America.

Some Italian works of the middle of the last century bear the imprint of this place, with the dates 1755, 1767, and 1769; [but quære where printed? I have not seen any of them.]

*Paltheniorum officina*. Zacharias Palthenius, who was a learned printer of *Francfort on the Maine*, at the close of the XVIth century, used sometimes the custom, which then generally prevailed, of omitting the name of his town. His books occur with the following imprints:

Zacharias Palthenius LLD. in 1597, (he died 1615.)

Collegium Paltheniorum in 1605—10.

Collegium Musarum Palthen$^{m}$. in 1612—14.

Officina Haredum Palthen$^{m}$. in 1616.

Hartmannus Palthenius in 1616—22.

*Palum*, Pau, a considerable town of France, formerly the capital of Bearn. Printing was practised at Pau about the middle

of the XVIth century. The earliest book known appears to be a volume of the *Customs &c. of Bearn*, in the dialect of the country, executed by Johan de Vingles and Henry Poyure, in 1552. A copy of this, *on vellum*, is in the royal library of France.

PAMPELVNA, or POMPEIOPOLIS, Pampeluna, an ancient city of Spain, the capital of Navarre: it is a bishop's see, and has an university founded in 1608. Of six or seven Pampeluna books of the XVth century which now remain, the earliest is *a Commentary on the Apostles' Creed by Petrus de Castrobel*, executed in the year 1489: the printer's name is not mentioned. Mendez, however, knew nothing of such a book, which appears to be cited from Prosper Marchand; and judged that typography was introduced into Pampeluna by Arnard Guillen de Brocar (the same who afterwards printed the famous Polyglott Bible at Alcala) in or about the year 1495. Panzer knew of no publication between 1501 and 1536.

*Panama*, a trading city and seaport of South America, seated on a bay in the isthmus of Darien: it was formerly the capital of the Spanish province of Panama, and a great commercial depôt, but has latterly declined. How early typography was introduced, I have not learnt: in 1824 two newspapers were regularly published in the town.

*Paniovicia*, Senapaniowce, a town of Russian Poland, in Podolia. Printing was carried on here in 1608.

PANORMVM, Palermo, a populous and fine city, capital of the island of Sicily, and seat of the viceroy. It is the see of an archbishop, and has an university.

One book only is known to have been printed at Palermo during the XVth century, entitled, *Joannis Nasonis consuetudines urbis Panormi;* the date of which is 1477, and the printer *Andreas de Wormaciâ*. From this year we know of no more Palermo printing until 1515. To descend to modern times, one of the latest publications of this city is an Italian metrical translation of sir Walter Scott's beautiful poem, "The Lady of the Lake."

*Papenhemium*, Pappenheim, a small town of the interior of Germany, formerly chief place of a district, now belonging to Bavaria.—1786.

PAPIA, or TICINVM, Pavia, an ancient city of Austrian Italy, in the duchy of Milan: it is a bishop's see, and has a celebrated university, founded by the emperor Charlemagne.

Pavia was very early in its adoption of typography: its oldest remaining specimen is a medical work of *Johannes Matthæi de Ferrariis*, of the year 1471; the printer of which, Anthonius de Carchano, who seems to have been no small coxcomb, styles himself in one of his books, *Gymnasii Papiensis generalis juristarum bidellus:* (i. e. as we should say in Oxford, *esquire bedel of law!*) The art was carried on extensively at Pavia by about thirty printers during the XVth and beginning of the XVIth century. One of them, apparently a whimsical mortal, designates himself by three several appellations, viz. *Jacobus Pulchridrapensis*, *Jacobus Parvidrapius*, and *Jacobus Paucidrapius —de Burgofranco.*

*Paramaribo,* a large and flourishing town of Guiana, in South America, capital of the province of Surinam.

A newspaper was announced for publication at this place, in the year 1826.

PARISII, or LVTETIA PARISIORVM, Paris, the metropolis of France; the celebrated university of which was founded by Charlemagne in the year 791.

There is no doubt that Paris witnessed the exercise of the art of printing so early as 1470, in which year, through the exertions of two of its learned professors, Guillaume Fichet, and Jean de la Pierre, a press was set up in the college of the Sorbonne by the three illustrious partners, Ulric Gering, Martin Crantz, and Michael Friburger, and a work, entitled *Gasparini Pergamensis Epistolæ*, finished and given to the public. Yet for the first two or three years their books are without any date, the only exception being a small piece of *Fichetus* adjoined to his *Treatise upon Rhetoric*, to which the date of 1471 is affixed, and which is therefore to be considered the first dated Paris book. The firm continued its united labours until 1478, (having removed in 1473 from the Sorbonne to the Golden Sun in the Rue S. Jacques,) and was succeeded by a host of printers during the XVth century, many of whom have obtained considerable reputation by their works. From this numerous list we may select as the more conspicuous, Antonius Verard, the printer of several valuable Chronicles, and sadly given to the practice of striking off copies *upon vellum!* Guido Mercator, Jo. Badius Ascensius, and Thielman Kerver. But above them all it should be remembered, that in this city the illustrious and learned family of the Stephani car-

ried on the business of printing for upwards of a century and a half. The earliest book known to be executed by any of this family is *Jo. Fabri introductio in libros Ethicorum Aristotelis*, which was printed by Henry Stephens the elder, in partnership with Wolfgang Hopylius, in the year 1496. Consult Maittaire's Lives of the Stephani, a work however which is abundantly susceptible of correction and enlargement, and sadly requires the labours of an active and careful editor.

Of the extent which the art had reached in Paris within the first thirty years from the period of its introduction, some idea may be formed, when it is known that Panzer has enumerated no fewer than eighty-five printers, and upwards of seven hundred and ninety works executed here during the XVth century.

PARMA, an ancient and fortified city of the north of Italy, capital of the duchy of Parma: it is a bishop's see, and has an university, founded in 1599.

The earliest known specimen of the Parma presses is an exceedingly rare edition of *Plutarchus de liberis educandis*, executed by Andreas de Portiliâ in 1472. In the following year Stephanus Corallus began to print, to whom, as well as to Portilia, we are indebted for several valuable and beautiful editions of classic authors. In one of his books Corallus uses a singular illustration of the speed with which it was put forth, where he states, " Stephanus Corallus Lugdunensis invidorum quorundam " malivolentiâ lacessitus, qui idem imprimere tentarunt, *citius* " *quam asparagi coquantur*, id absolvit!" Thank heaven and the horticultural society, our modern breed of asparagus is somewhat less hard-hearted.

In modern times the city of Parma has obtained a high degree of celebrity from the splendour and luxury of the typographic productions of the renowned Bodoni, whose beautiful and correct editions deservedly find a place in the library of every accomplished scholar. An account of Bodoni and his publications has been recently published in two volumes 4to.

*Passay*, a village beautifully seated on the banks of the river Seine, at the distance of one league from Paris.

During nine years and a half, from the 7th Jan. 1777, Passay was the residence of the celebrated Dr. Benjamin Franklin; who, possessing a printing-press in his own house, used to divert himself from time to time by composing and printing for the amuse-

ment of his intimate friends several light essays and *jeux d'esprits*, such as the *Supplement to the Boston Independent Chronicle*, and the *Letter from the pirate Paul Jones*, described in the "Memoirs of B. Franklin, &c." 4to. 1818. Franklin quitted Passay in July 1785; and died in 1790.

PATAVIA, or PASSAVIVM, Passau, an ancient and strong city of Bavaria, seated on the Danube, formerly capital of the principality of Passau, and still a bishop's see.

A few books remain to attest the exercise of printing in this city during the XVth century, the earliest of which is a *Breviarium Pataviense*, of the year 1481, in small 8vo. No printer's name is attached to this curious little volume; but in the next year Conrad Stahel, Benedictus Mayr, and Johannes Alacraw, carried on the business in Passau, which continued from that time forward.

PATAVIVM, Padua, an ancient and celebrated city of Austrian Italy, the capital of a province, and a bishop's see. Its university was founded by Charlemagne, and restored by the emperor Frederic the Second in 1222. The earliest known book from Padua is the *editio princeps* of the *Fiammetta* of *Boccacio*, printed by Bartholomæus de Valdezochio, and Martinus de septem Arboribus, in the year 1472. Ten or twelve printers established themselves at Padua before the close of the XVth century: but very little printing appears to have been done in this city from the year 1500 to 1536.

*Pateo*, a town or village of Taha or Otaha, one of the Society Islands in the South Pacific Ocean. Some English missionaries established themselves on this island in the year 1822, and have recently introduced a printing-press, from which they have sent forth several portions of Holy Scripture in the Tahitian language.

*Patras*, (anciently *Patræ*,) a populous and trading sea-port town of Greece, in the Morea, seated at the entrance of the gulf of Lepanto.

Some few years ago typography was introduced at Patras; and in 1828 a weekly French journal was published here, under the title of *Courier de l'Orient*.

*Pedepontium*, qu? Machado, in his "Bibliotheca Lusitana," tom. i. p. 190, mentions a work printed at *Pedepontum prope Ratisbonam*, in the year 1739.

*Pekin*, a large and well-known city of China, capital of the whole empire.

Of the mode of printing originally in use among the Chinese, (viz. from wooden blocks, after the manner of our card-printers,) the invention of which is by some writers carried back to a most remote period, and which there is good authority for believing to have been practised by the natives at least so far back as the year 930 of the Christian era, I have nothing at all to say in the present work.

There is little question that *the European method* was introduced among them by the Jesuit missionaries, for the purpose of disseminating, by means of *catechisms* and other religious tracts, the knowledge of the Christian religion. How early any books were executed by these fathers, I cannot pretend to say with certainty: Chevillier quotes, from Couplet's edition of Confucius, (fol. Paris, 1687,) a work by father Matthew Riccius, one of the first missionaries, entitled, *Tien hio xey, cœlestis doctrinæ vera ratio*, printed in two vols. at Pekin, in 1603. There is in the Bodleian library a book printed by the Jesuits at Pekin, in the year 1701, entitled, *Brevis Relatio eorum quæ spectant ad Declarationem Sinarum Imperatoris Kam Hi circa cæli, Cumfucii, et Avorum cultum, datam anno* 1700. But this work, though in the Roman character, is evidently printed from wooden blocks. In addition to the Roman, it contains Chinese and Tartar characters, and is dated 1701.

PELSNA, see NOVA PELZNA.

*Penang*, or *Pulo Pinang*, Prince of Wales' island, situate off the western coast of the Malay peninsula. It has been in possession of the British since the year 1786, and has become the seat of a very considerable trade. It has a town called George Town, which at first was subject to many inconveniences, but latterly great improvements have taken place. A weekly newspaper is now (1826) in course of publication at Penang.

*Penigk*, a small town of Saxony, on the river Mulda. A German work, by *Fr. Murhard*, bears the imprint *Penig* 1804; but from the colophon it appears that the book was really printed at Chemnitz.

*Pera*, see *Constantinopolis*.

*Pernavia*, Pernau, a fortified town of European Russia, in Livonia, seated on the gulf of Riga. The university, which had been

founded at Dorpt by Gustavus Adolphus, was removed to Pernau in 1698 by Charles the Twelfth. Printing was known here in 1698. At present two journals are regularly published in the town.

PERPINIANVM, or ELNA, Perpignan, a strong and considerable town of the south of France, seated on the river Tet. It was formerly a bishop's see, and has an university, founded by Peter, king of Arragon, in 1349.

The only work now remaining to attest the existence of typography in this town during the XVth century, is a *Breviarium secundum consuetudinem ecclesiæ Elnensis*, printed by J. Rosembach in the year 1500, in 8vo.: a copy of which, printed *upon vellum*, is preserved in the library of St. Geneviève at Paris. Nor is any instance of a book printed here during the early part of the ensuing century mentioned by bibliographers. I have met with none earlier than 1628.

PERVSIA, or AVGVSTA PERVSIA, Perouse, or Perugia, an ancient and populous city of Italy, the capital of Perugino, in the states of the church. It is a bishop's see, and has an university, founded in 1307.

Typography was practised here during the XVth century, but not to any extent. The earliest dated Perugian book bears the year 1475: but Dr. Dibdin judges a *Bartholi commentaria* without date to be an earlier production than any known. (See the Supplement to the *Bibliotheca Spenceriana*, p. 30, with the reasons there adduced.)

*Pesclavium*, Puschlaw, or Puschiavo, a town of the Helvetic republic, in the Grisons country.

Printing was exercised here by Bajocius Sultaceterus at least so early as 1589, of which date a book, very well executed by him, is found in Trinity college, Dublin. Coxe, in his "Travels in "Switzerland," assigns to Puschiavo the honour of having produced the first book printed in the Romanesche dialect of the Lower Engadine, namely, *an Alphabet, Creed, and Collection of Prayers*, &c. compiled by J. Tutschet (or Biveronius). This volume is in octavo, and bears the date of 1560. A *New Testament*, of the same date, perhaps proceeded from this same town. Le Long mentions a *New Testament* in the Romanesche or Grisons language, printed at Puschlaw in 1607.

*Pesenacum*, or *Piscenæ*, Pesenas, an ancient town of the south of France, in Languedoc.—1661.

*Pesthinum*, or *Pestum*, Pesth, a capital city of Hungary, seated on the Danube, immediately opposite to Buda: it is very large and handsome, and at present contains the only university of that kingdom, which was transferred to it from Buda, in the year 1777. Books were printed here in 1763.

*Petracora*, or *Petrocorium*, Perigueux, an ancient town of France, formerly a bishop's see. A single book, printed here, in 1503, is adduced by Panzer: namely, *Constitutiones synodales Caturcenses*, executed by Joannes Carant, in folio.

*Petropolis*, St. Petersburg, the modern metropolis of the Russian empire, in which is a flourishing university, and an academy of sciences which long has been well-known to the literary world by its learned "Transactions." This academy was established by an ordinance of the empress Catherine, dated 21st December, 1725.

Typography was introduced into St. Petersburg by its founder the Czar Peter the Great, who, in the year 1711, transferred a part of the printing establishment of Moscow to his new capital, for the purpose of printing the imperial ukases.

Bachmeister observes, that the earliest productions of this new press which he had seen were a book of the year 1713, and the "Gazettes" of 1714. The art seems to have spread rapidly in this city; in 1719 the senate of St. Petersburg appears to have had a printing-press of its own: in 1718 or 1720 one was erected in the monastery of Saint Alexander Newski: in 1724 the college of the admiralty possessed one: in 1727 the academy of sciences had a press peculiar to itself: and in 1735 the synod of the clergy enjoyed a similar advantage.

Bachmeister, to whom we owe the above information, has furnished us, in his "Essai," with many interesting particulars concerning the library of the academy; a few of which, as his work is very rarely met with in England, are here given to the reader.

The imperial library of St. Petersburg began to be formed in the year 1714, from some books captured during the war in Courland; from 2500 volumes brought from Mittau; with a few others from Moscow. On the first of August 1726 it was united to the academy of sciences. In 1728 the books were removed to a more commodious spot, and the library was formally opened to the public on the 25th of October in that same year.

In 1742 a Catalogue both of the books and curiosities belonging to the academy was printed in three volumes 8vo.: but as this was only distributed in the way of presents, Bachmeister observes that it was very little known, and that it was exceedingly difficult to meet with a complete copy. An unfortunate fire which broke out in the library on the 5th of December, 1747, though it w attended with little absolute loss, yet caused a total disarran ment of the books, which in consequence continued almost wh useless until the completion of new rooms for their reception the year 1766. In 1772 conquest added to the library a great number of books from Nesvitz in Lithuania; and in 1774 it was enriched with eighteen volumes of MSS. of the astronomer Kepler. In 1776 it contained altogether 36,000 volumes.

Amongst its rare and more valuable books are named,

" An Armenian Bible, printed at Constantinople in 1705, very " rare, and unknown to Le Long."

" The Schlavonic Bibles of 1581, 1663, and 1751."

" The Polish Bibles of Brzescie, Cracow, and Dantzic."

" The Gospels ' en Vandalique,' Tubingen, 1557, being the " first book printed in that language."

" The history of Lithuania by Kojalowicz, of which the first " volume was printed at Dantzic in 1650, and the second at " Antwerp in 1669, so that the two are very rarely found " united."

" A work by king Stanislaus, who printed but a very small " number of copies of it."

" A form of public thanksgiving (in Russia) for the victory of " Pultawa, enriched by corrections and alterations in the " hand-writing of the Czar Peter."

" A Russian Pentateuch printed at Prague in 1519."

" The famous and unique *Apostol*, printed at Moscow in 1564," [an account of which see under the article Moscua.]

" Two excessively rare books, in the Glagolitical character, " printed at Tubingen about the middle of the XVIth cen- " tury."

" A variety of books, *in the Russian characters*, printed at Cra- " cow, Vilna, Prague, Venice, Nesvitz, Moscow, Ostrog, Lwow, " Striatina, Galitz, Mohilow, Potschaev, Kiew, Rochmanov, Stock- " holm, the monasteries of Kuteinskoi, of Delskoi, of Iverskoi, and " of Vneuskoi: at Tzchernigow, at Oxford, and at Amsterdam."

The oldest Sclavonic MS. which it possesses is of the year 1298: but it is noticed that prince Tscherbatow had one dated 1046; and that one of 1157 was believed to be at Moscow.

At the present day, it is almost unnecessary to remark, the art of printing is carried on with the greatest vigour at St. Petersburg. In the year 1824 it was ascertained that the city possessed no fewer than twenty-six printing-establishments, of which seventeen belonged to the government.

Henderson, in his "Biblical Researches in Russia," p. 96, gives us a curious anecdote of an edition of the Dutch Bible printed at the Hague, in folio, in which one half of each page was left blank at the desire of the Czar Peter, in order to its being filled up with the Slavonic version at St. Petersburg. But some difficulties having arisen respecting the accordance of the two versions, the work was discontinued; the *Old Testament* was never finished, and the few copies of the New Testament which had found their way into circulation were sought for with the utmost diligence, and the entire impression was suppressed and destroyed.

PHEIBIA, see PLEBISACIVM.

*Philadelphia*, a large and beautiful city, the capital of Pennsylvania, North America. It is situated on the river Delaware, and was laid out by William Penn, the founder of the province, in the year 1683. It possesses an university incorporated by charter, and a great variety of literary and charitable establishments.

Pennsylvania was the second English colony in America (Massachusetts being the first) in which the art of printing was established. About the year 1686 or 1687, Wm. Bradford, a native of Leicester in England, set up a press *near* Philadelphia; commencing his labours by printing a sheet *almanac* for the year 1687: in 1689 he moved *into* the city, where one of his earliest essays was a quarto pamphlet by George Keith, respecting the New England churches. The celebrated Dr. Franklin commenced here the business of a printer on his own account, and continued it until the close of the year 1765, when the rising disputes between England and the colonies began to call his attention to more important concerns.

At Philadelphia the first attempt at stereotype printing was made, by Benjamin Mecom, a nephew of Dr. Franklin, about the year 1775. He cast the plates for a number of pages of the New Testament, but never completed them.

So early as 1743 a German newspaper was published here; and in or before the year 1755, a peculiar press for the German language was established, at the expence of a society in London formed for " promoting religious knowledge among the German " emigrants in Pennsylvania." This press was placed under the direction of the provost of the college of Philadelphia.

PHORCA, Pfortzheim, a trading town of the west of Germany, in the margravate of Baden-Durlach.

Only one volume of Pfortzheim printing in the XVth century now remains, namely, *Joannis Altenstaig Vocabularius*, executed in the year 1500. The printer, Thomas Anselmus Badensis, continued his business here till 1511; at which period he removed to Tubingen: and thenceforward we hear no more of Pfortzheim printing. Several of the Pfortzheim books may be seen in the Bodleian library.

*Piazzola*, a town of the island of Corsica. Haym (*Biblioteca Ital.*) mentions a book printed here in 1784.

PICTAVIVM, Poitiers, an ancient and large town of the west of France, formerly capital of Poitou: it is a bishop's see: its university was founded in 1431. Only three books executed here in the XVth century are known; the earliest of which is a *Breviarium historiale* of the year 1479, which professes to have been printed *in ædibus Canonici ecclesiæ B. Hilarii:* and the next bears for imprint, *in burgo sanctissimi Hilarii maioris Pictavis:* so that probably the press was erected within the monastery. A very fine copy of *Les triumphes de la noble et amoureuse dame, et l'art de honnestement aymer, composé par le traverseur des voyes perilleuses*, printed at Poitiers by Jacques Bouchet, in the year 1532, may be seen in Marsh's library, Dublin; the volume is in folio, consisting of 166 leaves, printed in the Gothic letter.

*St. Pierre*, a busy seaport-town in the island of Martinique. The *Code de la Martinique* was printed at this town in 1767.

PINAROLIVM, Pignerol, or Pinarola, a small town of the north of Italy, in Piedmont, seated on the river Clusone. It is a bishop's see.

Panzer knew of only three books printed here during the XVth century; viz. a *Boethius* and a *Juvenal* of 1479, and an *Ovid* of 1480; all by Jacobus de Rubeis, who had previously carried on the trade at Venice. Nor is any work adduced as executed at Pignerol from the year 1480 to 1536.

PINCIA, see VALLISOLETVM.

*Pinczovia*, Pinczow, a town of Poland, in the palatinate of Cracow: in this town, which was the chief resort of the Unitarians, so that from hence they gained the name Pinczovians, a press was erected by them so early as the year 1559.

PISA, Pisa, an ancient and large city of the north-west of Italy, in the grand duchy of Tuscany, seated on the river Arno. It is an archbishop's see, possesses an university, founded in the year 1339, and many public buildings of great beauty; it is also memorable as the birthplace of Galileo.

The most ancient remaining specimens of Pisan typography are, a work of *Franciscus de Accoltis de Aretio*, and one of *Bartholomæus Socinus*, both of the year 1483; to neither of them is a printer's name affixed. After the year 1499 the name of Pisa does not occur, within the period to which Panzer confined his researches.

*Pisaurum*, Pesaro, an ancient and fortified town of Italy, belonging to the states of the church, in the duchy of Urbino. It is the see of a bishop. The several works which have been cited by bibliographers as executed at Pesaro during the XVth century, the scrutinising De Rossi sufficiently proves to be erroneously described: and in all probability the year 1504 is the epoch of the introduction of typography into this town, which art was almost entirely carried on here by the Hebrew printers from Soncino.

PISCIA, Pescia, a town of Tuscany, in Florentino, seated on a river of the same name. It is a bishop's see.

The earliest book from this place is *La confessione di S. Bernardino da Siena*, printed by Francesco Cenni in the year 1485. No Pescian book is known between 1500 and 1536; but one of the date of 1555 was in the Pinelli library.

*Pistoria*, Pistoya, a large and handsome city of Italy, in the grand duchy of Tuscany, the see of a bishop.—1643.

PLACENTIA, Placenza, or Piacenza, a fortified town of the north of Italy, the capital of a duchy, and a bishop's see. *A Latin Bible*, of the year 1475, executed by Johannes Petrus de Ferratis a native of Cremona, appears to be the earliest known specimen of Placentian typography: a copy of this volume is contained in the collection of earl Spencer.

Santander observes, that it is not a little remarkable that in a

place of such consequence as Piacenza, so little should have been done in the printing business; not more than three or four productions of the XVth century being known, [and none between 1501 and 1536.]

*Placentia*, a port-town of the settlement of Placentia, or Plaisance, on the southern coast of the island of Newfoundland. A *Gazette* has for many years past been printed here.

*Plantiniana Officina.* Many books executed by the celebrated family of the Plantins omit the name of the place where printed: they proceeded either from *Antwerp* or *Leyden*, at both which towns these elegant printers possessed establishments. The earliest book bearing Plantin's name, which I remember to have seen, is of the year 1566. But see the article *Antverpia*.

*Plavia Variscorum*, Plauen, a considerable town of the west of Saxony, in Voigtland.

A work of *G. S. Dorfellius*, on Hebrew accents, was printed here in the year 1670.—(Le Long.)

PLEBISACIVM, or PHEIBIA, Piobe de Sacco, a small town of Austrian Italy, in the Paduana.

A single volume remains to testify the early period of the introduction of typography into this town, namely, a Hebrew work in four volumes folio, the *Arba turim* of *Rabbi Jacob ben Ascher;* its date, as ascertained by De Rossi, is 1475: so that, as Panzer observes, it may contend with the celebrated Reggio edition of *Salomon Jarchi* of the same year, for the honour of being the first *dated* Hebrew book in existence. Of this book M. Van Praet notices three copies *printed on vellam;* one of which is at Turin, a second at Parma, and the third in the Vatican. It appears however that De Rossi has since discovered an edition of *the Psalter, with the Commentaries of David Kimchi*, to which the date of 1472 is affixed, but the place of printing is not known. If this be correct, the palm of precedency must of course be transferred. No other publication of this town during the XVth century is known to be remaining.

*Ploena*, Ploen, a large town of Denmark, in the duchy of Holstein.—1692.

*Plymouth*, a seaport town of the United States, capital of Plymouth county, in the state of Massachusetts, North America. It is considered the oldest town in New England, having been founded in 1620. How soon it adopted typography, I have not

yet learned. A work entitled *The American Orchardist*, 12mo. was printed here in 1825.

*Poczatec*, a small town of Bohemia, 66 miles S. E. of Prague. According to Balbinus, Thomas Baworowski, archdeacon of Pilsen, printed here *Sermones de Pœnitentiâ*, in the year 1552.

*Podium*, Puy, is the name of several towns in France.—1628.

POLLIANVM RVS, Polliano, a town of Italy, in the Veronese, at the distance of four miles from the city of Verona.

The only known book executed at this town is *Il libro degli Huomini famosi, by Petrarch*, which was printed by Felix Antiquarius and Innocens Ziletus, partners, in the year 1476. This curious volume may be seen in the noble collection of earl Spencer.

POMPEIOPOLIS, see PAMPELVNA.

*Pondicherry*, a city on the coast of the south of India, in the Carnatic; the capital of the French establishments in India.—1784.

*Pons ad Monticulum*, see *Mussipontum*.

*Pons Œni*, see *Œnipons*.

*Pontidæ Monasterium*, qu? The Pinelli Catalogue (N°. 11037) contains a work entitled *Numismata selectiora è musæo Pisano*, in four volumes folio, bearing for imprint, *In monasterio Pontidæ agri Bergomatis*, 1740, 1741. I have not been able to find a monastery of this name in the Bergamasco territory. It is observable, however, that Brunet, citing this same work, gives the imprint *In monasterio Benedicto-Casinate:* quære the meaning of all this?

*Popayan*, a large city of South America, lately capital of the Spanish province of Popayan in the kingdom of New Granada. It was founded by the Spaniards in 1537, is a bishop's see, and contains the royal mint.

In the year 1824 a newspaper was published here.

*Port au Prince*, a seaport and town of considerable trade, containing nearly 30,000 inhabitants, in the western part of the island of St. Domingo. A press was erected here as early as 1750; and for several years past a literary journal, called *The Haytian Bee*, has been published in this town. In 1822 a second newspaper began to be published here: and in 1825 a handsome quarto volume of 416 pages, containing *the Civil Code of Haiti*, did great credit to the typographers of Port au Prince.

*Porta*, Pfoerten, a small town and free lordship of Prussia in lower Lusatia.—1785.

PORTESIVM, (qu? Portici, a village near Naples? or Porto, a fortified town in the Veronese[n]? probably the latter.

A single volume executed here is cited by Panzer from Denis' Supplement to Maittaire's Annals, viz. *Statuta Communitatis ripperiæ Salodii et Brixiensis*, which was printed by Bartholomæus Zannus in the year 1490. We have no further information respecting the typography of Porto.

*Portiani Castrum*, St. Pourçain, a town of France, on the river Sioulle. A book entitled, *L'advocat du diable, ou mémoires du pape Gregoire VII.* in three vols. 8°. printed in 1743, bears the imprint of St. Pourçain; but whether it be fictitious or not, I am unable to say.

*Portroyal des Champs*, a large abbey of Cistercian nuns, situate within six leagues of Paris; a place rendered famous by the residence of Arnold, Nicole, and other learned ecclesiastics in its immediate vicinity. Having incurred the implacable enmity of the Jesuits, it was demolished by order of Louis the Fourteenth at the beginning of the eighteenth century.

A press was in use by the learned men who resided at Portroyal, but at what period it was erected I have not ascertained.

*Portsmouth*, a handsome and considerable town, the metropolis of New Hampshire, in North America. Daniel Fowle, a printer formerly residing at Boston, in 1756 set up here the first press used in the colony of New Hampshire. Thomas observes, that "he did but little at book-printing, his principal business consisted in publishing a newspaper." Towards the end of the year 1764 a second press was erected at Portsmouth, which however continued but a very short time.

*Portua*, qu. what place? Two treatises by *C. Aquilonius*, dated 1640 and 1641, bear this imprint.

*Portus*, Porto, a small episcopal town of Italy, in the papal dominions.—1691.

*Portus Ferrarius*, Porto Ferraio, a seaport of the isle of Elba.

*Portus Lusitaniæ*, or *Portus Cale*, or *Civitas Portugalensis*, Porto, or Oporto, a large, populous, and commercial town of Portugal, seated at the mouth of the Duero, containing about 70,000 inhabitants. It is a bishop's see. Printing was exercised

[n] According to Santander, in the Venetian territory.

here, by Fr. Laurentius de Basto, in the year 1612; (Bodleian) and by Joannes Rodriguez, in 1622, 1625.

*Posnania*, Posnan, or Posen, an ancient and large episcopal city of Prussian Poland, capital of a palatinate, with an university, founded in 1510. The Lutherans, the Jews, and the Jesuits, had each printing-establishments in this place. Its earliest book known bears date 1579. One of 1586, printed by Joannes Wolrhabus, is in the Bodleian.

*Posonium*, Poson, or Presburg, a fortified city on the Danube, the capital of Lower Hungary, containing about 20,000 inhabitants. Printing was exercised here in 1612. Probably this was the first town of the kingdom into which the art was introduced: nor did it make an extensive progress for many years afterwards; since so late as the year 1646, Christopher Ravius observed, "in "totâ Hungariâ vix *tres sunt typographiæ*." It is said that there are at this time about forty paper-mills in Hungary, but yet all their finer sorts of paper are imported.

*Potsdam*, a handsome town of the Prussian states, in Brandenburg, remarkable for a magnificent palace of the kings of Prussia. 1760.

*Pottendorf*, a manufacturing town of Lower Austria.—1668.

*Potschaev*, appears to be some Russian town: quære whether Potschinki, a town of the government of Nischnei-Novgorod? Poschechon, a town of the government of Jaroslaf? or Poschega, chief town of the palatinate of Poscheva, on the river Orlova? Bachmeister observes that printing was exercised here in the year 1618.

*Poughkeepsie*, a township and village of the United States, capital of Duchess county, in the state of New York, seated on the Hudson river. It is a flourishing place, has an extensive trade, and contains near 5000 inhabitants. There are three printing offices in it, each of which furnishes a weekly newspaper. A work entitled *The Transactions of the Agricultural Society of Duchess County, North America*, was printed here in the year 1807.

PRAGA, PALÆOPRAGA, or CASVRGIS, Prague, a large and fine city, the capital of Bohemia, and lately an archbishop's see. It is divided into three parts; two of which, the Old and the New Town, are seated on the eastern bank of the river Mulda, while the small part (*Micro-praga*) is on the western bank. This last is the most ancient of the three. Prague has a

celebrated university, founded by Charles the Fourth, in 1347; which at one period is reported to have contained no fewer than forty thousand students. At the beginning of the XVth century some disputes arose amongst the students; in consequence of which all those of the German nation retired, together with the rector, to Leipsic, where the elector Frederic founded for them in 1409 that university which has since become so famous.

The earliest known specimen of Prague typography is a book entitled, *Statuum Utraquisticorum articuli in Comitiis Nimburgensibus conclusi*, printed in Latin and Bohemian in the year 1478. Balbinus, indeed, in his *Bohemia dócta*, p. 231. speaks of an edition of *Dares Phrygius* of the date of 1468, which he conceives may have been executed in this city: the case, however, even upon his own shewing, is but imperfectly made out. In 1487 a *Bohemian version of the Psalter*, and in the following year *the first edition of the Bohemian Bible*, were executed in this city: a copy of the latter is preserved in the public library of the university of Prague. Bachmeister remarks that one of the first books printed in the Russian character is a *Pentateuch* executed at Prague in 1519 [but this had been preceded by some other parts of Scripture, in the year 1517 and 1518.]

*Pratum Albuini*, Prato, a place in the immediate vicinity of Brescia. The first edition of *Nizolius' Observations upon Cicero* bears for imprint, *Ex Prato Albuini, in œdibus Jo. Francisci Gambara*, 1535.

*Le Preux*, a printer of Paris about the close of the XVIth century, often suppressed the name of the town where he resided, giving merely his own. See also the article *Morgii*.

*Primislavia* or *Prenuslavia*, Prenzlau, a town of Brandenburg, seated on the lake of Ucker.—1747.

*Prince of Wales' Island*, or Pulo Penang, a small but very important island of the eastern seas, lying off the western coast of the Malay peninsula. It came into possession of the British in the year 1786, and through care has become a flourishing colony, and a general rendezvous of all persons trading to those parts of the east.

A printing-office appears to have been opened on the island at least twenty years ago; as an *Essay on the Malay language, by J. Shaw*, bears for imprint, *Prince of Wales' island*, 1807. A copy of this book, which probably was executed at George-

town (the chief town) is in the curious collection of Mr. W. Marsden.

PROMENTOVR occurs as the imprint of a book cited by Panzer from P. Laire, in the following terms; *Le doctrinal de Sapience par Guy de Roy. Imprimé a Promentour par maistre Loys Guerbin, M.CCCC.LXXXII.* No bibliographer seems to have given a satisfactory account of this place: and having myself searched long and fruitlessly for any town bearing such a name, I cannot help thinking that some transposition of letters must have obscured the original word. Quære, can it be intended for Prémontre, a village of France, in Picardy, noted for a famous abbey of regular canons of St. Augustin, who are hence called Præmonstratenses? In all probability it denotes some place in France; but Panzer makes no attempt to unravel the enigma, which, as Moore says of his annual hieroglyphics, must be left "to time and the curious to construe."

*Prostanna*, qu? Prostiagow (or Prosnitz,) a town of the circle of Olmutz, in Moravia? Printing was exercised here about the middle of the sixteenth century: and some works of *J. Dubravius*, bishop of Olmutz, with others, are known to have been executed in this place in the years 1549 and 1550.

*Prostitium*, Prossnitz, a considerable town of Moravia, chief place of a district. The Jews had a printing-establishment here in the early part of the seventeenth century. Prossnitz books of the dates 1603, 1618, 1649, are found in the Oppenheimer collection.

*Providence*, the chief town of the county of Providence, in Rhode Island, North America. The Baptist missionaries possess a college here. Printing was introduced into this town by Wm. Goddard, a printer of New York, in the year 1762.

PROVINVM, Provins, a well-built town of the interior of France, seated on the river Vouzie.

Panzer adduces a single instance of printing in this town, namely a book entitled, *La regle des Marchands*, by Jean le Liseur, (Johannes Lector,) a monk, which was executed by Guillaume Tavernier in the year 1496. No other work from Provins is noticed either in this or the following century by Panzer, nor do I remember to have seen any Provins printing, except it be a small volume preserved in the Bodleian library, entitled, *La vie de S. Thibaut confesseur, patron de la ville de Provins*, 12°. *Provins*, 1676.

*Puebla de Guadaloupe*, qu. a small town of Spain, in the province of Estremadura, near to Trughillo? Mendez notices that the art of printing has been exercised within this town.

*Puteoli*, Puzzuolo, the poor remains of a once magnificent and celebrated town of Italy, finely situated on the bay of Puzzuolo. It is still a bishop's see. Helyot, in the introduction to his "Histoire des Ordres Monastiques," quotes a work by *H. Maraccius*, printed at Puzzuolo in the year 1663. The art was also exercised here in 1685, &c.

## Q.

*Quám-cheu*, or *Quang-tcheou*, the city called by the Europeans Canton, a city of the first rank, capital of the province of Quang-tong, in China.

At what precise period the European typography found its way to Canton, I have not ascertained: a work, entitled *Innocentia Victrix*, composed by father Antonio de Gouvea, viceprovincial of the Jesuits, (for an account of whom see the *Bibliotheca Lusitana*, vol. i. p. 296,) was printed here in Chinese and Latin, in the year 1671. Lambecius, in the seventh book of his Commentaries on the imperial library of Vienna, gives a description and the entire Latin version of this curious book, a copy of which is in the imperial library. The full title is thus; *Innocentia victrix, sive sententia Comitiorum imperii Sinici pro innocentiâ Christianæ religionis, lata juridicè per annum* 1669, *et jussu R. P. Antonii de Gouvea Societatis Jesu ibidem viceprovincialis Sinico-Latinè exposita, In Quàm-Cheū, metropoli provinciæ Quàm-tūm in regno Sinarum, anno Salutis humanæ*, 1671. The volume contains the examination of some of the missionaries, who were accused of three things; ignorance of astronomy! murderous intentions! and the propagation of a false and wicked religion! together with the proceedings of the emperor and his several courts of justice in the matter; finally establishing, as may be inferred from the title, the innocence of the parties accused. A second copy of this rare work was in the celebrated Meerman library. In the supplement to Bowyer and Nicholls' *History of Printing*, p.286, mention is made of a book which Mr. Nicholls conceived to have been executed at Canton, at an earlier period than the work above described, viz. in the year 1667. On inspection however, it appears that his ground for the supposition

was merely that *the licence for printing* it was dated from Canton in that year, whereas the second part of the work distinctly bears the imprint of Goa, at which place in all probability the whole volume was worked off at the press. See an account of this work in the "Bibliotheca Marsdeniana," p. 63. Of late years (1812 &c.) some beautiful Chinese printing has been executed at Canton, under the directions of Mr. Morrison, a British missionary, consisting of several portions of *the Holy Scriptures* of both the Old and New Testament.

*Quebec*, a large and handsome city, the capital of Lower Canada, in North America. Printing was introduced into this town by W. Brown and W. Gilmore, in the year 1764, which was the first appearance of the art within the whole province of Canada. And it is observed by Thomas, that no other press existed in the province until the year 1775, when one was erected at Montreal.

*Quedelinburgum*, Quedlinburg, a considerable town of Prussian Saxony, in the principality of Anhalt.—1632.

*St. Quentin*, a considerable manufacturing town of the north-east of France, in the department of the Aisne.—1627.

*Quesada*, a town of Spain, in the province of Jaen. Mendez names this among the towns of that country in which he knew the art of printing to have been exercised.

*Quevillium*, Quevilly, a town of France, in Normandy, near Rouen. Le Long notices a *French New Testament*, printed here in 1645.

*Quinque Ecclesiæ*, Fünfkirchen, a large and populous town of Hungary, seated on the side of a ridge of hills, near the river Drave. It was erected into a bishopric by king Stephan in 1009, and Louis the First founded here an university in the year 1364, which however was dissolved in 1526; from which period Fünfkirchen was unknown as a place of education until 1694, when the Jesuits founded a college, which grew into much repute. See *Bright's Travels*.

*Quitoa*, Quito, the capital city of the kingdom of Quito, in Spanish South America. It is a bishop's see, and had two universities; one of which was founded by Philip the Second of Spain, in 1586, and belonged to the Jesuits; the other was in the hands of the Dominicans. I have met with no satisfactory account of the introduction of printing into Quito. At present (1824) a newspaper is regularly published in the city.

## R.

*Raceburgum*, Ratzebourg, an ancient town of Denmark, in the duchy of Lauenburg, formerly a bishop's see. Printing was respectably carried on here in 1670—1676, by Nicholas Nissen, who in the latter year executed a treatise "Upon the genuine "Unicorns," written by a physician named *Paul Sachsius*, who appears to be throughly zealous in the cause which he espouses.

*Racholium*, (qu? the name of a college of Jesuits in the island of Salsette, off the coast of Bombay?) A work in the dialect of the Canary islands, by *Didacus Ribeiro*, was printed here by the Jesuits, in the year 1632: another, of the date 1640, occurs in the *Bibliotheca Scriptorum Soc^s. Jesu*, [a copy of which is in Mr. Marsden's collection;] as also a third, dated 1668. Some others, by *Antonio de Soldanha*, a Jesuit, printed in this college in the year 1655, are mentioned in the "Bibliotheca Lusitana."

*Racovia*, Racow, or Rakow, a town of Lesser Poland, in the palatinate of Sendomir, erected in 1569 by John Sieninius, palatine of Podolia, for the reception of a sect of Unitarians or Socinians: he named it Rakow, the Polish word for *a crab*, from the armorial bearings of his wife. His son James subsequently enlarged the town very much, and added a school or college, and increased the printing-establishment. From the press of this town a vast multitude of books composed by Unitarians issued, until the year 1638, when, by a decree of the state, the society was entirely broken up, the professors and scholars were ejected, and the school and press destroyed. The first who carried on the business of a printer here was Alexius Rodecki, who had formerly printed at Cracow; his earliest known book is a *Polish New Testament*, dated 1577: he was succeeded by Sebastian Sternacius, under whom the press flourished exceedingly. Almost all the Socinian books executed at this place, are, from the nature of the contents, and from the dispersion of the sect, of a very high degree of rarity. It may be observed, that some books are found bearing the imprint *Racovia*, with a date posterior to 1638: but all these were printed elsewhere, for the Socinian press was never revived at Racow.

*Ragland Castle*, in Monmouthshire, was anciently a place of much strength and magnificence, but has been in ruins since the days of Oliver Cromwell. It appears that a press was once worked at this place: a book is extant, called, *A Collection of*

*loyal Songs, Poems*, &c. said to be privately printed at Ragland Castle, in 1750.

*Ragusium*, Ragusa, a large town of Austrian Dalmatia, strongly seated on a peninsula on the Adriatic: it was formerly a place of great trade, and is now the chief town of a district and the see of an archbishop.

The earliest notice of typography exercised at Ragusa appears to be that of a pamphlet by *Michael Bocignolius* upon the war with the Turks, which is announced in a London Catalogue as bearing the imprint *Ragusi*, with the date 1524. I have not seen it: Panzer knew of nothing printed in this town; nor do I recollect any book of an earlier date than 1667.

*Rangoon*, a large city and seaport of the Burman empire, distant 670 miles S. E. from Calcutta.

The English Baptist Missionaries are said to have possessed a printing-establishment here for some years past; which had the good fortune to escape the fire which laid waste that town in the year 1814. In 1816 a press and types which had been presented by the Baptists of Serampore to the American Baptists were set up at Rangoon, and early in 1817 Mr. Hough the printer executed a "Summary of Christian doctrine" in 7 pages, and a "Catechism" of 6 pages; 1000 copies of the former and 3000 of the latter work. Also in the same year 1817 the *Gospel of St. Matthew*, translated into the Burman language by Mr. F. Carey, was printed at Rangoon.

*Ratiastum Lemovicum*, properly designates Raiz, a village near Limoges, though it is usually taken for the city itself. See *Lemovices*.

RATISBONA, Ratisbon, or Regensburg, an ancient city of Bavaria, seated on the Danube; it is the capital of the principality of Ratisbon, and an archbishop's see.

A *Liber Missalis secundum Breviarium chori ecclesiæ Ratisbonensis* was printed here in the year 1485, by John Sensenschmidt and John Beckenhaub, who had been summoned from Bamberg by Henry, archbishop of Ratisbon, for the express purpose of printing this book for the use of his church. No other volume is *known* to have been executed here during the XVth century, but Panzer cites one which he *judges* to have been printed either at Bamberg or Ratisbon; it is a *Breviary for Ratisbon*, dated in the subsequent year 1486.

*Ravenna*, an ancient and well-known city of the east of Italy, in the States of the Church.

Printing was exercised in this city at least so early as 1580; in which year was printed here a *History of Ravenna* by *Tomai*, a copy of which edition was in the Pinelli library. In the following year *The statutes of the military order of St. George* were executed at Ravenna.

*Ravenspurgum*, Ravensburg, formerly an imperial city of Germany, now belonging to the kingdom of Bavaria.—1626.

*Reate*, Rieti, an ancient episcopal town of Italy, situate in the pope's dominions. *An Italian Paraphrase of the Odes of Horace* was printed here in 1679.

*Recanetum*, Recanati, a small town of Italy, in the marquisate of Ancona, near Loretto.—1606. (Bodl.)

REENEN is the imprint of a Dutch book printed in the XVth century, without date or printer's name: it has been decided to mean "Reinen, a town in the Venetian territory;" but more probably designates Rhenen (*Rhena*), a town of Holland, seated on the Rhine, in the province of Utrecht. The title of the work in question is, *Dat Leeven ende die passie ende verhessinge der H. Maget Sinte Kunera, die in die stadt van Reenen is kustinde, mit haer Tekenen ende Mirakelen.—Gheprent in die stadt Reenen.* Visscher however, according to Panzer, reads *te koop*, instead of *gheprent*, in the colophon, so that it does not appear quite certain whether the book really belongs to Rhenen or not. No date or printer's name is affixed to this curious article, the only one which acquaints us with the typography of this town.

*Reginohradecium*, Konigingratz, a strong town of Bohemia, seated on the Elbe; the capital of a circle, and a bishop's see.

Printing appears to have been practised here in the XVIIth century: Victorinus Wrbensky executed at Konigingratz a work entitled *Anatome Sacræ Scripturæ*, typis Martini Kleinvechter, in the year 1618; and Jo. W. Cælestinus, archdeacon of the place, printed here a Bohemian translation of a work by *Henry Lancelot*, in 1625.

*Regiomons*, see *Mons regius*.

REGIVM, Reggio, a large and fine town of Italy in the kingdom of Naples, delightfully situated on the straits of Messina: it is the see of an archbishop.

It was generally supposed that typography was introduced into

Reggio by two brothers, Bartholomæus and Laurentius de Bruschis, whose first production was the *Grammar of Nic^s. Perottus*, finished in the year 1480: but the indefatigable researches of De Rossi have brought to light a rude and utterly unheard-of Hebrew work of earlier date, namely, *a Commentary on the Pentateuch by R. Salomon Jarchi*, the colophon of which distinctly states it to have been printed at Reggio, by Abraham ben Garton ben Isaac, in 1475. It is a small folio of 115 or 116 leaves, in the Rabbinical character, rude, having neither signatures, numerals, nor catchwords, &c. De Rossi, the first to discover and describe this extraordinary volume, was also the possessor of the only known copy of it, which (as has been mentioned) for a long time disputed with the *Arba turim* from Piobe del Sacco, the honour of being the earliest known printed Hebrew book. Santander contends, that the Hebrew work above cited is the only one claimable by Reggio in the Neapolitan territory, the others having been printed at Reggio (*Regium Lepidi*) a town in the duchy of Modena. In Lancelot Pasius' work, *De litteraturâ non vulgari*, printed at Reggio in 1504, the town is designated *Regium Galliæ togatæ:* in another, *Regium Æmiliæ;* in a third, *Regium Longobardiæ:* all which belong to Reggio in Modena, although Panzer has mixed the productions of the two towns together. It does not appear that much printing was carried on at Reggio during the XVIth century.

REICHENSTEIN, a small town of Germany, in Silesia, distant about six miles from Glatz. [or, possibly, Berg-Reichenstein, a town of Bohemia.] Neither Panzer nor other bibliographers mention the existence of a printing-establishment here; yet Mr. Beloe adduces plausible reasons for believing that a work entitled, *Dialogus inter Hugonem, Catonem, et Oleverium, super libertate ecclesiasticâ elaboratus*, which is cited by Panzer as being without name, date, or place, was executed in this town: he cites a copy in the possession of Mr. Wodhull, at the end of which is found *Rychensteyn*, 1477. See *Beloe's Anecdotes*, vol. v. p. 371.

*Remi, Rhemi*, or *Durocorturum*, Rheims, an ancient and celebrated city of France, in Champagne. It is the see of an archbishop, who is primate of France; and formerly possessed an university.

Some English Roman-catholics, who had left this country in the early part of queen Elizabeth's reign, and had settled themselves at Douay in Flanders, being obliged to fly from that town

in the year 1578, repaired, under the guidance of Wm. Allen, (afterwards a cardinal,) to Rheims; where being hospitably received, in consequence of a letter of recommendation written in their favour by the pope, they obtained leave to erect an English seminary, and soon began to furnish employment for a printer. In 1582 they executed here the first edition of *the Romish English version of the New Testament*, at the press of John Fogny, a printer of considerable note in the town, who lived at the sign of the Lion, where two years previously he had published some pieces written by Lesly, titular bishop of Ossory, in favour of Mary queen of Scots. [John Fogny was succeeded by Simon Fogny, whom we find continuing the business in 1610.]

Typography however had been earlier known and executed within this town; some tracts executed here by Francois du Pré, in the years 1577 and 1578, may be seen in the library of Trinity college, Dublin; and the earliest Rheims book which I have yet seen is *La legende de Charles, Cardinal de Lorraine*, printed by Jacques Martin in 1576. But M. Van Praet acquaints us that the art was in use at Rheims for several years before this period; by adducing a book entitled *Coustumes generales du Bailliage de Vermandois*, printed by Jacq. Bacquenois, printer to the cardinal of Lorraine, in the year 1557. A copy of this rare work, on vellum, is in the royal library of Paris. Also in the same year appeared both a French and Latin edition of "*Officium S. Tresani*, "*S. Gumberti, et Berthæ, curâ et expensis Lud. de Linange*, "*Aveniaci Monasterii Abbatissæ*," 8°. by the same.

*Revalia*, (*Tallinnas*,) Revel, an episcopal town of the north-west of European Russia, the capital of Esthonia.—1682. At present there are two printing-offices in Revel.

REVTLINGA, Reutlingen, an ancient town of Germany, in the dominions of Wirtemburg. Printing appears to have been introduced into this town by Johannes Othmar about 1482, in which year we have the *Summa Pisanella*, and *Breviarium Constantiense*, executed by him, with several other works, down to the close of the century; but nothing during the next thirty-six years.

RHEDONES, Rennes, an ancient episcopal city of France, formerly capital of Bretagne. Printing appears to have been slightly cultivated in Rennes in early times. Panzer names only two books executed here during the XVth century, viz. in 1484 and 1485, and a single one in the year 1524; in the last of which

the printer, Jo. Baudoyn, styles himself *Primus et unicus Calcographus et impressor ejusdem civitatis.* I remember no other Rennes book anterior to 1622.

*Rhetianis Typis.* Books bearing this imprint, about the year 1618 &c. were executed at *Leyden.*

*Rhydychen,* Oxford is so called in Welsh books. See *Oxonia.*

*Chateau de Richelieu,* a small town and castle of France, near Tours, erected by cardinal Richelieu, in 1637. The cardinal established a private press here in the year 1640, from which several works, executed with great neatness, have proceeded, bearing date 1653, 1654, &c. for a particular account of which see *Peignot's Dictionnaire de Bibliologie.*

*Riga,* a large and opulent commercial town of European Russia, the capital of Livonia; containing about 40,000 inhabitants.

Printing was exercised at Riga in the year 1638. The *Lord's Prayer,* in forty languages, was printed here in 1662 (Le Long): and the British Museum contains a *Livonic Testament* executed at Riga in 1685, and a *Livonic Bible,* in 1689.

*Rigiacum Atrebatium,* see *Atrebatum.*

*Rignavia.* (qu. for *Rhingavia,* i. e. the Rhingau?) A commentary on the proceedings of a council of the three estates holden at Blois on the 15th of Nov. 1576, was printed here in the following year by Jacobus Sterphen, which may be seen in the Bodleian library, and in that of Trinity college, Dublin.

*Rinthelia ad Visurgim,* Rinteln, a town of Germany, in the county of Schaumberg, now belonging to Hesse Cassel. It formerly possessed a small university, founded in 1621, by prince Ernest of Holstein.

Typography appears to have followed closely the steps of this university; since in the very next year, 1622, we find the *Lexicon criticum* of *J. R. Robbigius,* bearing for imprint, *Rintelii, nov. Acad. Ernest.* 1622. It is however a volume which needs not be much boasted of, seeing that it is both miserably printed, and abounding in errata.—(TCD.) In the next year Peter Lucius styled himself printer to the university of Rinteln: and at the same time appears a second printer named Ernestus Reinokingius: books by each of these, of the year 1623, may be seen in the Bodleian library.

*Rio de Janeiro,* a large city of South America, the capital of Brazil, containing about 140,000 inhabitants. It is seated on the

river of the same name, at the head of a bay, most advantageously disposed for commercial intercourse.

The only instance of the typography of this city which I have yet met with, is a piece entitled, " Projecto de Constituiçao paro o Imperio do Brasil &c. " impresso na typographia nacional do Rio " de Janeiro, 1824;" but a *Portuguese and English Grammar* by Freitag, is announced in Catalogues as printed in the year 1820, and the art was exercised at Rio certainly so early as 1813.

*Ripa*, Ripen, or Ribe, an ancient city of Denmark, in Jutland: the see of a bishop. Printing was introduced into this town so early as 1508; in which year a work by *Kanatus*, bishop of Wiborg, was executed here by Matheus Brand. No other Ripen specimen is known.

*Ripa, Riva de Trento*, or Rieff, a small town in the south of the Tyrol, seated on the Lago di Garda, about seventeen miles from Trent: remarkable for an extensive manufactory of Jews-harps! A Hebrew printing-office was at work here so early as 1558, books from which, of the years 1558, 1559, 1560, 1561, and 1562, may be seen in the Bodleian library.

*Rivus Siccus*, Medina de Rioseco, an ancient but decayed town of Spain, in the province of Leon, distant fifteen miles from Palencia. Antonio mentions printing here in 1618.

*Rochester*, an ancient city of England, seated on the river Medway, in the county of Kent.

The earliest instance of printing here, which I have met with, is *The Kentish fayre, or the Parliament sold to their best worth*, 4°. Rochester. 1648. (Bodl.)

*Rochmanow*, or Romanof, a town of European Russia, in the government of Yaroslaf, seated on the river Volga.

Bachmeister affirms printing to have been carried on here in the year 1619.

*Rogensburg*, an abbey of Premonstratensian monks, near Ulm. —1735.

*Rohan*, a town of France, in Bretagne.—1682.

ROMA, Rome, the celebrated capital of Italy, once mistress of the world.

This city, as might be expected, was early in admitting and cherishing in its bosom an art which promised such extraordinary advantages as typography, the knowledge and practice of which was conveyed to it by two enterprising Germans in the year 1465.

These men, Conrad Sweynheym and Arnold Pannartz, whose names are familiar to every one acquainted with the earlier editions of the classics, were the first to exhibit throughout all Italy the newly-discovered art of printing, and under the auspices of pope Paul the Second set up their printing-establishment in the monastery of Subiaco, in the vicinity of Rome. [For their labours, while they continued here, see the article *Sublacense Monasterium.*] After two years they removed into the city itself, and being received into the house of two noble brothers, Peter and Francis de Maximis, opened their Roman typographical career by giving to the world, in 1467, an edition of Cicero's *Epistolæ ad Familiares*, which is the first book printed at Rome. Until the year 1473, they continued to supply editions of standard works, with an execution truly admirable, and a correctness which has been duly appreciated and proclaimed by the learned of all subsequent ages, having been fortunate enough to obtain for almost all their publications the revision of Jo. Andreas, bishop of Aleria, who not only corrected the press, but wrote the prefaces and dedications, &c. In the year 1474 the partnership between these two was dissolved, and from this time we hear nothing more of Sweynheym as a printer: he appears to have given himself entirely to the study of engraving, and to have died about 1478.

Sweynheym and Pannartz were followed to Rome by Udalricus Gallus, or Ulric Han, who, on the last day of December in the same year, 1467, published the *Meditations of Joh. de Turrecrematâ*, and continued his labours until the year 1478; in which, as Serna Santander observed, he closed his typographical career with a repeated edition of the same work with which he had commenced it. The number of printers rapidly increased at Rome. In 1470, we find John Philip de Lignamine at work, who styles himself *Scutifer* to the pope. (Quære, if it be the same office as *De Gonfaloneriis*, a title assumed by some other printers?) In the same year we have Georgius Laver, whose printing-establishment was in the monastery of St. Eusebius; and in the next, Adam Rot, &c. &c. Among the numerous printers who exercised their art in this city during the XVth century, the names of Leonard Pflugel, Windelin de Willâ, John Schurener, Eucharius Silber, Stephen Planck, and Sixtus Riessinger, are those which are more generally known to the public. It is perhaps worth noticing, that the number of works adduced by Panzer as printed at Rome from the

year 1501 to 1536, is little more than three hundred, while those which were executed in the same city during the thirty-five years preceding that period fall very little short of a thousand, embracing almost every department of literature.

*Ronchum*, Ronco, a small town of the north-west of Italy, distant five leagues north from Genoa. The first volume of the *Memorie recondite* of *Vittorio Siri* was printed here in 1677: likewise a Latin work in defence of the noted Jo. Annius of Viterbo, in the same year.

*Roncilio*, Ronciglione, a small town of Italy, in the states of the Church. *An Italian version of the Iliad*, by *B. Tebaldi*, is cited as having been printed here in the year 1620.

*Ronneburgum*, Ronneburg, a town and castle of Germany, in the principality of Altenberg, belonging to Saxe Gotha.—1807.

*Rosa* (Jonas) a printer *of Frankfort*, often omitted the name of his town: he printed at the beginning of the XVIIth century.

*Roschildia*, Roschild, an ancient episcopal city of Denmark, in the isle of Zealand, formerly the residence of the kings of Denmark. Printing was introduced into this city about the year 1534, and continued only until 1540. Two works, an edition of *St. Paul's Epistles*, translated by Erasmus, and *Jo. Campensis' Paraphrase on the Psalms and Ecclesiastes*, dated 1534 and 1536, are given by Panzer. Le Long observes, that the former of these two books is of the highest degree of rarity. A copy of the first edition of the *Icelandic New Testament*, printed at Roschild by Hans Barth in the year 1540, in 12°. is said to be in the library of the British and Foreign Bible Society, but unfortunately the title-page is wanting. A curious description, both bibliographical and historical, of this important volume may be read in the Appendix to "*Henderson's Journal of a residence in Iceland*," 8°. 1818. Henderson appears to have seen a perfect copy, but does not mention where it is preserved.

*Roseau*, now called Charlottetown, the capital of the island of Dominica, in the West Indies.

Wm. Smith, in 1765, was a printer at this place; and published a newspaper, entitled *The Freeport Gazette, or, The Dominica Advertiser.*

ROSTOCHIVM, or RHODOPOLIS, Rostock, a large and fortified town of the north of Germany, in the grand duchy of Mecklenburg, having a small university, established in 1419.

The only five specimens which remain of printing at Rsotock during the XVth century appear to have been executed in a monastery, *Per fratres presbiteros et clericos congregationis domûs viridis horti ad Sanctum Michaelem in Opido Rostockcensi*. The earliest of these books is a *Lactantius*, of the year 1476, which Panzer announces to be a volume of the highest rarity. A copy of it may be seen in the Bodleian library: and we learn from M. Van Praet that another, printed on vellum, is in the imperial library at Vienna. The same writer mentions that this monastery of St. Michael afterwards became an academic college, but being almost consumed by fire, was in the year 1619 converted into a magazine of arms. We find the monks, however, continuing their typographical labours in it at least until the year 1528.

*Rotenburgum*, Rothenburg, a small town of the west of Germany in Wirtemburg. There are also several other towns in Germany bearing the same name: as Rotenburg on the Tauber, a town of Bavarian Franconia, seated on a mountain near the river Tauber. Printing was exercised here in 1677 by Noah de Millenau. The earliest date which I have observed attached to the simple imprint *Rotenburgi*, is 1627.

*Roterodamum*, Rotterdam, a populous and commercial city of South Holland, seated on the river Maese.

Printing was carried on here by Dierck Mullem, in the year 1589, (TCD.) and 1590, (Bodl.) also by Johannes Leonardi Berewout in 1616; who in that year executed the first volume of the *Waldensia* of *Balthasar Lydius*.

ROTHOMAGVM, Rouen, (in Portuguese books *Ruan*) a large and fine city of France, seated on the Seine; it was the capital of Normandy, and is an archbishop's see.

Panzer doubts whether a book called *Le Livre coustoumier du pays et duche de Normandie*, of the date 1483, were really printed here in that year; if not, *Les cronicques de Normandie*, executed in 1487, by Guillaume le Tailleur, is the earliest known specimen of the typography of Rouen.

*Rotwila*, Rotweil, a small town of Germany, in Wirtemburg, seated on a height near the river Neckar.

Printing was carried on in this town early in the XVIIth century, by Joh. Maximilian Helmlin; who in the year 1606 executed here the *Fortalitium Fidei*, of Jo. Lorichius; the title-page

of which is neatly decorated, and its reverse exhibits an elegant woodcut of the arms of the bishop of Constance, to whom the work is dedicated.—(Bodl.)

*Roveredo*, a considerable town of the Austrian states in the Tyrol, seated near the left bank of the river Adige.

An Italian work of *Tartarotti*, printed here in the year 1749, was in the Pinelli library.

*Rovetta*, a small village situate on the summit of Mont Presolano, near the city of Bergamo in Italy. In the *Revue encyclopédique* for 1820 it is announced that M. Fantini had recently erected a printing-press at Rovetta, for the purpose of publishing under his own immediate inspection a curious edition of the *Divina Commedia* of *Dante*.

*Rovilio*, (qu: Rovigno, a considerable town of Austrian Italy? or Rovigo, a populous town of Austrian Illyria, on the coast of Istria?) An edition of *The works of Petrarch* was printed here in 1574.

RVBEVS MONS, Rougemont, an abbey of Benedictines, in a town of the same name, near Chatillon-sur-Seine, in Burgundy. According to Peignot, (Dict. tom. ii. p. 442,) printing was carried on here by Wurceburg de Vach, one of the monks, in 1481. Peignot however enters into no particulars, and Panzer takes no notice of the matter.

*Rudolphostadium*, or *Rudolstadium*, Rudolphstadt, a well-built town of the west of Germany, in the county of Schwartzburg, on the river Saale.

Typography was exercised here by Christopher Eusebius Talitsch, in the years 1664 and 1666. I have also seen books bearing for imprint *Rudolphipolis*, and *Rhudolphopolis*, but whether these were executed at Rudolphstadt, or at Rudolphswerd, (*Rudolphiverda*,) or at some third place, I am unable to decide. At "Rudolphipolis" have recently been printed some very neat little volumes in 24°. having the pages of each encircled with a border printed in red; the printer's name is Froebel.

*Ruien in Livland*, (i. e. in Livonia, a province of Russia.) A small volume, containing *the Lord's Prayer in one hundred and fifty languages*, edited by Gustavus Bergmann, bears the above imprint, with the date 1789.

*Rupella*, Rochelle, an ancient and populous seaport town of

France, of considerable trade and eminence, in the department of Charente inferieure; it is also a bishop's see.

The art of printing was exercised at Rochelle by Bartholomew Berton in 1564 and 1566, of which latter year a curious book may be seen in the library of Trinity college, Dublin, entitled *Le grand Routier pilotage, et encrage de mer*, written by *Pierre Garcie:* the woodcuts in this work are rude but interesting. The first edition of the *New Testament in the Basque tongue* was printed here in the year 1571; a copy of which valuable and rare volume is found in the library belonging to the university of Leyden. There is a second copy in the Bodleian, but unfortunately the title-page is supplied by manuscript: it is a very small thick octavo of more than 600 pages, printed in a good clear Roman letter: the title of it is, "*Jesus Christ Gure Taunaren* "*Testamentu Berria*," *&c. Rochellan, Pierre Hautin Imprimiçale*, 1571. On the title are engraved the arms of the queen of Navarre, through whose zealous exertions in the cause of religion this translation into the Biscaian dialect was made, and who also caused the catechism and prayers used in the church of Geneva, to be translated and printed at Rochelle. See the History of Thuanus, book 51. This excellent princess died in the next year, 1572.

*Rupifortium*, Rochefort, a seaport town of the west of France, in the department of Charente inferieure.

Printing was carried on at Rochefort at least so early as 1714, in which year a French work on the great men who have died "en plaisissant," was printed here.—(TCD.)

*Ruremonda*, Ruremond, or Roermond, a considerable town of the Netherlands, seated at the conflux of the Roer and Meuse; it is a bishop's see, and was the birthplace of the well-known geographer Gerard Mercator.—1620.

*Rutheni*, or *Segodunum*, Rodez, an ancient and large town of the south of France, seated on the river Aveiron. It is a bishop's see.—1627.

S.

*Sabaria*, a town of Hungary; either Sarvar, or Szombatel, three leagues distant from the former; each of which is seated on the river Gunz.

*Sabioneta*, or *Savioneta*, Sabionetta, a populous town of Austrian Italy, formerly the capital of a principality.

From De Rossi, who has written a specific treatise on the Hebrew printing-establishment for which Sabionetta has long been famous, we learn that its origin is to be ascribed to the year 1551; that it was carried on chiefly in the house of Tobias Foa, a wealthy Jew, who was assisted by Jacobus Tedesco Patavinus and several other persons: that Tedesco was corrector and editor, and Jacob ben Naphthali Cohen the printer: that it continued to work, with some interruptions, until 1590: that at length it was put down by authority, on account of the intemperate and improper language used in some of its productions: that the types were carried to Venice, and there used for an edition of *the Bible* in 1615 and 1616. De Rossi observes that this press reached its height of perfection in the year 1553, while under the direction of a celebrated printer named Adel-kind, who had been sent for from Venice to undertake the management of the establishment at Sabionetta. He enumerates thirty-four editions which issued from it between the years 1551 and 1590, the earliest of which, and first specimen of the Sabionetta typography, is a *Commentary on Deuteronomy* by R. Isaac Abarbanel, consisting of one hundred and forty-six leaves in folio. De Rossi states this edition to be one of the rarest books any where to be met with. [A copy of it is in the Oppenheimer collection, now deposited in the Bodleian library.] He gives to the productions of this press generally the merit of being original and genuine editions, as well as that of great neatness of type and execution, declaring that almost all of them are scarce, and diligently sought for by collectors of books. Several of these Sabionetta volumes, some of them printed upon vellum, may be seen in the Bodleian library.

*Sætobris*, *Setubalia*, also *Cætobris*, or *Cetobrica*, Setuval, or St. Ubes, an ancient and strong seaport town of Portugal, in Estremadura, beautifully situate at the extremity of a bay, about 25 miles south of Lisbon. Its population is said to be 14,000 persons.

*Saganum Silesiæ*, Sagan, a considerable town of Prussian Silesia, seated on the river Bober. It is the chief town of a duchy, and contains woollen and linen manufactures.

In the years 1629, 1630, &c. the celebrated *Kepler* published here some *Ephemerides*, which perhaps may have been the earliest attempts at printing in the town of Sagan; as the colophon to his book states, that the printing of it was commenced at Lintz,

and finished at Sagen. It was executed in the ducal printing-office, which (as we learn from one of Kepler's dedications) was erected at the beginning of the year 1630.—(TCD.)

It appears that Kepler had been living at Lintz, where he had published several of his works; but when, in the year 1627 or 1628, some civil commotions overthrew the printing-establishment, and compelled the printer to fly, he began to look out for some quiet place of residence, where he might proceed with his celestial observations. At this conjuncture he found a friend in Albert duke of Friesland and Sagen, who granted him a house and an annual pension, and likewise promised him a press: he took up his residence at Sagen in the month of July 1628. He had previously purchased a supply of types, figures, &c. with which his former *Ephemeris* had been printed, and these he brought with him: his press appears to have been furnished to him before the close of 1628. He continued here until his death, which took place a few years afterwards.

*Sagium*, Seez, or Sais, an ancient city of France, in Normandy, the see of a bishop.—1731.

*Sahagun*, a small town of the north-west of Spain, in the province of Leon, possessing an ancient and magnificent abbey of Benedictines. Mendez remarks that typography has been exercised in this town, (most probably within the walls of the abbey abovementioned.)

*Saint-Mandé*. A private printing-press was erected in 1660 by the superintendant Fouquet, at his country seat of Saint Mandé, which I suppose to be in France.

*Salcovia*, see *Solcovia*.

*Salem*, a city of Massachusetts, the capital of Essex county, in the United States: said to have been the spot first fixed upon by the small number of persons who became the founders of the colony of Massachusetts: its original name was Nehum-kek. This was the third place in the province of Massachusetts, into which typography found its way. The first printing-house in it was opened by Samuel Hall, a printer from Newport, in the month of April, 1768. One of his earliest productions was *The Essex Gazette*, which appeared in August of that year. A second press was erected in the town in 1774.

*Salernum*, Salerno, an ancient archiepiscopal city of the kingdom of Naples; possessing an university which has long been fa-

mous for the study of medicine, and whose work, entitled *Regimen sanitatis Scholæ Salernitanæ*, was extremely popular, and appeared in numberless editions, during the XVth and XVIth centuries.

*Salicetum*, La Saussaye, a town of France. Printing was exercised here, *in collegio Salicetano*, in 1646.

*Salinæ*, Salins, a considerable town of the east of France, formerly in Franche Comté. According to a statement made by the French bibliographer Peignot, printing was carried on here at so early a period as the year 1485; but the point perhaps would admit a little further investigation.

*Salingiacum*, is interpreted by Panzer to mean Solingen, a town of Prussian Westphalia, on the river Wipper. Panzer makes mention of a work by *Johannes Eckius*, which was printed here in the year 1538, at the press of Joannes Soter, who had at the same time a printing-establishment at Cologne, but who executed at Solingen several works of a description which rendered too hazardous their publication in the former city. A copy of *Eckius*, as also two controversial tracts of *Alardus Amstelredamus*, printed at Solingen, in the year 1539, may be seen in the Bodleian library.

*Salisburgum*, Saltzburg, an ancient and strong city of the Austrian empire, the capital of a province: it is an archbishop's see, and formerly possessed an university, which in the year 1810 was converted into a lyceum.—1620. (Bodl.)

*Sallodium*, Salo, a town of Austrian Italy, in the district of Brescia, on the banks of the Lago di Garda. Two works are mentioned by Panzer, printed here in the year 1517: namely, some commentaries on Duns Scotus by *Lychettus*, a Brescian monk: I have observed no other Salo book.

SALMANTICA, Salamanca, an ancient, beautiful, and populous city of Spain, in the province of Leon. It is a bishop's see, and has a very celebrated university, which was transferred hither from Palencia in the year 1404.

Typography was introduced into Salamanca in the XVth century; and there is reason to believe a book entitled *Introductiones Latinæ* by *Antonius Nebrissensis*, printed in the year 1481, to be the first production of the press of this city. Mendez announces that a copy of this previously-undiscovered book exists in the royal library of Madrid. A second edition of the same work was

printed in the subsequent year (1482), which is found in the library of the archbishop of Toledo. The art seems to have been continued without intermission from that time; yet it is a little remarkable, that out of more than twenty books, executed here in the XVth century, which are given by Panzer, not a single one has the name of any printer affixed to it; and the only persons who are named as exercising the art at Salamanca are Leonardo Aleman, Lupo Sanz de Navarrâ, and Antonius de Barreda: nor do the names of these occur in any publication prior to the year 1496. To those of the years 1501—1536, may be added the following, as neither the book nor name of the printer appear to have been known to Panzer: *Aristotelis philosophia naturalis* (*Lat.*) *cum commentis Petri a Spinosa.* Exeus. in alma acad. univ. Salmantiecnsis per —— Roderieum de Castanedâ. Anno 1535. fol. This volume is in the Bodleian library.

It would appear that during the XVIth century some of the well-known Junta family transported themselves from Italy, and carried on the printing-business in Spain. From books now in the Bodleian library we learn that Juan de Junta printed at Burgos in 1535, at Salamanca in 1547 and 1555; and Philip de Junta at Burgos in the years 1582 and 1593.

*Salmurium*, Saumur, a beautiful and considerable town of France, in Anjou, on the southern bank of the river Loire. Printing was exercised here in 1582.—(TCD.)

SALVTIÆ, Saluces, or Saluzzo, a populous town of the Sardinian states, in the north-west of Italy, capital of a district, seated on an eminence near the Po. It is the see of a bishop.

Panzer knew not that printing had been carried on here during the XVth century, but gives 1503 as the date of the earliest book. The Bodleian library however contains a volume executed here at a much earlier period; of which, as it is an edition unnoticed by Fabricius, and not mentioned (so far as I can learn) by any bibliographer, I shall submit a description rather more detailed than usual. The book in question is *an edition of Persius*, in folio. On the recto of the first leaf we read, AVLI PERSII FLACCI SATYRARVM LIBER, and on the reverse of signature b. iv. *Impressus Salutiis arte et impensis Martini de Lavalle. Correctusque ac emendatus diligenti operâ egregii magistri Johanis Gauterii rectoris Scholarium Saluciensium. Anno Domini M.CCCC.LXXXI. die x. Februarii.* Persius is followed by *an*

*Epistle of St. Bernard*, which fills the two remaining leaves of this sheet, having for colophon, *Finit Epistola Sancti Bernardi ad laudem Dei. Finis.* The volume is printed in a Gothic type, which, both in capitals and small letters, resembles that of the *Boethius* printed at Pinerolium in 1479; it shews also the same inequality of setting up. The large initials are inserted by hand, not by the press: it contains signatures *a*, *b*, in sixes, and each page consists of thirty-five lines. The printer, Martinus de Lavalle, appears to be the same who in the year 1488 executed two books at Pavia, for which see Panzer, tom. ii. p. 254. The Bodleian volume has at least the merit of exceeding rarity.

*Samalcalda*, or *Smalcaldia*, Smalcald, the chief town of a district of the same name in the west of Germany, belonging to Hesse-Cassel; memorable for the Articles and the Protestant League concluded here in the year 1531.

Le Long mentions that printing was exercised at Smalcald in 1574, and notices a very rare edition of *The Psalter translated into Latin verse, by Maurice, Landgrave of Hesse*, printed in 1590; a copy of which curious volume was lately sold by auction in the library of professor Te Water of Leyden.

*Samarobrina*, see *Ambiani*.

*Samielum in Lotharingia*, qu. what town? Le Long notices editions of *the Latin Testament* printed here in 1613 and 1614; in which latter year Franciscus du Bois, calling himself typographer to the duke of Lorraine, executed at Samiel the *Phrases poeticæ* of *M. Fundanus*, a copy of which is in archbishop Marsh's library at Dublin. I cannot say much in favour either of the press-work or paper of this small piece. Two years later however, viz. in 1616, the same printer sent forth a volume of very different style; namely the *Psalterium Monasticum*, a folio in large black and red types, with musical notes; the whole of handsome appearance, and bearing for imprint, *Sammieli, in Monasterio Sancti Michaelis, &c.* 1616.

*Samplai en las Philippinas.* This occurs as the imprint of a book dated 1745, which is cited by Dr. Robertson, in his *History of America:* in all probability it is the same place with Sampaloc, or Pueblo de Sampaloc, situate on the south-western extremity of Luçon, one of the largest of the Philippine islands. A *Chronicle by J. Fr. de S. Antonio*, bearing for imprint, *impresso el Convento de N. S. de Loreto del Pueblo de Sampaloc*, and

dated 1738, occurs in the curious catalogue of don J. A. Conde, (London 1824,) where is also mention of a second publication from Sampaloc, of the year 1760. *A Grammar of the Pampanga Dialect*, by *D. Bergamo*, is said to have been printed here in 1736. In the Bodleian library is a *Historia de las Islas Philippinas*, written by an Augustin friar named Jo. Martinez de Zuniga, bearing for imprint, *Impreso en Sampaloc, por Fr. Pedro Anguelles de la Conception religioso Francisco. año de* 1803. It is a handsome quarto volume of 687 pages, on silk paper, probably manufactured on the spot.

In Aduarte's Spanish " History of the Dominican province of " the Philippines, Japan, and China," folio, Saragossa, 1693, it is said that printing in the Philippine islands was invented and introduced by Juan de Vera, a converted Chinese: it is evident therefore that the art was practised there during the XVIIth century, although I have not yet ascertained the exact time, nor met with any volume of so early a date.

*Sancianum*, an island off some part of the coast of China; or (quære) Song-kiang, a large city which is seated on the intersection of several canals, in the province of Kiang-nan. There is a volume in the Bodleian library, of Chinese typography, which, from its subject, no less than its appearance, may well be judged to have been printed in this island. The title is, *Relatio sepulturæ magno Orientis Apostolo S. Francisco Xavierio erectæ in insulâ Sanciano: Anno sæculari* 1700. 8°. pp. 59. It contains an engraved map, and a ground-plan.

*Sanctandreana Officina.* It may be noted, that books which are found bearing the imprint *apud Petrum Sanctandreanum*, or *ex officinâ Sanctandreanâ*, without further designation of place or printer, of the years 1575 &c. for upwards of twenty years, were executed at Heidelberg; either by Peter Sanctandreanus, or by H. Commelin, who appears to have succeeded to his business in or about the year 1589, and who continued for some time to use indifferently the imprints *apud Commelinum*, and *ex officinâ Sanctandreanâ*, prefixing also the same vignette (of *Truth*) to each.

*Sangeorgiana Officina*, quære where? Books (without place) of the year 1634 &c. occur with this imprint.

*Santa Martha*, a city of South America, lately capital of the Spanish province of Santa Martha, in the kingdom of New Gra-

nada. It was founded by the Spaniards in 1554, is seated on the river Guaira, and has a good harbour.

In the year 1823 a newspaper was in course of publication in this town, but was discontinued in the ensuing year.

*Santangelium*, St. Angelo in Vado, an episcopal town of the popedom, situated in the duchy of Urbino. The bishop possessed a printing-establishment here in 1664.

*Santiago*, a large handsome city of South America, capital of the province of Chili. It is an archbishop's see: contains an university and a mint, and near 50,000 inhabitants.

In the year 1825 there was a printing-press at Santiago, and in 1826 official and periodical publications were issued *from two different presses* in this town. In 1827 no fewer than ten periodicals were published at Santiago.

*Saphita*, Saphet, or Safad, a small village of Palestine, situate in the pachalic of Acre, near the western bank of the lake of Tiberias; where some time since was an Arabian college and university, with synagogues, &c. for the education of Jewish rabbis. Masch, in his Appendix to the *Bibliotheca sacra* of Le Long, mentions an edition of *the Book of Daniel* in Hebrew, which was printed here in the year 1563; likewise an *Ecclesiastes*, executed in 1578. Safad was almost destroyed by an earthquake in the year 1759, since which period its institutions have languished, and it has become a poor and miserable village.

*Sarepta*, is the name of a picturesque town of Calmuc Tartary, seated on the river Wolga, not far from Czarizin. A settlement was formed here by the Moravians in the year 1765; to which all the materials requisite for a printing-establishment were despatched from England, by the British and Foreign Bible-Society, in the year 1808. This flourishing colony has recently been almost entirely destroyed by a fire.

*Saros-Patakon*, or simply *Patakon*, Saros-Patak, a considerable town of the north-east of Hungary, on the river Bodrog. Printing was exercised here in the years 1653, 1654.—(Bodl.)

*Sassaris*, Sassari, a considerable city of the island of Sardinia, the see of an archbishop. Printing was carried on here in the year 1640.

*Savannah*, a post-town of Georgia, in the United States of America. James Johnston, a Scotchman, introduced printing into this town, in the early part of the year 1762.

SAVILLIANVM, Savigliano, a strong well-built town of Piedmont, capital of a province of the same name.

Two books are remaining, which Panzer judges to have been executed here during the XVth century, viz. a *Manipulus Curatorum*, and the *Speculum* of *Rodericus Zamorensis*, both by the same printer, Christopher de Beggiamo, a native of noble family, who had for his associate John Glim. Neither of these books bears a date, but the year 1470 or 1471 is attributed to them by Panzer. After these two, we hear nothing more of the typography of Savigliano.

*Savioneta*, see *Sabioneta*.

SAVONA, Savona, a large maritime town in the north-west of Italy, in the territory of Genoa.

A single volume attests the early use of printing in this town, namely, *Boethius de consolatione Philosophiæ*, which bears for imprint, *Impress. in Savona in conventu S. Augustini, per fratrem Bonum Johannem, emendante Venturino Priore. Anno* 1474. This is as it should be; the monk worked at the press, and the prior corrected the sheets. Panzer adduces the book on the authority of P. Laire, who affirms that he saw it at Rome in the Museum of pope Pius the Sixth. No other copy of it is known to exist. Nor have we any thing more from the press of Savona [unless an edition of *S. Augustini Confessiones*, printed by Joannes Bonus in 1475, which Panzer quotes among the *Milan* books, (vol. ii. p. 22.) be given to Savona] except one single volume on natural history, of the year 1524, a copy of which was in the library of the late sir Joseph Banks.

*The Savoy*, in London, was formerly a magnificent palace, erected in the reign of Henry the Third: it was subsequently converted by Henry the Seventh into a hospital, which was suppressed by queen Elizabeth, and its remains converted into private lodgings, barracks, &c. &c. Some printing-presses were worked within its precincts during the time of the Commonwealth; and so late as 1743 H. Lintot printed law-books here.

*Scala Dei*, a Carthusian convent of this name, is set down by Mendez among the Spanish places which at some period or other possessed and exercised the art of printing. He gives us however no farther particulars.

SCANDIANVM, Scandiano, a small town of Italy, in the duchy of Modena. Four books printed here during the XVth

century are named by Panzer; the earliest of which, *a Latin version of Appian's History*, was executed by Peregrinus Pasquali, a well-known printer of Venice, in the year 1495. No further notice is taken of printing at Scandiano during that or the succeeding century.

*Scaphusia*, or *Schaffhusium*, Schaffhausen, a trading town of the north of Switzerland, on the Rhine, capital of a canton of the same name. The town took its rise from a neighbouring abbey which was erected about the middle of the XIth century. Printing was carried on at Schaffhausen in 1592. (Bodl.)

*Scara*, or *Skara*, Skara, an ancient town of the south of Sweden, in West Gothland, formerly the capital of the kingdom of Gothland. Although much decayed, it is still the see of a bishop.

A printing-press was erected here by bishop Jasper Suedbergius, in the year 1707, and Andreas Kiellbergius, from Upsal, was the first printer. This press having been consumed in the terrible fire which laid the city in ruins, on the 23d of August 1719, its owner obtained a royal brief for collecting money towards its restoration.

SCHEDAMVM, or *Sciedamum*, Schiedam, a considerable town and harbour of South Holland, near Rotterdam, noted for its numerous and extensive distilleries.

Two books of the XVth century executed here, remain: one of which, *Le Roman de Chevalier Delibere*, in French verse, printed in 1483, was formerly in the Gaignat collection; the other is *a Life of St. Lidwine*, a religious virgin of Schiedam, written by John Brugman, rector of a convent at St. Omer; the date of this last is 1498. No further printing is noticed here during the XVth or XVIth centuries. 1607. (TCD.)

*Schemnitium*, Schemnitz, a populous and picturesque town, and a place of considerable importance, situate in the mining district of the north-west of Hungary, noted for the extent of its works, and the high character of its mining school.—1796.

*Schleusinga*, sometimes called *Silusia*, Schleusingen, a small town of Germany, in the county of Henneburg, on the river Schleuss.

Printing was carried on here in 1609; and in 1687 the members of its academy had a printer of their own.

*Schlichtingsheim*, a town of Prussian Poland, in the palatinate

of Posnan, not far from Freystadt; it was the property of the barons Schlichting. Printing was first established here by Christopher Wilde, about 1680 or 1690.

*Schneeberga*, Schneeberg, a town of Saxony, distant seven miles from Schwarzenburg, noted for an extensive manufacture of smalt.—1725.

SCHOENHOVEN, or Schoonhoven, a strong town of the Netherlands, in South Holland.

A *Breviarium secundum ordinem Trajectensis Ecclesiæ*, together with seven other religious books, are adduced as having been printed here from 1495 to 1500. No printer's name is affixed to any of them; they appear to have been executed within a convent situated *extra muros oppidi Schoenhoviensis*. No notice occurs in Panzer of printing carried on at Schoonhoven later than the XVth century. However, in archbishop Marsh's library at Dublin we meet with an elegant and rare volume, entitled *Breviarium Canonicorum regularium secundum ordinarium Capituli de Windesim*, which bears for imprint, *ad gratiam et honorem——exaratum secundario* [o] *est hoc presens Breviarium —Anno Salutis M.CCCCC°. VII°. in profesto nativitatis Johannis Baptistæ extra muros oppidi Schoenhoviensis partis Hollandiæ, apud Canonicos regulares Indenhem.* The book is a thick quarto, on good paper, and well printed. The larger initials, and all the rubrications, are coloured by hand. On the title-page is a large woodcut of a bishop (perhaps St. Austin) standing within a shrine or temple, and holding in one hand a crozier, in the other a pierced heart. The pages are not numbered: the signatures are irregular: the volume contains 304 printed leaves. After this, I have seen no Schoenhoven book earlier than 1660.

*Schrattental*, a town of Austria, distant thirty-three miles from Vienna. Panzer adduces a single book printed in this place, written by *Michael Francis de Insulis*, which bears the imprint, *Schratental in Austriâ*, with the date 1501. A copy of it is said to be in a library of Franciscans at Vienna.

*Schuol*, a town of Switzerland in the Lower Engadine valley, in the country of the Grisons. It is memorable for having produced the first edition of the *Romanesche*, or *Grison Bible*, which was printed in the year 1657, and is an exceedingly rare book. [Coxe, however, in his "Travels in Switzerland," assigns 1679 as the

[o] The first edition had been printed here in 1499.

date of its publication.] The second edition of this *Bible*, furnished with a new preface and observations by N. Da Porta, was also printed at Schuol in 1743, in folio. Of this last a good copy may be seen in the Bodleian library.

*Schwabach*, a manufacturing town of Bavarian Franconia, in the principality of Anspach, where a colony of French Protestants settled, on the revocation of the edict of Nantes.—1752.

*Sclavow?* A Hebrew work printed here in the year 1784 is announced in the Catalogue of the library belonging to the London Society for promoting Christianity among the Jews. [Quære whether there be some mistake in the announcement?]

*S. Sebastiani Fanum*, (or *Oppidum*,) St. Sebastian, a fortified and considerable city of the north-east of Spain, the capital of Guipuscoa.—1674.

*Sedanum*, Sedan, a strong town of the north east of France, formerly in Champagne, now capital of a department; it is populous, and has manufactures of woollens, and also of fire-arms; and once was the seat of a Protestant university.

At this town were printed some very diminutive volumes, well known to collectors of books by the name of *Sedan editions:* the *Virgil*, dated 1625, the *Horace* of 1627, and the *Greek Testament* of 1628, are, I believe, all of this kind which are at present known. The earliest Sedan volume which I have seen is in the library of Trinity college, Dublin, dated 1589.

*Sedinum*, see *Stetinum.*

*Segobia*, see *Segovia.*

SEGOBRICA, Segorbe, an ancient episcopal city of the east of Spain, in the province of Valencia.

A single volume now testifies that typography was ever exercised in this city, entitled, *Constitutiones synodales*, composed by *Bartholomew Marti*, cardinal and bishop of Segorbe. The date of it is 1479, but no printer's name is given. See a reprint of this edition, noticed under the head of XERICA. Mendez, however, takes no notice of any printing executed at Segorbe during the XVth century; and La Serna Santander treats the above named edition as apocryphal.

*Segodunum*, see *Rutheni.*

*Segontia*, or *Seguntum*, Siguenza, an ancient city of Spain in the province of Guadalaxara, in Old Castile. It is a bishop's see,

and possessed an university founded in 1441 by cardinal Ximenes, but which was suppressed in 1807.

The art of printing was very respectably exercised at Siguenza, by Johannes Gratianus in the year 1575, and by Joannes Iñiguez a Lequerica, a printer from Alcala, in 1582. (Bodleian.)

*Segovia*, or *Segobia*, Segovia, an ancient and strong town of the interior of Spain, in Old Castile; it is also a bishop's see, and is adorned with a magnificent Roman aqueduct. Printing was carried on at Segovia, by Juan de la Cuesta, in 1588 and 1589.

*Selestadium*, Schelestadt, or Schlettstadt, formerly an imperial city of Germany, in Alsace, now belonging to France, in the department of the Lower Rhine.

Printing was introduced into this city so early as 1518: and twenty-four books are given by Panzer, all executed by the same printer, Lazarus Schurerius, between the years 1518 and 1526. The last of them, *Lamentationes Germanicæ nationis*, published during the religious controversy which then prevailed, bears the disguised imprint, *apud inclytam Asiæ civitatem Lactophagam, ubi plures vigent Lutherani.* I have met with no later Schlettstadt books.

SENÆ, or SÆNA, Sienna, an ancient and fine city of Italy, in Tuscany; the capital of a province: it is an archbishop's see, and has an university, which was founded or restored in 1387.

The earliest known dated book from Sienna is *a Lecture of Franciscus de Accoltis de Aretio*, printed here in 1479. Henricus de Coloniâ et Socii were printers in this city, whose names first appear on a work of the year 1484.

*Sena Gallica*, or *Senogallia*, Sinigaglia, an ancient city of Italy, in the duchy of Urbino, the see of a bishop.—1694.

*Sendomiria*, Sendomir, or Sandomir, a town of the south of Poland, seated on the river Vistula; it formerly was the capital of a Palatinate of the same name, and the residence of the court; but of late has fallen much into decay. Printing was carried on here for some years previous to 1740.

*Senones*, Sens, an ancient and considerable town in the interior of France, in Champagne, lately an archbishop's see.

The earliest specimens of Sens typography are perhaps, a volume entitled *Coutumes de Sens*, small 4to, executed by Gilles Richeboys, in 1553: an *Antiphonarius ad usum Senonensis Ecclesiæ*, in large folio, printed by Francis Girault, in the year

1554; copies of which, upon vellum, are described by M. Van Praet; who subjoins to them a third, viz. *Evangeliorum liber* &c. printed by Ægidius Richebois, in 1561, also on vellum. All these rare books are in the royal library of Paris. A second edition of the *Coutumes*, in 1556, also on vellum, is in the Bodleian.

*Serampore*, a town of Hindostan, in Bengal, pleasantly seated on the banks of the Hoogly river (one of the streams of the Ganges) about fifteen miles to the north of Calcutta. It was a settlement originally founded by the Danes, about the year 1676. The English Baptist missionaries, who entered India in the year 1793, not being permitted to fix themselves within the territories belonging to the East India Company, obtained leave to reside in the Danish settlement of Serampore, where by the close of the century they had firmly and completely established themselves.

In the year 1800 these zealous men, having procured a printing-press[p] and types from Calcutta, commenced their industrious and memorable typographical career with an edition of the *New Testament in Bengalee*, the first sheet of which was worked off on the 16th of May in that year. The first page of St. Matthew's Gospel had been taken off for a specimen on the 18th of March. The edition consisted of 2000 copies, 1700 of which were printed on Patna paper, and 300 on paper brought from England. 500 extra copies of St. Matthew's Gospel were struck off, for immediate gratuitous distribution.

Their labours proceeded with unabated and uninterrupted ardour; as may be collected from the following notices taken from their annual *Reports*, and occasional *Memoirs of Translations of the Scriptures*.

In 1801, Feb. 7th, " we this day finished the composing of the " Bengalee New Testament, which had occupied nine months, " keeping two compositors and four pressmen at work."

In the same year the Old Testament was put to press.

1802. Feb. 1. They begin a pamphlet by Cunninghame, " On " the Evidences of Christianity."

1803. They printed several pieces for the college of Fort William near Calcutta.

[p] This press had been purchased in September 1798 by Dr. Carey, and was at first conveyed to his residence at Mudnabattz; but I do not find that any use was made of it previously to the removal of the missionaries from that station to Serampore.

1803. in August they begin a new edition of the New Testament, consisting of 1500 copies.

1803. December 14th, they write that "we have it in our power, "if our means would do for it, in the space of about fifteen "years, to have the word of God translated and printed in "*all the languages of the east.*"

1804. in January they are about to erect a second press.

—— in April they are in possession of a type-foundry.

—— they agree to print ten thousand extra copies of St. Luke, the Acts, and Epistle to the Romans.

—— they begin to print with Naguree types.

1805. They possess three presses; a new printing office, and a book-binding office.

—— They begin to print the New Testament in the Mahratta language, and finish St. Matthew's Gospel in December of this year.

1807. They were engaged in translating the Holy Scriptures into eleven languages, six of which were actually at press: namely Bengalee, Sangskrit, Ooreea, Hindostanee, Mahratta, and Persian.

1808. On the 28th of Jany. in this year, Serampore was taken from the Danes by the English.

1809. The "Second Memoir on Translations" acquaints us, that they had finished the Bible in Bengalee, in five volumes, also a third edition of the New Testament in Orissa, 1000 copies. Also the same in Sangskrit, 600 copies. By this time they had cast seven founts of type in different languages.

1810. They finished an edition of 1000 copies of the New Testament in Hindee, in quarto. Also 1000 copies of the Mahratta New Testament in 8vo. The New Testament in Punjabee. St. Matthew and St. Mark, in Chinese. A pamphlet in the Burman language. And in December of this year they commenced the important undertaking of a *paper-manufactory.*

1811. The "Third Memoir on Translations" states, that they finished the Pentateuch in Sangskrit, 600 copies; and two volumes of the Orissa Old Testament, 600 *do.* At this period they possessed types in the Mahratta, Burman, Telinga, and Seek characters: and had produced paper of a quality which the worms did not attack.

1812. On Wednesday the 11th of March their printing-house experienced the awful visitation of a fire; which consumed seven hundred reams of English paper expressly sent out for the Tamul and Cingalese New Testaments. Everything in the office perished, except the *six presses* which were in a side-room. Altogether two thousand reams of English paper, worth five thousand pounds, were lost; also founts of type in fourteen languages (besides English) together with the cases, imposing stones, brass rules, chases, and all other furniture. Printed books perished to the amount of 5000 rupees; and manuscripts of the value of 7000 rupees: the total loss was not under seven thousand pounds sterling. Nine editions of the New Testament, and five of the Old Testament were stopped by this accident. But providentially no human life was lost in the calamity, and no man's health was injured. The important matrices were saved, and the paper manufactory was not damaged. The missionaries not dispirited speedily returned to their work; they recast types from the metal which the fire had melted; so that by the month of June six out of twelve versions of the Scriptures were again in progress.

—— The "Fourth Memoir" states, that in June nine versions of the New Testament had been printed: and, in November, that translations were then going on in eighteen languages. In December they drew up a petition to be presented to the king of Burmah for permission to erect a press in his city of Rangoon.

1813. They had recast eleven founts of type. By the 19th of February they had finished an edition of the Tamul New Testament, consisting of 5000 copies. In March they mention their want of *more presses*, and state themselves to be printing in thirteen languages. In August they are translating in twenty languages, and printing in fifteen of them.

——The "Fifth Memoir" of this year states, that they were printing extensively for the Calcutta Bible Society. In December they were translating in twenty-one languages. Having received permission from the viceroy of Burmah, they send a press and printing materials to Rangoon.

1814. The press arrives and is erected at Rangoon. The "Sixth Memoir" announces, that they have finished a fourth

edition of the Bengalee New Testament, of 5000 copies: and a second edition of the Hindee New Testament, of 4000 copies. They were at this time translating and printing in twenty-one languages. They erect a *paper-mill* on their own premises: which however, from the deficiency of water, they are compelled to work entirely by horses, and boast that they are now able to print the Scriptures cheaper than an equal quantity of letter-press could be executed in England, being enabled to afford an octavo copy of the New Testament, of 680 pages in a fair type and on durable paper, for a single rupee (value two shillings and sixpence.)

1815. They learn that by accident the types destined for Rangoon had perished, but the press was still preserved.

1816. In November of this year the Rangoon printing-office was opened.

1817. St. Matthew's Gospel was printed in the Burman language.

1819. The annual report states, that they have thirteen presses at work.

1820. The "Seventh Memoir on Translations" thus speaks: "The labour of twenty years has formed a printing-esta- "blishment, comprising seventeen presses and workmen of "every description; and the value of it in reducing the ex- "pence of a version is by no means inconsiderable. To "this is now added the advantage of a paper-manufactory on "the spot. The importance of this to the diffusion of the "Scriptures throughout India has been long felt: it is in "vain to expect that the Scriptures can be printed in suf- "ficient quantity for extensive distribution on paper brought "fifteen thousand miles: the expence will fall too heavy on "the Christian public. The paper *formerly* made in India "became quickly a prey to worms: but a perseverance for "twelve years in attempting to produce a superior kind has "been so successful, as to produce a paper equally imper- "vious to the worm with English paper, of a firmer tex- "ture, though inferior in colour."

This paper is stated to be made from the *sun* (*Crotoleria juncea*). The Memoir adds, that they now had published the entire Scriptures in five languages, and the New Testament in fifteen. That they possessed twelve different founts of

type, besides several of the Deva-Naguree character, and one of Persian; and that another, of Arabic, was in preparation. The missionaries declare themselves to have expended, in various experiments for the production of paper, including a steam-engine and a paper-mill, full fifty thousand rupees: and in the paper-manufactory, and in forming the various founts of types, scarcely less than eight thousand pounds sterling.

1821. They finish a sixth *Bengalee* New Testament, of 6000 copies; a second *Sangskrit* N. T. of 4000; a second of the *Hindee*, of 2000 copies; one of the *Orissa* N. T. of 4000; and one of the *Mahratta*.

1822. The "Eighth and Ninth Memoirs" mention, that at the close of this year they had printed the New Testament in twenty languages besides the Chinese: also that they had finished the entire *Chinese Bible*, with moveable metallic types, printed on paper forwarded from China to Calcutta.

1823. Notice occurs of the press erected at Fort Marlborough near Bencoolen.

1824. It is mentioned that a lithographic press had been forwarded to Bencoolen, for the purpose of printing the Scriptures in Javanese.

1826. Notice occurs of a lithographic press having been sent *some years ago* to Batavia in the isle of Java.

It is gratifying to learn that an establishment so diligently and perseveringly carried on continues to flourish at the present day: and that printing, both scriptural and miscellaneous, is now executed on an extended scale in this mission college of Serampore.

*Serezana*, Sarzena, or Sarzina, a small but ancient town of the north-east of Italy, in the Genoese territory, formerly a bishop's see.—1607.

*Serravallis*, Serravalle, a small town of the north-west of Italy, in the duchy of Milan.—1604. A history of the Inquisition in Italy, by *Paoli Sarpi*, was printed here in the year 1638.

*Servesta*, Zerbst, a town of the interior of Germany, formerly capital of the small principality of Anhalt. It was the birth-place of the empress Catharine II. of Russia.—1583. (Bodl.)

*Sevenbergen*, a small inland town of the Netherlands, in the province of North Brabant.

Printing was carried on here in 1683.—TCD.

*Shawnee-town*, in North America, is beautifully situate on the western bank of the river Ohio, near its junction with the Wabash. Formerly it was a village of Shawnee Indians, but having been deserted by them was occupied by the white settlers.

Although so lately as 1808 there was not a single house on the ground, the town now contains about one hundred, several of which are substantial and handsome. Among other conveniences of civilized life, as markets, a post-office, bank, &c. Shawnee-town now possesses two printing offices.

*Shelburne*, a town of Nova Scotia, in North America. A. and J. Robertson first established a press here in 1783.

*Sigena Nassoviæ*, Siegen, a town and castle of Prussian Westphalia, near to the town of Herborn. Printing was exercised at Siegen in the year 1596—1598 by Christopher Corvinus, who appears in 1599 to have transferred himself and his business to Herborn.—(TCD)

*Silusia*, see *Schleusinga*.

*Singapore*, a large and populous town situate in the Peninsula of Malacca; originally founded by settlers from the isle of Sumatra, and containing at present about 15,000 inhabitants.

In the year 1819 the London Missionary Society formed an establishment at Singapore, and in 1823 the Anglo-Chinese college was removed from Malacca to this place. In the same year the missionaries brought a printing-establishment from Calcutta, and commenced their labours by working off a Siamese version of *the Book of Genesis*.

*Skalholt*, is a small town of Iceland, which from the year 1057 to that of 1797 was the see of a bishop.

In the year 1685 the printing-establishment of Hoolum was transferred to this place, through the influence of the bishop Theodore Thorlakson, but was restored to its ancient seat in the beginning of the XVIIIth century. During the continuance of the press at Skalholt, forty-one publications issued from it; but few of them, in all probability, have been seen within these kingdoms. One however, and that not very unlikely to have been the earliest, is preserved in the noble library of king George the Third, namely, a *Psalm-book*, (or *Graduale*,) printed in the year 1686; it is an oblong octavo: and the library of the British and Foreign Bible Society contains a *Harmony of the Gospels*, in the Icelandic tongue, of the year 1687. Mackenzie, who in his Travels

through Iceland makes mention of the printing-establishments of the island, has omitted all notice of this ancient one of Skalholt.

SLESVICVM, Sleswick, an ancient and large city of Denmark, capital of the duchy of Sleswick.

A single early volume bears the imprint of this place, namely, *Missale secundum Ordinarium et ritum Ecclesiæ Slesvicensis*, printed at Sleswick in the year 1486, by Stephen Arndes, who at the same time had a printing-office in Lubec, and in all probability was sent for by the monks for the purpose of printing the above Missal for their use. See the same occurrence under the articles *Herbipolis* and *Ratisbona*. I do not remember another Sleswick book of an earlier date than 1591. At present there is (or was in 1821) a printing-establishment carried on here by the pupils of a deaf and dumb school: it appears to be an excellent method of employing such afflicted individuals.

*Slovanka* qu? Henderson in his "Biblical Researches in Rus-"sia," mentions an edition of the *Slavonic Bible*, printed here in the year 1766.

*Slovita*, a small town or village of Russian Poland, distant about forty miles from Ostrog.

Henderson, in his "Researches in Russia," describes an edition of the *Hebrew Psalter*, in 8vo. which had been printed at Slovita, but does not name its date.

*Sluckum*, Slouske, or Slucze, a large and populous town of Russian Lithuania, in the government of Minsk, where was formerly a flourishing Calvinistic school.

Typography found its way to Slucze in the XVIIth century: the earliest book now known is dated 1674.

*Smyrna*, a large and commercial city of Asia Minor, seated at the head of a bay in the Grecian Archipelago. It has been celebrated from the most ancient times, and claims to be the birthplace of Homer.

Of the seven churches named in the Apocalypse, this alone has preserved its consequence to the present period. While the other six have become either miserable villages, or mere heaps of undistinguishable ruins, Smyrna continues to be a large, populous, and wealthy place, the emporium of commerce, and resort of all nations of the earth.

How early typography was known in this city, I have not discovered; having heard of no specimen older than the year 1658,

when the Jews possessed a printing-establishment here: books of the years 1658, 1659, 1660, 1674, 1680, 1740, 1744, &c. are in the Oppenheimer collection at Oxford.

*Snagof*, or *Synaguphu*, a monastery, situated in the midst of a lake, near to Bucharest the capital of Wallachia. A printing-establishment was erected here by Anthimus, archbishop of Wallachia, and amply supplied by him with Arabic, Greek, and Illyrian types. Schnurrer, in his *Bibliotheca Arabica*, notices a *Greek and Arabic Missal*, executed here in the year 1701. The volume was printed at the expense of John Constantine Bessaraba, the waywode of Wallachia, and by him gratuitously distributed to the Arabian priests. Schnurrer states it to be tolerably well printed; notices its being a book of extreme rarity in Europe, but he himself had chanced to pick up a copy for a small sum, at a public auction in Leipsic.

*Soest*, see *Susatum*.

*Solcovia*, or *Salcovia*, Zolkiew, a town of Austrian Poland, ten miles north of Lemburg. A printing-office was established here by the Jews in the XVIIth century, which was still at work in 1740, and was at that time the only Jewish press throughout Poland. The earliest book noticed is of the year 1692, the printer of which was named Uri Ueibs. It is in the Oppenheimer collection.

*Soleure*, sometimes spelt *Saleure*, (anciently *Salodurum*,) a town of the north of Switzerland, capital of the canton of Soleure; asserted by local tradition to have been founded in the days of Abraham! According to the Pinelli Catalogue, some pieces of *J. B. Rousseau* were printed here in the year 1712.

*Solisbacum*, or *Sultzbacum*, qu. Sulzbach, a town in the kingdom of Bavaria? or, another in Wirtemberg?—1657.

*Solna*, (qu. *Solma*, Solms, a small town of Germany, in Wetteravia? or *Solno*, (or *Zilina*,) a small town of Hungary?)—1703.

SONCINVM, Soncino, a small but strong town of Austrian Italy, in the duchy of Milan, in the Cremonese.

This town is sufficiently known to the learned by the labours of its celebrated Hebrew printing-office, established in the XVth century, from which issued in 1488 *the editio princeps of the entire Hebrew Bible*, on which so much has been written by critics as well as bibliographers. The first production of the Soncino press, as determined by De Rossi, the best possible authority in

these matters, is *a Treatise of the Talmud*, entitled, *Berachoth*, with commentaries, &c. printed in 1484. De Rossi himself possessed a copy of this very rare book, printed upon vellum. [and a similar one is in the Oppenheimer collection.] The printer is Joshua Solomon ben Israel Nathan, who appears to have been the head and leader of that illustrious firm whose members subsequently established themselves at Naples, Brescia, Fano, Constantinople, and other places, under the name of *Soncinates*, or *fratres de Soncino*. Of the famous Bible of 1488 Panzer knew of no more than nine copies in existence, one of which may be seen in the Bodleian library, and a second in that of Exeter college, Oxford. These copies, as Dr. Dibdin observes, are the only ones known to be in England; and, according to the same authority, France does not possess a single copy. Mr. Van Praet, however, mentions twelve copies upon paper, and one *upon vellum*, which morçeau he believes to be remaining with the representative of the Soncino family, now living at Milan.

*Sondershusa*, Sondershausen, a town of Upper Saxony, chief place of the principality of Schwartzburg. Le Long cites a Hebrew and Latin grammar by *Christianus Lebrecth Fels*, (a converted Jew,) printed in this town in the year 1697; as also a *German Bible* printed in 1709.

*Sopronium*, Soprony, or Oedenburg, an ancient, populous, and manufacturing town of Lower Hungary, on the frontiers of Austria.—1627.

*Sora*, Soroe, a small town of Denmark, in the isle of Zealand. Here was an ancient school, which Christian the Fourth erected into an university, in the year 1623. A second foundation by the Baron de Holberg in 1747 having failed in course of time, the university was placed on a new and enlarged footing by the king, in the year 1822. Printing was in use at Soroe in the year 1627. George Hantschenius, printer to this university, was promoted to the post of typographer royal of Sweden, in the year 1666.

SORA, or SORIA. There is considerable difficulty in assigning the place at which some few Hebrew books recently discovered by De Rossi were printed. They bear for imprint, בראישאר, but bibliographers are not yet agreed in determining whether these letters denote *Sora*, a town in the kingdom of Naples; *Soria*, a considerable city of Spain, in Old Castile; or

*Ixar,* a small town in the kingdom of Arragon, distant about twelve leagues from Saragossa. Four books are at present known bearing this imprint, the dates of which are from 1485 to 1490, the earliest of them being *R. Jacobi ben Ascher Sepher Orach Chaiim.* The printer names himself Eliezer ben Alanta. The types of all seem to be entirely similar, and from the general character and appearance of the volumes, De Rossi, whose experience must give the greatest weight to his opinion, judged them to be of Spanish or Portuguese, rather than of Italian, execution.

SORTENSE MONASTERIVM, SORETHVM, or ABBATIA SORETHANA, Schussenried, a famous monastery of Præmonstratenses, in the diocese of Constance, on the confines of Suabia and Switzerland, founded in the year 1188.

A thin and exceedingly rare volume, containing a Latin Comedy, entitled *Gracchus et Poliscena*, by *Leonardus Aretinus*, has been found, bearing for imprint, *In monasterio Sorten. Anno Domini M. quadringentesimo septuagesimo octavo:* which is the only notice we have of the art of printing having been carried on in this place. With the Comedy has been sometimes bound an edition of *Terence*, without date or imprint, but which agrees so entirely with the former as to leave no doubt of its having been executed at the same place. I do not know that any other volumes exist of a character perfectly similar, but Panzer assigns both of these (among several other works) to some unknown printer at Strasburg. Unfortunately I have not met with a single one of the other volumes named by Panzer, but I can clearly perceive the resemblance to the types used in the well-known *Acta et decreta in Synodis Wurceburgensibus, ann.* 1452 *et* 1453, as pointed out by him, although the setting-up and general appearance of the volumes are totally dissimilar. Copies of these rare books may be seen in the Bodleian library, and likewise in the collection of earl Spencer.

*Soteropolis*, qu. St. Sauver, the name of three or four small towns of France? A Discourse by *Henricus Kitschius*, who it appears removed from Leipsic either to Ascania or to Dessau in Saxony, bears the imprint *Soteropoli typis Dörfferianis*, 1612.—(TCD.)

*Southwark*, a borough in Surrey, on the Thames, opposite to the metropolis, of which it may be considered as forming a part.

Peter Treveris is the earliest printer whose press was established

in Southwark; his first remaining book is of the year 1514, or perhaps 1516. Treveris' publications are seldom met with. James Nicholson likewise began to print here about 1536, from whose press we have an *English Bible*, some *New Testaments*, with several other books executed during that and the two following years, a list of which may be seen in the typographical antiquities of Herbert and Dibdin.

*Spa*, a well-built town of the Netherlands, in the province of Liege, famous for its medicinal springs and baths.—1789.

SPIRA, Spire, an ancient city of the west of Germany, seated on the Rhine; formerly it was the capital of the bishopric of Spire; but now belongs to Bavaria. At one of the sittings of the German Diet, holden at Spire in the year 1529, the reformers gained for themselves the name of Protestants, by a *Protest* which they entered against some proceedings of the emperor Charles Vth.

The earliest known specimen of the typography of Spire is a *Postilla Scholastica super Apocalypsin et Cantica Canticorum*, executed here without any printer's name in 1471. The first printer mentioned is Peter Drach, but his name does not occur on any volume anterior to the year 1477. Drach continued his labours until the year 1502.

*Spoletum*, Spoleto, an ancient city of Italy, in the pope's dominions, capital of the duchy of Spoleto: it is the see of a bishop. Printing was exercised at Spoleto at least so early as 1672: a *History of the city*, printed there in that year, having been in the Pinelli library.

*Stabiæ*, Castel a Mare di Stabia, a seaport town of Naples, near the ruins of Pompeii.—1656.

*Stambul*, (i. e. Constantinople,) see *Constantinopolis*.

*Stargardia*, Stargard, an inland town of Pomerania, pleasantly seated on the river Ihna, about twenty-one miles to the S. E. of Stettin. The art of printing was exercised in this town at least so early as 1777.

*Statio*, or *Stada*, Stade, an ancient and strong town of Hanover, capital of the duchy of Bremen. Caspar Holwein was a printer at Stade in the year 1661.—(TCD.)

*Steinavia*, Steinau, a small town of Prussian Silesia, in the principality of Wolau. Wigandus Funccius, a printer at Lesna, removed his press to this town, where he executed the art for some short time preceding the year 1662.

*Steinberg:* there are three towns of this name: one of Lippe, in Westphalia; another of Colenburg, in Lower Saxony, near Minden; and another of Erzgeburg, in Upper Saxony. Panzer does not mention the art of printing as having been exercised at any of them. That however one or other of these places practised the art at an early period is evident from two German tracts existing in the Bodleian collection of pieces relative to the Reformation; one of which, entitled *Eyn missive von M. Luther an Harttmut von Cronberg*, professes to have been executed at *Steinburck*, in 1522; the other, *Vom alten und neuwen Got glauben und leer*, has the imprint, *Steinburgk durch Wolff Kopfel.* 1523.

STEINENSE MONASTERIVM, appears to have been a religious establishment in the immediate vicinity of Gouda in Holland; at which place, according to the statement of M. Boxhornius (p. 45), books were executed by the monks during the XVth century.

*Steinfurtum*, or *Stenefordium*, Steinfurt, a small town of Prussian Westphalia, on the river Aa.—1604. (TCD.)

*Stekelburg Arx*, Steckelburg, a castle in Franconia, the seat of an ancient family named Hutten, and birthplace of the well-known Ulric Hutten, the correspondent of Erasmus and warm advocate of Luther.

On occasion of his cousin John having been murdered by Ulric duke of Wirtemburg, Hutten composed several pieces, in prose and verse, severely reproaching the tyrant with his cruelty. These, by reason of their contents, he caused to be printed under his own inspection, and within the walls of his own castle. Together they form a small volume, which, as it is of very rare occurrence, I shall describe at length.

The title-page expresses "Hoc in volumine hæc continentur, "Ulrichi Hutteni Equ. super interfectione propinqui sui Joannis "Hutteni Equ. Deploratio. Ad Ludovichum Huttenum super "interemptione filii Consolatoria. In Ulrichum Wirtenpergen-"sem Orationes V. In eundem Dialogus, cui titulus Phalaris-"mus. Apologia pro Phalarismo, & aliquot ad amicos Epi-"stolæ. Ad Franciscum Galliarum regem epistola ne causam "Wirtenpergen̄. tueatur exhortatoria.

"Ad lectorem.

"Res est nova, res est atrox & horrenda, dispeream nisi legisse "voles. Vale."

The reverse of the leaf contains a metrical address to the reader. The "Deploratio," in verse, is prefaced by a letter to one of his relatives. The volume closes with another metrical address to the reader, and on a separate leaf is the following colophon: *Hoc Ulrichi de Hutten Equit. Ger. Invectivarum cum aliis quibusdam in Tyrannum Wirtempergensem opus excusum in Arce Stekelbark, anno M.D.XIX.*

It is a small quarto, containing signatures A—Z. a—c. the paper and press-work good, with flowered initials and two large woodcuts. The types much resemble those used at Basle about this period. A copy is in the Bodleian library, and another in that of Trinity college, Dublin.

*Stella Navarrorum*, Estella, a small town of Spain, in Navarre, on the river Ega, having an university. According to Antonio, printing was carried on here in 1541. Le Long notices a work of the date 1557.

*Stendalia*, Stendal, a considerable town of the Prussian states, formerly the capital of the Old Mark of Brandenburg. Printing was carried on here by Andreas Gussovius, in the year 1671.

*Stetinum*, or *Sedinum*, Stettin, a large and fortified town of the Prussian states, seated on the river Oder, capital of part of Hither Pomerania.

According to the Pinelli Catalogue, printing was exercised here so early as 1579: and in *Boethmer's Historia litteraria Pomeranorum*, mention is made of Martin Müller who was a printer at Stetin in the years 1599, 1600, &c.

*Stirling*, or Striveling, a borough town of Scotland, capital of the county of Stirling, possessing a strong and ancient castle, and a royal palace.

The art of printing was carried on in Stirling in the year 1571, by Robert Lekpreuik, who had hitherto printed at Edinburgh, and who appears in the following year to have removed his press to St. Andrew's: where however he remained but a very short time, since in the years 1573 and 1574, we again find him printing, as formerly, at Edinburgh. See Herbert's History of Printing in Scotland, p. 1495, &c.

*Stockholmia*, see *Holmia*.

*Stoer*. Jacobus Stoer, a printer of *Geneva* during the latter part of the XVIth century and beginning of the XVIIth, frequently omitted the name of the town where he resided.

*Stolpa Misnica*, Stolpen, a small town of Saxony, in the margravate of Meissen, 13 miles east of Dresden.—1675. (Bodl.)

*Stralesunda*, or *Stralesundium*, Stralsund, a large and trading town of Hither Pomerania, on the Baltic; formerly belonging to Sweden, but now to Prussia.

The art of printing was exercised here in 1645, by Michael Mederus.—(Bodl.)

*Straubinga*, Straubing, a considerable town of Bavaria, seated on the right bank of the Danube.—1631.

*Strawberry-Hill*, a country seat on the banks of the Thames, near Twickenham, the residence of the late Horace Walpole, who erected a private printing-press for his amusement, in the year 1758. The productions of this press are numerous and well-known. A list of them was given in the first edition of the *Description of Strawberry-Hill*, printed there in 1774; a second in a *Catalogue of books*, &c. *printed at the press of Strawberry-Hill*, of which the late Mr. George Baker struck off a few copies; and a more copious and detailed one in the *Bibliomania* of Dr. Dibdin. Most of the Strawberry-Hill publications are neatly executed, and among them are found some valuable and interesting works. The impression was often large, amounting to 600, and in one instance to 1000 copies; other pieces again are in small numbers, and consequently very rare.

*Strega Silesiorum*, Striegau, a small town of Prussian Silesia, within a short distance of Breslau. A book entitled, *Variorum intrà Italiam monumentorum inscriptiones*, published by Amadæus de Benignis in 1715, bears this imprint.

*Strengnesia*, Strengnes, or Strengnas, an ancient episcopal town of Sweden, in Sudermania, seated on the lake Malar.

A press was introduced into this town in the year 1622, through the liberality of the king Gustavus Adolphus, by Laurentius Paulinus, bishop of Strengnes, in order that his own works, *On the Christian Ethics*, might be printed with less expense and delay than at Stockholm. The first production of this press was his *Loimoscopia*, executed by Olaus Olai Enæus, a printer brought from Stockholm, in the year 1623. Another work of this bishop, viz. *Historiæ arctöæ libri tres*, may be seen in the Bodleian and Fagel libraries, bearing for imprint, *Strengnesii, typis et impensis authoris, excudebat Johannes L. Barkenius. anno* 1636. It is a quarto volume, of which both paper and press-work are very in-

different. Paulus subsequently becoming archbishop of Upsal, carried thither his printing-establishment; but after a continuance there of two years, it was re-conveyed to its old abode.

*Stutgardia*, Stutgard, a strong and populous city in the south-west of Germany, capital of the kingdom of Wirtemburg: its royal library is famous for an unique collection of *Bibles*, in all known languages, both ancient and modern.

Printing was introduced into Stutgard previously to the year 1522: but Panzer knew only three books executed there, which are of the years 1522, 1524, 1525.

*Subdinnum*, see *Vindinum*.

SVBLACENSE MONASTERIVM, a celebrated independant monastery of considerable power and property, about two miles distant from Subiaco, a small town of Italy, in the Campagna di Roma. This monastery, inhabited by about twenty monks, is seated on the summit of steep and almost inaccessible rocks.

It is memorable in the annals of literature, as being the cradle of the art of printing on its arrival from Germany in Italy. Conrad Sweynheym and Arnold Pannartz, of whom mention has been before made under the article *Rome*, established their printing-press here, and commenced their splendid typographical career by working off three hundred copies of a small school-book, which they named *Donatus pro puerulis*, of which it is supposed that not a single fragment has survived to our days. Their next work was of a more extensive nature, being an edition of *Lactantius* in folio, which bears for imprint, *In venerabili monasterio Sublacensi*, with the date 1465. A second book of still greater magnitude, executed with the same types, namely *Augustinus de Civitate Dei*, made its appearance in the year 1467: and a *Cicero de Oratore*, without date, but printed in the same type, in either 1465, 1466, or 1467. These publications seem to have terminated the typographical labours of Sweynheym and Pannartz at Subiaco: since we know that in the year 1467 they accepted an invitation to repair to Rome, and having established themselves in the house of the family of *De Maximis*, published the *Epistolæ ad Familiares* of *Cicero*, as their first specimen, in that same year. Of the three Subiaco books now remaining, the *Lactantius* and *Augustinus* may be seen in the Bodleian and some other libraries:

the *Cicero* is contained in the British Museum, and in the collection of earl Spencer.

*Sudercopia*, Süderköping, a town of Sweden, in East Gothland. Printing was carried on here so early as 1511; in which year a work entitled, *Literæ confraternitatis Hospitalis Sancti Spiritûs, extra oppidum Sudercopense*, was executed: [and, according to Alnander's statement, reprinted here in 1516.] The only other early Süderkoping book known to Panzer is *Manuale ecclesiæ Lincopensis*, of the year 1525; a copy of which, supposed to be unique, is preserved in the university library of Upsal. On account of some offensive writings of Jo. Braschius, bishop of Linköping, the press was suppressed by Gustavus Adolphus, about the year 1528: when the bishop was compelled to fly the country, and the printing materials, as Alnander thinks, were transferred to Malmoe.

*Suerinum*, Schwerin, a considerable town of the north of Germany, capital of the grand duchy of Mecklenburg-Schwerin.—1789.

*Suessa*, Sessa, or Sezza, an ancient episcopal town in the north-west part of the kingdom of Naples.

*Sully*, a small town of central France, on the river Loire.

At the Chateau de Sully a printing-press was erected about the year 1630, from which proceeded an edition of the *Œconomies royales*, in 2 vols. folio.

*Sulzbacum*, see *Solisbacum*.

*Suobacum*, (qu. Schwabach, a town of Bavarian Franconia, in the principality of Anspach?)—1689.

*Suolla*, see *Zwolla*.

*Supraslium*, or *Suprassuim*, Suprasl, a wealthy monastery *Græcorum unitorum*, in Russian Lithuania, situated between Grodno and Novogrodek.

A press was established here in the beginning of the XVIIIth century, from which many books have been issued.

*Surat*, an ancient and populous city of Goojurat, (or Guzzerat) in Hindostan.

The Baptist Missionaries visited this city in the year 1812: and in 1815, the London Missionary Society formed a station here, the members of which erected a printing-press, and before the close of the year 1821 had printed *the New Testament*, and were advancing with the *Old*, the expences of which publications

were partly borne by the British and Bombay Bible Societies. In 1826 the printing-office was put upon an improved footing, and new types were cast, of a character larger, more distinct, and far more acceptable to the natives, for whose use the publications were designed.

*Susatum*, Soest, a large town of Prussian Westphalia, in the government of Arensberg; formerly a Hanse town.—1721. (Bodl.)

*Suvidnia*, Schweidnitz, a fortified town of Prussian Silesia, capital of a principality.

Typography was in use here in 1683; in which year a piece entitled "Prodigium perfidiæ et ignaviæ civitatis Strasburgensis, "à C. F. à K." was executed, in folio.

*Swinfurtum ad Mœnum*, or *Schuvinfurtum*, Schweinfurdt, a considerable fortified town of Bavarian Franconia, seated on the Maine.

Some works of *Georgius Agricola* and *J. Schroderus*, executed here in the years 1605, 1606, and 1607, are in the Bodleian, and in the library of Trinity college, Dublin.

*Sydney*, a flourishing settlement, originally founded by the British, under governor Phillip, in the early part of the year 1788, at the southern side of the harbour of Port Jackson on the eastern coast of New South Wales; it has since become the seat of government. In *O'Hara's History of New South Wales* (8°. 1817,) it is observed, "The month of November this year (1795) was "marked by the introduction into New South-Wales of a print-"ing-press. It was at first employed merely for the convenience "of government, in the printing of public acts and documents; "but the time could not be far off when books, the pride of man-"kind in every age, would be its object." The author does not mention any books printed, nor name the particular spot on which the press was erected. At p. 243, he adds, "On the 5th of "March 1803, was instituted at Sydney, by authority, a news-"paper entitled, *The Sydney Gazette, or New South-Wales Ad-"vertiser*." Two others also are at present in regular course of publication at the same place, together with five other periodical works. A second press has been established, at Port Jackson.

*Sylva ducis*, or *Sylva ducalis*, see *Buscum ducis*.

*Syracuse*, a large ancient city of Sicily, formerly of great magnificence and fame. The modern town occupies a portion of the

ancient site, and contains about fifteen thousand inhabitants. It is the see of an archbishop.

A *Dictionary of Sicilian Antiquities, by Capodicei*, was printed at Syracuse in the year 1820.

*Szamotulium*, called by the Germans Sambor, a town of Austrian Poland, distant eight miles from Posnan. Here was erected the first printing-establishment in Great Poland, under the superintendance of the *Unitas Fratrum*, about the year 1558. Alexander Aviczdecki was a printer here in 1559. The establishment, however, did not continue long.

*Szigetvár*, or *Nagy Sigeth*, a small town of the west of Hungary, formerly of some importance in the Turkish wars. Dr. Bright, in his Travels, makes honourable mention of this town, "as having been instrumental in the diffusion of Christian know-"ledge throughout Hungary; for it was here that, in 1541, a "translation of the *New Testament* was printed at the expense of Thomas Nadaschdy." p. 573.

*Szombar*, see *Nagy-Szombar*.

## T.

*Taberna*, Saverne, or Zabern, a large trading town of the north-east of France, in Alsace.—1792.

*Tacacum*, or *Tacaxuctium*, Takagus, a town of Japan, situate in the island of Niphon, which was one of the settlements occupied by the Jesuit missionaries in the XVIth century.

In the Bodleian library (marked 8°. Z. 21. Th. Seld.) is a small volume, in Roman type, but Japanese language, and on silk paper, which was printed here by the Jesuits of the college of Cazzusa, a settlement three miles distant from the town of Arima. This work is in two parts, and appears to contain *lives of the apostles and of some saints*, having at the end a short Japanese and Portuguese Vocabulary; the whole comprising about 700 pages. On the title-page of each part is a tolerably-executed engraving from a copper-plate, and both parts bear the date of 1591. Not professing myself to be intimately acquainted with the niceties of the Japanese tongue, I here submit to the reader the entire title-page and imprint of one part, *literatim*: "Sanctos nogo-"sagueono uchinnuqigaqi quan dai ichi. Fii en no cuni Taca-"cunogun Iesus no companhia no Collegio Cazzuza ni voite "Superiores no von yuruxi no cō muri core uo fantō nasu mono

" nari. Goxxuxxe irai. 1591." which amiable morçeau is commended to his best attention. Need I add a syllable on the degree of rarity of this curious volume, of which this copy, formerly belonging to the learned Selden, may perhaps be unique in Europe?

*Taga*, (perhaps *Tacha*, Tachau, a small town of Bohemia, in the circle of Pilsen?)—1696.

*Tahiti*, or Otaheite, one of the Society islands, situate in the South Pacific Ocean.

Some missionaries, who were first despatched hither by the London Missionary Society in 1796, for several years encountered considerable difficulties, and at length in consequence of political disturbances were obliged to quit the island altogether. They returned however, at the earnest request of the king of Otaheite, in May or June 1811, since which period their affairs have proceeded more prosperously. Having possessed themselves of a printing-establishment a few years ago, they have directed their exertions to the publication of several portions of the *New Testament* translated into the Tahitan language, from 1818 to the present time. These books bear for imprint, *Tahiti; printed at the Windward Mission press.* Some specimens of the Otaheitan language are given by Mr. Horne, in the second volume of his valuable *Introduction to the Scriptures.*

*Tallinnas*, see *Revalia.*

*Tananarivou*, the chief town or village of the island of Madagascar, in the Indian ocean, and the residence of Radama its king.

Some English missionaries having settled here a few years ago, have under the king's sanction proceeded to found schools, and have carried over a printing-press with its materials, for the purpose of publishing a Madagasse translation of the Scriptures. I believe that the press arrived during the year 1825.

*Tanjore*, a strong fortress and town of the South of India, in the province of the Carnatic, capital of the district of Tanjore. It is subject to the British government, but is still the residence of a Rajah.

We perceive, in the articles *Frogmore* and *Versailles*, that European sovereigns have often condescended to amuse themselves by the erection of printing-presses within their palaces, and even at times to take a personal share in its operations.

This town furnishes an instance, which might much less have been expected, that of an English press being placed and worked within the residence of a *Mahratta chief*. It is the enlightened Rajah of Tanjore, Maha Sarabojee, who has thus acknowledged the utility of this powerful engine: Robinson, in his *Last days of bishop Heber*, p. 166. describing a private visit paid to the Rajah by the bishop in March 1826, mentions with approbation his library, philosophical instruments, collections of coins, paintings, and natural history, fine breed of horses, &c. and adds, "but that "of which he is most justly proud, as the rarest curiosity of an "Indian court, is an English printing-press, worked by native "Christians, in which they struck off a sentence in Mahratta in "the bishop's presence, in honour of his visit."

A printing-press, with materials, was sent to this place by the British and Foreign Bible-Society in 1810.

*TARACO*, Tarragona, an archiepiscopal city of the north-east of Spain, in Catalonia, of great antiquity and considerable strength, with an university.

We learn from Mendez that typography was exercised at Tarragona before the close of the XVth century: in proof of which assertion he cites a *Missale secundum usum Tarraconensis ecclesiæ Hispaniarum metropoleos*, in folio, executed here by Johannes Rosembach in the year 1499. Rosembach was a printer of Barcelona, whom the archbishop sent for to Tarragona, probably for the express purpose of printing the above Missal, a practice far from uncommon at this period. Mendez informs us that a copy of this rare volume, printed upon vellum, exists in the archives of the chapter of Tarragona.

With the exception of the above named work, I have met with nothing of Tarragona execution earlier than two publications of Antonius Augustinus, archbishop of that city, which were executed by Philippus Meye, in the years 1579, and 1587. (Bodleian.)

TARRAZONA, TIRASSO, or TVRIASO, Tarazona, an ancient episcopal city of the north-east of Spain, in the province of Aragon.

A single work, entitled, *Historia del Conde Partenoples*, in the ancient dialect of Catalonia, said to have been printed at Tarazona in 1488, is given by Panzer upon the authority of Antonio's *Bibliotheca Hispana Nova* (vol. ii. p. 338.); but no other book is known, nor is printing here at any subsequent period mentioned

by other bibliographers. The rich stores of the Bodleian library, and of that of Trinity college, Dublin, however, set this question at rest, by presenting us with a folio volume containing a commentary on the fourth book of the Sentences of Jo. Duns Scotus, written by *John Yribarne* a Minorite friar, which was executed in this town, and bears for imprint *Tirassone, apud Didacum de la torre*, 1615. It has been observed above, (p. 204) that this printer was engaged at Origuela in the year 1601, &c. in the special employment of the bishop, from whose service he may perhaps have transferred himself and his printing-press to Tarrazona. *Mem.* that it is the *second* volume only of Yribarne which was printed at Tarrazona; the first having been issued at Saragossa in the preceding year.

*Tarstu*, see *Tergeste*.

TARVISIVM, Treviso, a fortified city of Austrian Italy, capital of a district or department, and a bishop's see.

Printing was exercised first in this city by Girardus de Lisâ, who in the year 1471 executed a treatise of *St. Austin*, entitled, *Liber de Salute*, also the first editions of *Mercurius Trismegistus*, and of Aretine's Latin version of the *Epistles of Phalaris*. Ten or eleven printers followed him before the close of the XVth century, and numerous editions of the best Latin and Italian classics proceeded from the presses of Treviso.

*Tavistock*, a borough in Devonshire in England: in which stood formerly a celebrated monastery of Benedictines, whose abbot was a lord of parliament, and his house exempted from all jurisdiction except that of the pope.

A school for the study and preservation of the Saxon language was established here, and in the early part of the XVIth century the monks possessed a printing-press. Only two specimens of their typography have survived to the present day; of which one is an English metrical translation of *Boethius de Consolatione philosophiæ*, made by Thomas Waltwnem, by desire of the lady Elizabeth Berkeley: it bears for colophon, *Enprented in the exempt monastery of Tavestok in Denshyre. By me Dan Thomas Rychard, monke of the sayd monastery. To the instant desyre of the ryght worshypful esquyer Mayster Robert Langdon. anno d. MDXXV.* Two copies of this work, but neither of them perfect, are in the Bodleian library: and a perfect one is in that of Exeter college. See *Herbert's Ames*, p. 1439.

Rare as is this work, its rarity is infinitely surpassed by that of the second book which remains from the Tavistock press, and of which the following more detailed description is given from a personal inspection of the only copy believed to be now existing, which is preserved with the utmost care in the library of Exeter college, Oxford.

Beneath a wood-cut, of the king's arms supported by angels, is the following title: "Here foloyth the confirmation of the Charter "perteynynge to all the tynners wythyn the coũtey of devon- "shyre. wyth there statutes also made at crockeryntorre by the "hole assẽt and cõsent of al the sayd tynners. yn the yere of "the reygne of our soverayne Lord Kynge Henry y^e^ viii. the "secũd yere." Beneath is a vignette cut in wood. On the reverse begins the Confirmation. On signature a, iiii. "Pro qua- "tuor marcis solut. in hanaperio. Devoñ Magna Curia domini "Regis Ducatus sui Cornubie tenta apud Crokerentorre in Comit. "Devoñ coram Thoma Deneys Armigero, Locum tenente Hen- "rici Merney Militis Custod. Stannarie domini Regis in Comi- "tat. Devonie Vicesimo Quarto die Mensis Septembris. Anno "regni Regis Henrici Octavi Secundo.—Nomina Juratorum. "xxiiii. Jur. Cure stannare De Chaggeford.—De Aysberton—De "Plymton.—De Tavystoke, &c. Qui electi, jurati et triati ex "assensu et cõsensu omniũ stannator. Coñ. p̃dicti, enactant or- "dinant et statuunt q; omnia statuta stannarie ante hec tẽpora "ibidem factã sint vacua cassa et nullius affectus preter ea que in "ista curia affirmãtur et de novo fiẽt ut postea patet." On the reverse of signature b, v. the royal arms are repeated; under which, "Magna curia, &c. tenta apud Crokerẽtorre, &c. anno "regni Regis Henrici Octavi xxiiii." Below is the vignette as in the title-page. "Nomina juratorum," &c. as before. On the reverse signature c, iv. the same royal arms and vignette, "Ma- "gna curia, &c. &c. anno Regni Regis Hẽrici viii. vicesimo quĩto. "Nomina juratorum, &c." On the reverse of signature d, iii. "Here endyth the statutes of the stannary, Imprented yn Ta- "vystoke y^e^ xx. day of August the yere of the reygne off our "soveryne Lord Kynge Henry y^e^ viii. the xxvi. yere." The two vignettes as before, between which is, "God ssave the Kyng." Then follows a leaf, having on the recto a wood-cut of the crucifixion of St. Andrew, and on the reverse one representing the Almighty seated, within a diamond contained in a square, the

angles being filled by the symbols of the four evangelists. This second print is the same with that which appears on the title of the *Boethius* printed at Tavistock. The volume is a small quarto consisting of twenty-six leaves; viz. signature a, six; b, and c, eight; and d, four. A full page contains generally thirty lines, sometimes thirty-one. The type appears to be that of the *Boethius*, but is not so sharp nor clear: the flowered initials of the *Boethius* are not used in this book. It only remains to say, that the Exeter copy is quite perfect, and that all the leaves still retain their rough and unequal edges.

TAVRINVM, or AVGVSTA TAVRINORVM, Turin, a populous, beautiful, and ancient city in the north of Italy, in Piedmont, the capital and seat of the Sardinian monarchy, and an archbishop's see. It has a celebrated university, founded by pope Benedict the thirteenth, in 1406.

Typography appears to have been first brought to Turin by a French printer named Johannes Fabri, who in company with Johanninus de Petro, opened his career with a *Breviarium Romanum* in the year 1474; which, with several other works, was printed under the auspices and direction of his patron Magister Panthaleon de Confluentia. M. Van Praet notices two copies of this rare book printed upon vellum; one of which is in the royal library at Turin, and the other in that of S. Géneviève at Paris. In 1475, Fabri was sent to Casselle, six miles distant from Turin, in order to print *St. Jerome's Lives of the Fathers* there; but after a few years he returned to Turin. Santander observes that the art made no very great progress in this city during the XVth century.

*Taurum*, Toro, an ancient city of the north-west of Spain, in the province of Leon; it was formerly a bishop's see.

Antonio notices printing here in the year 1630: but I am strongly of opinion that I have seen a Spanish tract executed at Toro so early as 1505.

*Tayabas*, appears to be the name of some town in the Philippine islands.

In the year 1703 a *Vocabulario de la lengua Tagala*, composed by a monk called Domingo de los Santos, was executed, bearing for imprint, " Tayabas (Filippinas) 1703." A copy of this work appears in the " Bibliotheca Marsdeniana."

*Teate*, Chieti, a large town of Naples, in Abruzzo citra, the see

of an archbishop, and memorable for an order of religious (founded by Jo. Peter Caraffa, archbishop of Chieti,) who from hence took the name of Theatines.

The only specimen of the typography of this place, which I have either seen or heard of, is the treatise of *Mutius Pansa*, entitled, *De osculo ethnicæ et Christianæ philosophiæ*, in 4to, which bears for imprint *Teate, apud Isidorum Facium*, 1601. A copy of this tract is in Marsh's library, Dublin.

*Tebriz*, or Tauris, a large city of Persia, by some supposed to stand on the site of the ancient Ecbatana. Formerly it was a place of great splendor, but in latter times has been much reduced both in beauty and population, by wars and repeated earthquakes.

The European art of printing has found its way to Tebriz.

In the year 1822 a young Persian named Mirza Djaffar established a press here, at which he executed a neat edition of the *Gulistan of Saady*.

*Tegernseense Monasterium*, Tegernse, a famous abbey of Benedictines, founded in the VIIIth century, seated at the edge of a lake in the diocese of Freysingen, in Bavaria. The *Chronicon Gotwicense*, a large and handsome folio volume, was printed at this monastery in the year 1732.

*Telo Martius*, Toulon, a fortified city and seaport in the south-east of France, in Provence, formerly a bishop's see. Henricy informs us that printing was first exercised in Toulon in the year 1704.

*Tergeste*, Trieste, an ancient and thriving seaport-town of the Austrian dominions, in the district of Illyria. It is a bishop's see, and contains several public institutions.

Printing was in use at Trieste in the year 1629; and I may mention, that some years ago an Armenian press was erected here, at which an Armenian[q] version of *Dr. Robertson's History of*

[q] A brief account of the *Armenian Press* drawn up by an Armenian gentleman, for the Calcutta Journal (Asiatic Register, October, 1822.)

In the year 1567 the use of the press began first among the Armenians. It has been established in many cities; but in most cases, after continuing in operation a short time, it has, owing to some cause or other, been abolished. It is permanently established in Constantinople and Venice: and at present there are printing-offices in Paris, Vienna, and St. Petersburg, which are all in constant employment. In India the exercise of the Armenian press began first at Madras. A printing office was established at Calcutta, in 1819 one at Bombay.

*America* was printed, in two octavo volumes; which translation may be seen in the Bodleian library. In an *Illyrian grammar*, of the year 1812, Trieste is called *T'arstu*.

*Tergovista*, or Tirgowischt, an ancient town of European Turkey, in Wallachia, formerly the residence of the Waiwodes. A book containing *The Office of St. Catherine*, together with other prayers in Greek, which was printed in this town in the year 1710, may be seen in the Bodleian library.

*Tertona*, see *Dertona*.

*Testaria*, or *Wetzlaria*, or *Wetzflarium*, Wetzlar, a town of Germany in Wetteravia. It is seated on the river Lahn, twenty-five miles to the north of Frankfort.

Printing *certainly* was carried on at Wetzlar in 1711: but in the Bodleian library is a book by *G. Lorichius Hadamarius*, dated *Wetzflarii*, 1541; but this date is expressed in such a way that I cannot determine whether it denotes the place of *printing* or of *writing* the work.

*Teutoburgum*, see *Duisburgum*;—it is also the name of a town in Westphalia.

*THESSALONICA*, Salonichi, (the ancient Thessalonica,) a large and handsome city of European Turkey, containing about 70,000 inhabitants; the capital of Macedonia, and see of a Roman Catholic and also of a Greek archbishop.

It being known that a Hebrew press was early established in this city, some books were adduced by bibliographers, supposed to have been printed here in 1479, or even earlier; but De Rossi has shewn that there is no sufficient evidence of any Salanochi book remaining of the XVth century, and in fact the first work which is known to have a certain date is an edition of the *Psalms*, *Proverbs* &c. of the year 1515. The chief typographers appear to have been Jehuda ben Ghedaliæ and his family. This press continued its labours during upwards of a century at least.

*Thiela*, *Tila*, or *Tillum*, Thiel, a small town of the Netherlands, the capital of a district, in the province of Guelderland.

The art of printing was exercised at Thiel in the year 1658; and Frederic Jansz was a printer of Dutch books here in 1688. (TCD.)

At *Venice*, an Armenian press is worked within an Armenian convent situated on one of the isles of the Lagunes, where a newspaper or gazette in that language is regularly published (1820.)

*Thiengen*, a small town of Germany in Baden, distant eighteen miles from Schaffhausen. Wolfius announces that the Jews carried on printing here, but gives no account of their publications. It appears however from the Oppenheimer library, that their press was at work about the middle of the XVIth century; two books of the date 1560 and one of 1566 being now preserved in that rich collection.

*Thierrium*, or *Tigernum*, Thiers, a populous commercial town of the centre of France, in Auvergne.

THOLOSA, or TOLOSA PALLADIA, or *Tolosa Tectosagum*, Toulouse, an ancient, elegant, and extensive city of the South of France, seated on the Garonne: formerly the capital of Languedoc. It is an archbishop's see, and possesses an university, which was founded in the year 1229, from money accruing by a fine imposed by Louis the Ninth of France, upon his vanquished enemy Raymond count of Toulouse. It is likewise to be remembered, that in this city the Dominican friars erected the first tribunal of the tremendous and execrable Inquisition, during the early part of the XIIIth century.

With respect to the introduction of the art of printing into Toulouse there appears to be some little uncertainty, arising from the confusion caused by the similarity of name between this city and Tolosa in Spain. Under this latter town Panzer cites a law-tract written by *Jason de Mayno*, executed by Joannes Teutonicus, and bearing for imprint, *Finit Tholose A. C.* 1479. He adds a hint, that perhaps it is a Toulouse book; and I am induced to adhere to this opinion of his, not only in the case of the book in question, but in that of some others also among those which are enumerated in his list.

*Thorunium*, see *Torunium*.

*Ticinum*, see *Papia*.

*Tifernum*, or *Tiphernum*, is either Citta di Castello, a city of Italy, in the duchy of Urbino: or, St. Angelo in Vado, distant twenty miles from the former.—1539.

*Tiflis*, or Teflis, a large and flourishing city, the capital of Asiatic Georgia, situate on the right bank of the river Kier, midway between the Euxine and Caspian seas. It is supposed to contain from 18,000 to 20,000 inhabitants, of various nations.

A *Psalter*, with some other portions of Holy Scripture, in the Georgian language, was printed here, by Michael Istphanowitz,

in 1711. At present there are said to be two printing-offices in Tiflis, one of which is confined to books of devotion which are executed in a peculiar character, the other strikes off works of a miscellaneous nature, in the Russian and Georgian languages.

*Tigurum*, *Tigurinus Pagus*, *Turigum*, or *Turicum*, Zurich, a large, ancient, and strongly-fortified city of Switzerland, capital of the canton of Zurich. It is a place of trade and manufactures, and few towns have surpassed this in its cultivation of literature and science.

At what time it first adopted typography, I have not learnt: the earliest book noticed by Panzer bears date 1523: but in the Bodleian collection of German tracts on the Reformation, one of Luther's, printed at Zurich, is dated 1521. Panzer enumerates about eighty Zurich publications between 1523 and 1536, almost all of which are on religious subjects, and written chiefly by the reformers Ulrich Zuinglius, Pellican, and Bullinger. Christopher Froschover was the printer of most eminence and business.

About the period of the Reformation in this country, some curious English works were printed at Zurich, and it has even been conjectured that the first edition of the *English Bible*, in folio, 1535, was executed here.

*Tiktin*, quære what town? A Hebrew work, entitled *Rosh Joseph*, printed here in 1717, occurs in the library of the London Society for the propagation of Christianity among the Jews.

*Tirasso*, see *Tarrazona*.

*Tlascala*, a city of New Spain, capital of a province of the same name; it was the see of a bishop from the year 1527 to 1550, when the see was transferred to Puebla de los Angeles.

It appears from the *Bibliotheca Mexicana* that printing was carried on here in the middle of the XVIIth century: a work of *Andreas Ferrer de Valdecebro*, entitled, *Americæ discrimina et catholicæ Religionis ærumnæ*, was printed at Tlascala in 1650; and three or four others, from that year to 1657, are cited in the same work.

*Todi*, a small city of Italy in the states of the Church, seated on the river Tiber; it is a bishop's see.

Printing was exercised here at the middle of the XVIIth century, as appears from a work entitled "La Settimana Istorica, "dal P. F. Pietro Castrucci. 4°. In Todi, per Agostino Faos-"tini. 1655."

TOLETVM, Toledo, an ancient and renowned city of Spain, in New Castile; which has successively been the seat of government under the Goths, the Moors, and the kings of Castile: it is the see of an archbishop, and possesses a famed university, which was founded in 1475.

Printing appears to have commenced here with a work of *Petrus Ximenes de Prexamo, upon the Church's power of the keys*, executed by Johannes Vasqui, or Vasquez, in the year 1486. A copy of this folio volume is said to be remaining in the convent of San Pablo in Valladolid. Vasquez was succeeded by Juan Tellez in 1495, and by Peter Hagembach, a German, in 1498. In 1500 Peter Hagembach executed here, under the command of cardinal Ximenes, at that time archbishop of Toledo, the celebrated volume of the *Mixt or Mozarabic Missal*, a book, on the extreme rarity and beauty of which bibliographers have long loved to dwell, and the result of whose observations is well and fully communicated by Dr. Dibdin in volume i. of the *Bibliotheca Spenceriana;* where a long and animated description is given, both of this volume and of the *Mozarabic Breviary*, printed at the same place in 1502. Copies of each of these extremely curious books are in the richly-furnished library of earl Spencer; and the Missal is also to be seen in that of Emanuel college, Cambridge.

We learn from M. Van Praet, that of the *Missal* three copies *printed on vellum* are known; one of which is in the college of San Ildefonso of Alcala, a second in the Vatican, and the third in the Corsini palace at Rome. Of the *Breviary* it is commonly reported that only thirty-five copies were printed, and no more than a single one on vellum has been discovered: this precious relic reposes in the college of San Ildefonso at Toledo.

Among the few books printed in this city during the earlier part of the XVIth century occurs a Spanish version of the *Decamerone* of *Boccaccio*.

*Tolosa Palladia*, see *Tholosa*.

TOLOSA, Tolosa, a town of Spain, in Biscay, the capital of Guipuscoa. Printing appears to have been first exercised here about the year 1488 or 1489, by Henry Meyer, a German, and (perhaps) Juan Paris and Estevan Clablat. Panzer, in his account of the typography of Tolosa, seems to have given to this city several works which in all probability are due to Toulouse in France: and Mendez confesses that there is great difficulty in

distinguishing these towns, from the circumstance of the colophons of many books presenting only the words *Tolosæ*, *en Tolosa*, or *en la noble cibdad de Tholosa*. There is however no doubt (according to Mendez) that Tolosa in Guipuscoa was possessed of a printing-establishment before the close of the XVth century.

The following article appears in the catalogue of Messrs. Payne and Foss for the year 1824.

1626 ESOPO.—Aqui se acaba el libro del Esopete ystoriado: aplicadas las fabulas en fin junto con el principio a moralidadad, &c. con las Fabulas de Remigio: de Aviano: Alfonso, &c. con otras extravagantes, sacado de Latin en Romance, *a book of the very greatest rarity, not mentioned by any Bibliographer, fine copy with woodcuts.* fol. *Tholosa*, 1489.

*Tongerloa*, Tongerloo, an abbey situated in a small town of the same name, in the Netherlands, not far from Antwerp. In this abbey the fifty-third volume of the *Acta Sanctorum*, compiled by Bollandus and his successors, was printed in the year 1794. During the period of confusion caused by the extravagancies of the French revolutionists, when the monks were compelled to quit their ancient dwellings, and seek for refuge and protection wherever they might be found; Godefridus Hermannus, the abbot of Tongerloo, kindly received the editors of this laborious work, and not only lodged them in his abbey, but also supplied them with a printing-press, and with such books as were necessary for their purpose. Thus assisted, they proceeded to print this fifty-third volume, but were unable to carry through the press more than two hundred and ninety-six pages of it at Tongerloo, the rest is supposed to have been executed at Rome. Copies of it are very rare, as in all probability a great portion of the impression was destroyed in the troubles and confusion of the time. It may be seen however in the Bodleian library, in that of Trinity college, Dublin, and in the excellent private collection of the present bishop of Limerick. It consists of six hundred and thirty-two pages, exclusive of index and prefatory matter, and comprises the history of the saints of the 12th, 13th, and 14th days of October, being the sixth volume of the *Acta* for that month.

*Toquinum*, qu. Tokis, or Tokoesi, a town of the island Niphon, in Japan? A book entitled *Contemptus Mundi*, in the language

of Japan, was printed here by the Jesuits in 1596. 8°. a copy of it is in the Bodleian library.

*Torga*, or *Torgavia*, Torgau, a fortified town of Prussian Saxony, in the government of Merseburg, seated on the Elbe.

The earliest notice of printing exercised at Torgau appears in an edition of *Luther's Sermons* (in Latin) bearing for imprint *Torgæ*, 1597, a copy of which, on vellum, is affirmed by M. Van Praet to be in the library of Gotha.

*Tornacum Nerviorum*, Tournay, a large manufacturing town of the Netherlands, seated on the Scheld, near to the frontiers of French Flanders. It is a place of great antiquity, and a bishop's see.

Printing was carried on here in 1557. A curious English book was printed at Tournay in 1623, 12°. entitled, *The image of bothe Churches, Hierusalem and Babel, unitie and confusion, obedienc and sedition, by P. D. M.* (i. e. Matthew Patison); for some account of which consult *Wood's Athenæ Oxonienses*, and the *Censura literaria*, vol. vi. p. 245.

*Tornesius*, was a printer at *Lyons* in the latter part of the XVIth century, who was much accustomed to omit the name of the town in which he lived, giving for imprint merely the words *apud Tornesium;* as may be frequently seen in books of the year 1588, &c. &c.

*Torunium*, Thorn, a considerable town of West Prussia, pleasantly situated on the river Vistula; it has a protestant academy, and is memorable as the birthplace of Copernicus.

A printing-press was set up at Thorn by the Protestants soon after the year 1568; which, amidst the troubles and tumults of the memorable year 1724, the Jesuits contrived to get subjected to their own power and controul. The earliest Thorn publication which I have seen is of the year 1581: in 1585 a *Polish New Testament* was printed here by Melchior Nering, a copy of which is in the Bodleian library.—1581. (Bodl.)

*Tourçoing*, a considerable town of French Flanders, distant six miles from Lille.—1753.

*Trajectum ad Mosam*, or *Trajectum superius*, Maestricht, an ancient, large, and strongly fortified city of the Netherlands, seated on the river Maese.—1685.

*Trajectum ad Viadrum*, see *Francofurtum*.

TRAJECTVM AD RHENVM, TRAJECTVM INFERIVS, or VLTRAJECTVM, Utrecht, a populous and celebrated town of the Dutch Netherlands, the capital of a province of the same name. It possesses an university, founded in 1630 or 1634.

Santander observes, that Utrecht justly claims the honour of being the first town of Holland in which typography was practised; which appears to have commenced here with the *Historia Scholastica* of *Petrus Comestor*, executed by Nicolaus Ketelaer and Gherardus de Leempt, in the year 1473. These printers were followed in 1478 by James Veldener, to whom it may be mentioned that Panzer assigns the curious volume described above, (under the article *Brugæ*, p. 41,) executed by Johannes Brito, a native of Bruges.

During the early part of the XVIth century very few publications appear to have proceeded from Utrecht: but it is scarcely requisite to remind the reader with what activity and excellence its presses have been worked during more recent times.

*Tranquebaria*, Tranquebar, or Trangambar, a seaport town of Hindostan, on the Coromandel coast, where a Danish settlement was established in the year 1621.

Soon after the commencement of the last century, Bartholomew Ziegenbalg, a missionary sent into those parts by the king of Denmark, began to translate the Holy Scriptures into the language of the natives of the coast. With the view of forwarding the dispersion of copies of this translation, a printing-press and some Tamulic types were despatched to him from Germany in the year 1712, and in the next year the press was set to work. Previously however to this, namely in the year 1711, the English Society for promoting Christian knowledge had sent out to the missionaries a printing-press furnished with Portuguese types, paper, &c. which although the ship conveying it fell into the hands of the French, who captured and plundered it, yet being concealed in the hold of the vessel escaped their rapacity, and was safely landed together with all its materials. In the month of October in the following year, this press was so far put into order, that, by way of first specimens, an *Ordo Salutis*, and *an elementary treatise*, both in Portuguese, were then worked off from it.

The *Tamulic* press commenced its labours with a book *On the*

*damnable character of paganism*[r], which was put to press on the 19th of September 1713; and before the close of that year some portion of the Tamulic *New Testament* was printed off: *the four Gospels* were finished in a handsome manner in quarto before twelve months had expired, and appeared with the imprint, *Tranquebariæ in littore Coromandelino, typis Malabaricis impressit G. Adler*, 1714. The publication of the remainder of the New Testament was delayed from the scarcity of the paper, their types being very large; till at length the expedient was adopted of casting a new fount of letter *from the leaden covers of some Cheshire cheeses* which had been sent out to the missionaries by the English Society for promoting Christian knowledge. The attempt succeeded; and with these new and smaller types *the Epistles* and *book of Revelation* were printed, and the whole *New Testament* was published together in the year 1719. Subsequent publications from the Tranquebar press, down to 1761, may be seen in Masch's edition of Le Long's Bibliotheca sacra: and a minute account of them (which were issued in the Tamulic, English, Portuguese, and German languages) to the year 1736, is furnished by the work of *J. L. Niecampius*, whose authority I have principally followed.

*Tranum*, Trani, an archiepiscopal city of Italy, in the kingdom of Naples, capital of the province of Bari.

The only instance of printing in this town which I have met with occurs in a volume of Disputations on Thomas Aquinas, by *Didacus Alvarez* archbishop of Trani, which was printed in his own palace. The book is a folio of about 600 pages, bearing for imprint, *Trani, in archiepiscopali palatio, per Constantinum Vitalem.* 1617. Its typographical execution is not very good.—(Bodl.)

*Trapani*, the ancient *Drepanum*, a considerable town in the west of Sicily, possessing a good harbour, and containing about 20,000 inhabitants.

Printing was executed at Trapani (according to D. Moreni,) who adduces a work by P. Fr. Arena) in 1707.

TREBIA, or TREVIVM, Trévi, a small but ancient town of central Italy, in the states of the Church, formerly a bishop's see.

[r] A copy of this work is in the possession of Mr. W. Marsden.

Only two books are known to have issued from this town in the XVth century; namely, a *History of Indulgences gained by St. Francis for the Church of S. Maria de Angelis*, and a work of *Bartolus de Saxo Ferrato;* the former dated 1470, the latter 1471. Johannes Reynardi is the only printer known: nor does Trévi any more appear in connection with the exercise of typography, during that or the succeeding century.

*Trebotes.* Panzer, in vol. ix. p. 196, cites a book called "*Re-*" *vocatio fratris Wigandi Wirth*, &c." with the imprint *apud Trebotes impressa*,—quære whether Trévi be not intended? no date is given.

TRECÆ, or TRICASSES, Troyes, an ancient and considerable town of the north-east of France, in Champagne: it is an archbishop's see, and formerly was a place of great trade, its merchandise being sold by Troyes or Troy weight, which name and distinction we still retain.

Only three specimens of the typography of Troyes during the XVth century are given by Panzer, the earliest of which is a *Breviarium Trecense*, executed, without name of printer, in 1483; the other books bear the dates of 1492 and 1500. Printing continued here during the succeeding century, but not to any great extent.

*Tremonia*, Dortmund, a large and strong town of Westphalia, now belonging to Prussia, seated on the river Ems, with a protestant university, founded in 1543.

The art of printing probably accompanied the establishment of the university: but the earliest Dortmund book which I have hitherto met with consists of some pieces of Latin poetry by *Cyprianus Vomelius*, bearing for imprint, *Ex imperiali atque adeo liberâ Tremoniensium repub. in gratiam gymnasii literarii jampridem ibidem efflorescentis; typis suis invulgavit Melchior Soter, anno* 1545. The volume is in twelves, and consists of two sheets only.—(TCD.) The *Psalter of David*, translated into Latin verse by Eobanus Hessus, was also printed here by Philip Maurer in 1551, a copy of which is preserved in the Diocesan library of Cashel, in Ireland.

*Trevecka*, is the name of a large mansion in the parish of Talgarth, in the county of Brecon, South Wales; well known by the seminary for lay-preachers of the Calvinistic methodist persuasion, established here by the famous Selina countess of Huntingdon,

the zealous friend and patroness of George Whitfield, about the middle of the last century. The singularities of this building have called forth the following remarks from the tourist Mr. Malkin.

" On descending from these haunts of mountain sheep, and " ancient seats of unsociable and distrustful barons, the traveller " arrives suddenly at a spot, the most incongruous and unex- " pected that can be conceived in these simple regions. He finds " himself translated at once to the Paragon, Prospect Place, " Paradise Row, Mount Pleasant, or some such supreme court of " finery, foppery, and folly, as occurs within a circle of five miles " round London: a space which comprehends most of the archi- " tectural absurdities, and most of the horticultural deformities, " to which a vitiated imagination has ever given birth. Yet does " *Trevecca* seem, by combination, to have outdone them all. " Here a Gothic arch! there a Corinthian capital! Towers, battle- " ments, and bastions! peacocks cut in box, and lions hacked in " holly! And who is it that has thus deluged his native country " with bad taste? Is it a nabob, an innkeeper, or a dancingmas- " ter, who, having contrived to raise a fortune by one of those " trades which often prosper where better fail, prudently deter- " mines to record the event, and raise a triumphant monument on " the site of his honest father's humble cottage? Nay, verily; it " was a preacher of the gospel, professedly of the strictest per- " suasion and most mortified habits, namely *John Harris*, born " on the spot on the 23rd of January 1714." Mr. Harris is reported to have been the friend of G. Whitfield, and the first who introduced methodism into the principality of Wales. " He died " in 1773, leaving all his estates to a common stock, for maintain- " ing a neighbourhood which he had collected during his life. In " 1803 there were 60 members in this extraordinary family."

A printing-press found its way into this religious establishment, at which was executed in an octavo volume, " The Life of " Howell Harris esq. printed at Trevecka, 1791." At present I am acquainted with no other of its productions.

*Treviri*, or *Augusta Trevirorum*, Treves, or Triers, a very ancient and celebrated city of Germany, beautifully situate on the river Moselle, which formerly was the capital of an electorate and archbishopric, but now is chief of a Prussian government. It is a place extremely rich in remains of Roman arts and splendour. It possessed an university, the original foundation of which has

been carried so far back as the age of Constantine the Great: but which certainly was restored in 1454, enlarged in 1722, and in 1794 was converted by the French into a gymnasium or school. A book dated 1517, which Panzer (in vol. viii. of his Annals) attributed to the press of this city, he afterwards adjudges to Metz. The earliest date which I have seen is 1583, being that of a book containing some works of *W. Allen*, *Campian*, and others, printed by E. Hatotus, who in it speaks of his *infant press*; it is in the Bodleian library.

*Trevoltium*, Trevoux, an ancient town of the east of France, seated on the Saone; well known by the publication of a literary Journal, compiled at the beginning of the last century by the Jesuits of Trevoux.—1689.

TRIDENTVM, Trent, an ancient fortified town of Austria in the Tyrol, adjoining the borders of Italy, capital of the principality of Trent. It formerly was the see of a bishop or archbishop, and is principally memorable for the council holden there, which began in 1545, and ended in 1563.

A work by *Jo. Matthias Tiberinus*, upon the life and miracles of St. Simon of Trent, executed (by Hermannus Schindeleyp) in 1476, is the earliest known specimen of printing in this town. Panzer notices only four books from Trent, among which is *the first printed Italian Comedy*, entitled *La Catinia*, written by *Siccus Potlentone*, a Paduan, which was printed in 1482. No books appear to have been published at Trent during the period from 1482 to 1532.

*Tridinum*, or *Trinum*, Trino, a small town of the north-west of Italy, in Piedmont, seated on the river Po.

Printing was carried on in this place so early as the year 1508, by Joannes de Ferrariis, alias de Jolitis, whose family appears to have continued in the business for a long course of years, as the name occurs in a Trino book of 1594.—(Bodl.)

There appears also to have been a Jewish press here in 1525, a single Hebrew book (*of Prayers*) from which is noticed, and declared by De Rossi to be a choice and rare specimen.

*Trigueros Oppidum*, quære, whether Trigueros, a town of Spain, in the province of Seville, or Tréquier, a town of France, in the department of the Côtes du Nord?—1636.

*Trinum*, see *Tridinum*.

*Trisinga*, (qu. Driesen, a small town of Prussia?)—1775.

*St. Trond*, an ancient and considerable town of the Netherlands. Barbier notices a work, *Supplement au Catechisme de Malines*, professing to be printed here, without date.

TROYGA (qu. Troki, (*Troca*,) a town of Russian Lithuania, capital of a palatinate?) is given by Denis, in his Supplement to the *Annales Typographici* of Maittaire, p. 709, as the imprint of a book entitled, *Cronik und hystori uss den geschichten der Römern.* 4°. 1497. I have met with no other notice of this place or book; which perhaps may have been executed at Troyes.

*Truxillo* (*Turris Julia*) a small town of the west of Spain, in the province of Estremadura: (the birthplace of the well-known conqueror F. Pizarro.)

Mendez observes that typography has been exercised within this town, but is silent as to the precise period.

TVBINGA, Tubingen, a town in the south-west of Germany, in the kingdom of Wirtemburg. It has an university, founded in 1477.

Printing commenced here late in the XVth century, the earliest known book being a *Lecture on Peter Lombard*, by *Fr. Paul*, a Tubingen Minorite, printed by Johannes Ottmar, in 1498. We again hear of Tubingen typography in the middle of the following century. Bachmeister mentions an edition of *The Gospels* "en Vandalique," printed at Tubingen in the year 1557, being the first work executed in that language. Again, speaking of books printed in the Glagolitical character, he observes that they are exceedingly rare; that the St. Petersburg library contained only two, and that perhaps those were the only ones throughout the whole of Russia. One of these is the *Confession of Augsburg*, the other *the Epistles of the Apostles*, *with the Apocalypse*, in the Croatian dialect. These he asserts to be the relics of a press erected at Tubingen by the baron Ungrad in the year 1562: a press which continued but for a very short time, the few books which proceeded from it being seized and suppressed by the Austrians. Joseph Dobrowski, in his *Slavin*, and *Glagolitica*, 8°. 1807, 1808, mentions this Tubingen press: and cites a *New Testament* published by Truberus, in the years 156⅔, in the Croatian dialect, printed with Illyrian types. It appeared in two parts; of the former 2000 copies were struck off, of the latter only 1000. But he does not inform us where a single one is now to be found.

*Tugium*, or *Tugenus Pagus*, Zug, an ancient town of Switzerland, capital of a canton of the same name.—1730.

*Tullum Leucorum*, Toul, a large and fortified town of the north-east of France, seated on the Moselle, lately a bishop's see.

Panzer adduces a single book printed here, entitled *De artificiali perspectivâ*, (the author supposed to be *Joannes Pelegrinus*,) of the date 1505, which he pronounces to be extremely rare. The volume was in his own possession. I have observed no other until the year 1592.

*Turiaso*, see *Tarazona*.

*Turnonium*, Tournon, a small town of the south-east of France, seated on the Rhone. Typography was exercised at Tournon so early as the year 1564. The Jesuits possessed a college here, and a printing-press, in 1588.

TVRONES, or CÆSARODVNVM TVRONVM, Tours, an ancient city of the interior of France, capital of a department, and the see of an archbishop.

We possess only one specimen of printing executed here during the XVth century, namely, *a French version of the life and miracles of St. Martin*, printed by Matthew Lateron for Jean du Liege, in the year 1496. Of this rare book, which is a small folio, the royal library of Paris possesses a copy printed upon vellum. Panzer mentions two Tours books of the XVIth century, both of which are Missals, one bearing the date of 1517, the other that of 1533.

*Turrelacum*, Durlach, a neat town of Germany, in the grand duchy of Baden, noted for a manufacture of porcelain. Panzer notices only two works printed here, of the dates 1512 and 1530.

*Turusa*, appears to be another name for *Abo*, the capital of Swedish Finland. A *Finnish Bible* was printed here in 4°. in 1685; and an edition of *The New Testament*, 8vo. in 1775: another, executed for the British and Foreign Bible Society in 1815, bears the same imprint.

TVSCVLANVM LACVS BENACI, Toscolano, a small town of Austrian Italy, seated near the Lago di Garda, between the territories of Brescia and Verona.

Of four Toscolano books of the XVth century now remaining, the earliest is *The Grammar of Guarinus Veronensis*, or *The Fables of Æsop* in elegiac verse, both executed by Gabriel Petri in 1479. The other two books appeared in the following year;

after which we hear of no other until 1521. Several editions of classic authors were published at Toscolano during the early part of the ensuing century; the latest date which I have observed is 1552.

*Tutela*, *Tutella*, either Tulle, a considerable town in the south-west of France, seated at the conflux of the rivers Correze and Solane; or Tudela, a large town in the north-east of Spain, upon the Ebro. In the latter place printing was carried on in the year 1572: and in the year 1670 a college of Jesuits, which was settled here, appears to have had a printer of its own.

*Tyrnavia*, or *Tirnavia*, Tyrnau, a large and strong town of Hungary, seated on the river Tyrna, noted for the number of its ecclesiastical establishments; it formerly contained the national university, which, in the year 1777, was removed to Ofen by the empress Maria Theresa. An edition of the *Hungarian Bible* was printed at Tyrnau in 1626, a copy of which is preserved in the royal library at Copenhagen.

*Tzenna*, see *Zinna*.

TZERNOGAVIA, Tzchernigov, or Czernigov, a fortified town of European Russia, capital of a government of the same name; and ascertained to be the most ancient town existing in the Russian empire. It is seated on the river Desna, and is the see of a Greek archbishop.

A single book, entitled *Joannis Damasceni Octoichus*, printed here in the year 1493 by Georgius Tzernoevic, in the Slavonic (qu: Illyrian?) tongue, and Cyrillic character, is cited by Panzer from Denis. This must be of extreme rarity. At a later period Tzernigow became one of the places set apart in Russia for the printing of ecclesiastical books; and Bachmeister mentions the use of Russian types here in 1670. At present the printing business is chiefly in the hands of a seminary of priests.

## V.

VADSTENA, Wadstena, or Wadstein, a town of Sweden, in East Gothland, seated on the lake of Wetter, celebrated for possessing the relics of St. Brigitta.

This is the second town of Sweden into which the art of printing found its way, the first being Stockholm. The earliest known book, as given by Alnander, is *Vadstenensium literæ confraternitatis*, dated 1491, a copy of which is preserved in the royal

archives of Sweden, and which he considers to be the second book known to have been printed within that kingdom. Although Wadstena was the first town of Gothland which could boast of a press, it was also the first to lose that advantage; its whole printing-establishment being unfortunately consumed by a fire which took place in the monastery where it was erected, on the night of the 14th of October, 1495: nor from that day was it ever restored. It is remarkable, that during the short period of the continuance of this press, the monks of the monastery of SS. Mary and Brigitta being desirous of printing the life and miracles of their saint in a more honourable and splendid form than the scantiness of their own printing-establishment would permit, repaired with the MS. to the town of Lubec in the duchy of Holstein; where finding apparatus and materials to their mind, they committed their work to the press, and in the year 1492 produced a most elegant volume in folio; of which having struck off 800 copies on paper, and sixteen on vellum, they retired to their cloisters, in Sweden. One of these vellum copies may be seen in the Bodleian library.

*Valentia Segalaunorum*, Valence, an episcopal city of the south-east of France, seated on the Rhone: it is of great antiquity, and had formerly an university.—1602.

VALENTIA, or VALENTIA EDETANORVM, Valentia, an ancient and fine city in the east of Spain, capital of the province of Valentia. It is an archbishop's see, and has an university, founded in 1470. Valentia enjoys the honour of having been the first city of Spain to adopt the typographic art; its earliest known book being a collection of poems on sacred subjects, by *Bernardo Fenollar*, and other authors, executed in the year 1474. The earliest printers were Alfonso Fernandez de Cordova, and Lambert Palomar, (or Palmart,) a German; but their names do not appear on any publication antecedent to the year 1478. In 1477, or 1478, an edition of the *Holy Bible in the Valentian dialect* was printed here; and a succession of works, chiefly on religious subjects, proceeded from the Valentia press throughout the remainder of the XVth century. Santander speaks of the excessive rarity of this *Bible:* no copy of it is known to exist! the last four leaves alone were discovered in the archives of Valentia in the year 1645: Santander attributes this entire destruction of the edition to the Spanish jealousy of vernacular translations of the Scripture. For more particulars on this interesting subject, the

reader will do well to consult *M^cCrie's History of the Suppression of the Reformation in Spain.*

The Valentian presses continued in active operation during the remainder of this century, and the early part of the succeeding one.

*Valentinianæ*, or *Valencenæ*, Valenciennes, a large and very strong town of French Flanders, seated on the Scheldt.—Printing was carried on here, sumptibus Johannis Veruliet, in the year 1608.

*Vallis Paradisi*, Valparaiso, a Cistercian monastery, of the order called *regularis observantiæ*, situated somewhere in the kingdom of Castile, in Spain. Antonio (tom. i. p. 613.) mentions a work printed in this monastery, bearing date 1603.

VALLIS S. MARIÆ, Marienthal, or Marihaussen, an Augustinian monastery (now suppressed) situated on the right bank of the Rhine, opposite to Mentz, in the district of Rhingau, a territory belonging to that city. We have evidence that typography was early exercised by the religious of this establishment, in a volume entitled, *Breviarium Psalteriumque Maguntinense*, which bears for imprint, *in domo fratrum clericorum communis vitæ Vallis Sanctæ Mariæ ejusdem dioceseos in Rhingkaviâ, anno Domini* 1474. I do not know any other book executed by the monks of Marihaussen, who perhaps merely sent to Mentz for a printer to strike off copies of this *Breviary* under their own eye, (as we have had before occasion to notice,) and Panzer remarks that the types are in all probability those of Peter Schoyffer's printing-office. See above, p. 177. This assertion, however, is strongly opposed by M. Van Praet. Earl Spencer possesses a copy of this curious and uncommon volume, and another is in the royal library of Paris.

*Vallis Umbrosa*, Vall'ombrosa, a beautiful and celebrated vale of Tuscany, distant about eighteen miles from Florence; familiarized and endeared to the English reader by Milton's notice of it in the first book of his *Paradise Lost.*

In a monastery which was founded in this valley, by Joannes Gualbertus, in the year 1070, a printing-press was used in the beginning of the XVIth century. Panzer was acquainted with two works executed here, each of which bears the date 1511: the author of both is *Angelus Anachorita*, (probably one of the monks of Vall'ombrosa). I have not seen either of these rare books, nor heard of any other specimen of this press.

*Vallis Vosagica*, a valley of the Pays de Vauge, seated among the Vosges mountains, in Lorraine. Panzer cites a book dated 1507, *Joannis Basini modus conficiendarum epistolarum*, which bears for imprint, *in Vosagicâ Valle:* this may have been executed either at a small town called Voyge, or Voyse, near the source of the Meuse, where was a monastery; or perhaps at Bipontium, which is situate in the *Pagus Vosagensis*. I never heard of a second specimen.

VALLISOLETVM, or PINCIA, Valladolid, an ancient and considerable city of Spain, in the province or kingdom of Leon. It is a bishop's see, and has an university, founded by pope Clement the Sixth, in the year 1346. It may also be mentioned, that an English college for the education of secular clergy was founded at Valladolid in the year 1580: it soon, however, fell into the hands of the Jesuits, under whose control it continued until the expulsion of that order from Spain.

There is some doubt about the exact period at which typography began to be practised in this city. A Spanish translation of *Lodovico Dolce's History of the Life and Deeds of Orlando*, professing to be printed at Valladolid in 1495, is given by Panzer on the authority of P. Marchand and Maittaire; but this in all probability is misdated, and belongs to the following century. Mendez, however, adduces something like satisfactory proof that books were actually printed at Valladolid from the year 1493 downwards; and we have direct evidence that a press was existing in the monastery of our lady de Prado (in the city) in the year 1500, which continued its labours certainly for thirty years from that time. In 1514 Arnaldus Gulielmus de Brocar, the Complutensian printer, executed at Valladolid the Epistles and other works of *Lucius Marineus*, a copy of which is in the Bodleian library.

*Varadinum*, Waradin, or Waradein, a fortified town of Hungary, capital of the county of Waradein, on the river Koresch. It is the see of a Greek bishop, also of a Roman Catholic archbishop.

Printing was carried on here in the XVIth century; an account of which was published by J. F. de Miller in 1804.

*Varallum*, Varallo, a small town of Italy, in the Piedmontese states.—1604.

*Varsavia*, or *Varsovia*, Warsaw, a large and populous city of Poland, of which it was formerly the metropolis. The late em-

peror Alexander of Russia erected within it an university in the year 1816.

The art of printing was exercised here so early as 1578, but soon afterwards fell into disuse, and so continued until about the year 1625; since which time it has been carried on without interruption. I observe that in 1646 one Petrus Elert of Warsaw styles himself "typographer to the king of Poland:" in good truth his majesty was but scurvily provided. At the beginning of the XVIIIth century the Jesuits established a press of their own within the city of Warsaw. At the present time Warsaw is reported to contain twenty printing-establishments, besides that of the government; and also a type-foundry, which was recently introduced by M. Glucksberg, printer and bookseller to the university.

*Vasarhely*, or Varhely, a town in the south-east of Hungary.—1793.

*Vasatum*, or *Basatum*, Bazas, a small town of France, in Guienne, situate on the river Beuve: it was formerly the see of a bishop. It appears that printing was practised here at an early period, from a work by *Joannes Dibarrola*, which bears for imprint, *Impressum Vasati per Claudium Garnier*, A. D. 1530. This is a small quarto volume; and Van Praet informs us that a *vellum* copy of it is preserved in the library of S. Géneviève at Paris.

*Vaugirard*, a small village within one league of Paris. A book, entitled *Querelle de Gualtier Garguille et de Perrine sa femme*, bears this imprint; but quære whether the name of the place be not falsely stated?

*Ubii*, see *Colonia Agrippina*.

*Uclesium*, or *Urcesa*, Ucles, a small town of the interior of Spain in New Castile. Antonio (tom. i. p. 544.) mentions that he had seen a book printed here in 1624.

*Veldkirchium*, or *Feldkirchia*, Feldkirck, a town of the Tyrol, capital of a district of the same name, seated on the river Ill. A *Menologium Benedictinum*, by *G. Bucelinus*, is noticed as having been printed here in the year 1655.

*Velitræ*, Velletri, a considerable and very ancient town of Italy, in the pope's dominions, the see of a bishop. It was the birthplace of the Roman emperor Augustus. Printing was executed here in 1644.

*Veneti*, or *Venetiæ Dariorigum*, Vannes, an ancient, populous, and commercial seaport-town of France, in Bretagne: it is also a bishop's see, and chief town of a department.—1678.

VENETIÆ, Venice, a city of the north-east of Italy, too well known throughout the whole of Europe to need a description here.

I believe it is now generally conceded that the introduction of the typographic art into Venice was the work of Johannes Spira. His first essay was an edition of *Cicero's Epistolæ ad Familiares*, of which he executed two distinct impressions in the year 1469: (both of them, almost equally rare, are in the Bodleian:) he also printed a fine edition of *Pliny's Historia Naturalis*, folio, in the same year, (of which a magnificent copy *upon vellum*, is in the royal library of Paris; and a similar one in that of the emperor of Austria, at Vienna.) As a reward for these productions Spira obtained from the Venetian senate the exclusive privilege of printing for five years, together with an admission that he was the earliest practiser of the art in Venice.

A volume is well known to literary men, entitled *Decor Puellarum*, which, bearing the date of 1461, for some time claimed for this city an earlier acquaintance with the art of printing, and for its printer, Nicolas Jenson, a laurel which is now denied him: but the correctness of this date has been shewn to be no longer tenable.

Printing appears to have made a most rapid progress in Venice: John Spira, dying in 1470, was immediately succeeded by his brother Vindelin de Spira; whose first production appears to have been the well-known edition of *Livy*, in two large folio volumes; and whose *Tacitus* (of 1470) is the earliest volume in which *catch-words* are found:[s] by Nicolas Jenson, printer of the *Decor Puellarum* named above, and of many other beautifully executed volumes, in the same year 1470: by Christopher Valdarfer in the

[s] M. Van Praet relates a curious anecdote respecting a copy of this fine book, printed upon vellum, which is now in the royal library of Paris. The copy had been given to the Jesuits of Lyons, by Père la Chaise confessor to Louis XIV, in the year 1685. At the suppression of this community, it fell into the hands of the Duc de la Vallière, after whose death it was transferred to the public library of Lyons; when, at the siege of that town in the year 1793, a cannon-ball penetrated the library, and tore in pieces the first volume, leaving the second untouched and unhurt. In this mutilated state the copy was deposited, and now remains, in the royal library of Paris.

same year,—a person who will be long remembered in England as the printer of the celebrated edition of *Boccacio's Decamerone*, (folio, 1471,) for the only known perfect copy of which the marquess of Blandford (present duke of Marlborough) gave the enormous sum of £2260 sterling, at the public sale of the Roxeburghe library, the largest sum ever known to have been given for a printed book:—by Clemens Patavinus, said to be the earliest printer who was a *native of Italy*, in 1471: by Johannes de Colonia, and others too numerous to mention. In fact, the reader may form some judgment of the extent to which typography was carried at Venice within the short period of thirty years from its introduction, when he is told that Panzer reckons, up to the year 1500, no fewer than one hundred and ninety-eight printers, and two thousand nine hundred and eighty works executed by them within this city. Of these men more than sixty had begun to work before the close of the year 1480. One of them does the world the favour to inform it that he is "Magister Johannes dic-" tus magnus Herbort de Siligenstadt, Alemanus, qui (salvâ om-" nium pace ausim illud affirmare) cæteros facile omnes hâc tem-" pestate supereminet"! Oh the coxcomb!

Among the Venetian printers, the most deservedly famous are those of the Manutian or Aldine family, whose earlier editions display not more elegance of execution than editorial learning and correctness. The elder Aldus Manutius was not only himself a learned man, but was on terms of the highest intimacy with all the scholars of his day. To him we are indebted for the *editiones principes* of many of the Greek classic authors, as also for the introduction of what is called *the Italic letter*, which is said to have been formed in imitation of the handwriting of Petrarch; it was designed by Aldus for the pocket editions of the classics which he meditated, and was first used in his 8°. edition of *Virgil* of the year 1501. The Aldine office was opened about 1494, in which year the first book known to be of his printing, *the Erotemata of Constantine Lascaris*, is dated. An interesting account of this family, of which the lineal descendants continued for upwards of a century to carry on the business of printing, together with a most minute and accurate description of the books executed by them, may be found in Renouard's *Annales de l'imprimerie des Aldes*, 3 tom. 8°. Paris 1803–1809, ibid. 1825.

Printing continued to be carried on here with equal spirit dur-

ing the succeeding century, and to Venice we are undoubtedly indebted for many of the most valuable editions of works in every department of literature: it must be admitted however that the beauty, so conspicuous in the early specimens of its typography, is no longer visible as we reach the last ten or fifteen years of the XVth century: the editions may have been more commodious, more correct, and less expensive, but they possess none of those graces and elegances of appearance which captivate us in the early productions of Spira, Valdarfer, and Jenson. It has been generally remarked that the earlier books of all countries and printers were struck off in the larger sizes: the first *minute* volume of which I have observed a notice, is a *Diurnale precum*, printed at Venice in 1478, which is in twenty-fours.

Venice also maintained a *Hebrew press* of great celebrity, during the early part of the XVIth century, under the direction of Daniel Bomberg, whose Hebrew and Rabbinical Bible, Psalter, &c. of 1517 and following years are sufficiently known to the learned.

It is asserted, that about the year 1518 Paganinus Brixiensis published at Venice *the Coran* in *Arabic*, being the first printed edition of that work; but that the impression was so rigorously and successfully suppressed by the pope, that not a single copy can now be discovered to exist. De Rossi has published a tract respecting this edition, but has not succeeded in persuading Schnurrer, who in his *Bibliotheca Arabica* declares that he has still strong doubts of its ever having had an existence.

About the same period *Arabic printing* was exercised at the town of Fano and at Genoa; so that De Rossi remarks, that while no Arabic types were to be found in any other part of Europe, three towns of Italy possessed and were making use of them at the same moment. According to the statement of Bachmeister, printing in *Russian types* was executed at Venice in the year 1527: and a *Glagolitic* or *Slavonic Missal*, printed here in 1528, is spoken of by Dobrowski in his *Glagolitica*, 8°. 1807. Panzer mentions nothing of these facts: the book undoubtedly is among the very rarest of rarities.

*Vepery*, Wepery, or Wipery, a village near to Madrass, forming one of the suburbs of that city. It is a station originally founded by Danish missionaries, and for many years past supported by the English Society for promoting Christian knowledge.

A printing-press was employed here by the missionaries, at least so early as 1772, in which year *a Tamulic version of the New Testament* was executed at Vepery. This press having subsequently fallen into disuse was reestablished with increased means about 1820, or 1821.

*Vera Cruz*, a considerable seaport and trading town of Mexico, or New Spain, the centre of all European and West Indian commerce, but seated in a region most destructive to human health from the insalubrity of the air.

In the year 1826 a periodical literary work, entitled "Euterpe," was in regular course of publication in this town.

VERCELLÆ, Vercelli, an ancient and considerable town of Italy, in Piedmont, capital of a district, and a bishop's see.

The only remaining proof of printing having been exercised here during the XVth century is *Nicolai de Auxmo supplementum summæ Pisanellæ*, which was printed in 1485 by Jacobinus de Suico de S. Germano, who in the following year removed himself to Chivazzo. Nothing more appears respecting the Vercelli press during that or the ensuing century. I have met with no specimen earlier than 1603. (TCD.)

*Vérets*, a country seat of the duc d'Aiguillon, in the province of Touraine in France: the duke ereeted here a printing-press in 1735, at which was printed a collection of French pieces, bearing the imprint of *Ancona*, in that same year; it is said that only seven or twelve copies of this work were struck off.

*Verodunum*, or *Virdunum*, Verdun, a large and strong town in the north-east of France, in the department of the Meuse. The earliest Verdun book which I have seen is of the year 1583. Verdun is remembered by English readers, as the place of confinement of many of their countrymen, who were detained by order of Buonaparte after the breaking out of war between the two countries in 1803. For the use of these prisoners an English prayer-book was printed at Verdun in the year 1810, with some peculiarities which are best described in the following extract from a letter addressed by the Rev. Wm. Gordon, late chaplain to the British prisoners of war at Verdun, to the late bishop of Oxford, (Dr. Lloyd,) accompanying a copy of the edition in question, which is now preserved in the Bodleian library. "A number of British "subjects, who had gone to travel in France during the peace of "Amiens with passports from both governments, were neverthe-

" less detained by order of Buonaparte on the recommencement " of hostilities in May, 1803, and sent prisoners to Verdun. The " officers of the army and navy, captured during the progress of " the war, and other prisoners on parole, were sent to the same " depôt. The seamen and soldiers were for the most part con- " fined in other towns.

" Among those who were originally detained were a few clergy- " men, and other members of the two universities. These gen- " tlemen obtained permission from the French authorities for the " prisoners to assemble together in the different depôts for the " celebration of divine worship according to the liturgy of the " church of England.

— " Representations having been made to the committee that " many of the prisoners in the different depôts were unprovided " with prayer books, a selection of the principal services was made " and printed for their use. Mr. Maude took the trouble of su- " perintending the press. It was thought advisable to omit the " prayer ' to be used in time of war and tumults,' and that part of " the ' prayer for the king's majesty,' which prays for ' strength " that he may vanquish and overcome all his enemies,' lest the " publication of them might give umbrage to the French govern- " ment, and afford a pretext for withdrawing the permission for " the celebration of divine worship: but in reading the service " the whole of these prayers or the similar passage in the Litany " was generally used: and the spaces were left void in the book, " that each individual might have the power of filling them up at " his own discretion."

The volume is in 12mo, and bears for imprint, " *Verdun,* " *printed by Lewis Christophe, place d'armes.* 1810.

VERONA, Verona, an ancient and well-known city of Austrian Italy, the capital of the Veronese, and a bishop's see.

Verona was early in admitting the art of printing, of which we have evidence in an Italian poetic version of the *Batrachomyomachia of Homer*, by *Georgio Sommariva*, which professes to have been printed here in the year 1470. Dr. Dibdin however doubts the genuineness of this date, and assigns the first place to an edition of *Valturius de re militari*, printed in 1472. The strength of his arguments may be examined by consulting the Supplement to the *Bibliotheca Spenceriana*, page 31.

The first printer appears to have been Joannes Veronensis,

who was followed by six or seven others during the XVth century; amongst these we find one of those itinerants, Peter Mauffer, who began by exercising his trade at Padua, next came to Verona, afterwards worked at Venice, and finally, at Modena.

The Verona presses continued in activity during the XVth and XVIth centuries. A fine copy of a book printed by the Sabii *on vellum*, in the year 1532, is preserved in the Bodleian library.

*Versaliæ*, Versailles, a large, handsome, and populous town of France, distant twelve miles from Paris; near to which Louis the Fourteenth constructed the splendid palace and gardens of Versailles, which continued to be the favourite residence of the royal family until the disastrous period of 1789.

Within this palace several printing-presses were at various times erected for the amusement of members of the royal family, at which even the kings themselves have sometimes condescended to employ a leisure hour. The earliest of these noticed by Peignot is the press of *Madame la Dauphine*, established in 1758, at which she herself assisted in the printing of a French work, *Elevations Du Cœur à N. S. Jesus Christ*, &c. 1758, in 16°. In 1760, the duke of Burgundy, the king's brother, had a press of his own here, from which issued *Prières à l'usage des enfans de France*, 1760, in 12°. The marchioness of Pompadour likewise had a press in her apartments in the same year, 1760, from which she sent forth *Rodogune*, a tragedy, by P. Corneille, with the imprint, *au Nord*, 1760, in 4°. at the beginning of which book is a plate engraved by her own hand. Louis the Sixteenth, while dauphin, had also a press at Versailles in the year 1766, from which came *Maximes morales et politiques tirées de Telemaque*, printed by his own hand in 1766, 8°. of which twenty-five copies were struck off.

Besides these royal presses, one was established at Versailles in the War-office, expressly intended for the printing of official papers connected with that establishment. It continued only from the year 1766 to 1775.

The town of Versailles had also its printers like other places. The earliest Versailles book which I have observed is of the date 1650[t].

[t] While upon the subject of royal presses, I may observe that the other palaces of the French monarchs have at different times possessed similar establishments. Cardinal Richelieu caused one to be erected in the Louvre; and Louis the Fourteenth had

*Vervieres*, a considerable manufacturing town of the Netherlands, situate in the province of Liege. 1828.

*Vesalia Clivorum*, Wesel, an old town of the Prussian States, in the duchy of Cleves, seated on the Rhine. Printing was carried on here in the year 1543, when, amongst other books, an English publication of *George Joye*, against Stephen Gardiner bishop of Winchester, was executed at Wesel.

*Vesontio*, see *Bisuntium*.

*Vesullum*, Vesoul, a small town of France, in Burgundy. Peignot mentions three books printed here, two in 1809, the other in *an viii.* (1799) the latter of which, written by *J. A. Marc*, bears the fictitious imprint, *en Arcadie*. Of the one, *twenty copies* only were struck off; of the other, *eighteen*; and of the third, *ten*.

*Viana*, Viana de foz de Lima, a seaport town of Portugal, situate near the mouth of the river Lima. Antonio, (vol. ii. p. 19.) mentions printing here in the year 1619.

*Vibii Forum*, denotes either Pezzana, a small town of the north of Italy, in Piedmont; or *Castel Fiori*, a small village distant five miles from the above.

D. Moreni (Tom. I. p. 117) mentions a work bearing the imprint *Fori Vibiorum*, dated 1684: which he pronounces very rare. I know of no other specimen.

*Vibiscus*, or *Viviacum*, Vevay, a large town of Switzerland, in the Pays de Vaud. Printing was exercised in Vevay in the year 1605: and the well-known book, *General Ludlow's memoirs*, was printed here in 1698. At Vevay that stern republican found an asylum, and there closed his eyes in peace in the year 1693.

*Viburgum*, Wiburg, an old city of Denmark, capital of North Jutland. Printing was established here so early as 1528. But only two books from hence are cited by Panzer, both in the Danish language, by an author named *Hans Tawsen*. At a very recent period (1824) a curious work is announced to have proceeded from the press of Wiburg, being a *Dictionary of the cant and flash languages used by rogues and vagabonds in the isle of Jutland*, compiled by *M. Dorph*.

one in his palace of the Tuilleries, from which issued in 1718 a work entitled *Cours des principaux fleuves rivieres de l' Europe*, a small quarto of 78 pages, said to have been composed and printed by the king's own hand.

VICENTIA, Vicenza, an ancient and fine city of Austrian Italy, the capital of a province, and a bishop's see.

The earliest specimen of Vicenza typography is an edition of *John Duns Scotus* on the Sentences, executed by Joannes de Reno in 1473. Both this printer and Leonardus Achates de Basileâ, who commenced business in the following year, sometimes date their books *in Sancto Ursio prope Vincentiam*, or *in Sancto Ursio Vincentiæ districtu*. St. Orso appears to have been a quarter of the city so called: and I notice it in this place merely with a view of obviating any mistake which might arise: but Santander states it to be a distinct village, and affirms that the art was exercised here *before* it was introduced into the city. Panzer adduces one hundred books printed in Vicenza during the XVth century.

*S^tus Victor prope Moguntiam*, a monastery of Mayence. An edition of *Optatus* against the Donatists, printed in 1549, bears for imprint, *Apud S. Victorem prope Moguntiam, ex officinâ Francisci Behern typographi.* To this are added some works of *John Cochlæus* and others, bearing the same imprint and date, forming together a large and handsome folio volume. (Bodl. TCD.)

*Vicus Æquensis*, Vico Equana, or Vico di Sorrento, an episcopal town of Italy, seated near the edge of the bay of Naples. It was built by Charles the Second in the year 1300, near to the ruins of the ancient town of Equa.

Printing was exercised here towards the close of the XVIth century: the earliest book which I have seen is a work of *Jo. Baptista Porta* on *Human Physiognomy*, which bears for imprint, *Vici Æquensis, apud Josephum Cacchium*, 1586. It is a well-executed volume in folio, with a good portrait of Porta in the title, and filled with engravings of human physiognomy in almost all conceivable varieties, such as we have latterly so much admired in the works of Lavater. This interesting publication may be seen in the Fagel library at Dublin.

I observe that the Pinelli Catalogue (No. 2706) mentions a work of *Tansillo*, earlier by one year than this.

VIENNA AVSTRIÆ, or VINDOBONA, Vienna, the capital of the Austrian empire. It is a city of great antiquity, the see of an archbishop; and has an university, founded by duke Rudolph the Fourth, in 1365, which was raised to its present importance by the empress Maria Theresa.

Panzer cites *Tractatus distinctionum Johannis Meyger*, and three other works bearing the imprint of Vienna, and the date 1482, which Denis believes to have been executed by some printer residing there only for a short time. The first Vienna printer, whose name appears, is John Winterburg, in the year 1492. The art continued to be carried on there in a creditable manner during the succeeding century.

At Vienna was printed the first edition of the *Hungarian New Testament*, viz. in the year 1536. (Panzer, vol. vi. p. 56.)

VIENNA IN DELPHINATU, Vienne, a considerable town of France, in Dauphiné, seated on the banks of the Rhone.

Of six Vienne books of the XVth century noticed by Panzer, the earliest is a work of *Nicolaus de Clemangis*, printed here in 1481. The only printer whose name occurs, is Peter Schenk, in 1484. But it appears that printing was practised at Vienne at a period antecedent to that which Panzer specifies: since the Rt. Hon. Thomas Grenville possesses a work entitled *Cardinalis Lotharingiæ Tractatus quinque*, executed at Vienne in 1478.

From 1484 to 1536, &c. we hear nothing of the typography of this town.

*Vignon.* Eustathius Vignon, a printer at *Geneva* towards the close of the XVIth century, adopted the practice, at that period common amongst those of his craft, of leaving out the name of the town, and merely inserting his own in the imprint of his books.

*Vigornia*, Worcester, an ancient inland city of England, capital of a county, and a bishop's see.

The art of printing was practised in this city from 1548 to 1553 by John Oswen, a printer from Ipswich, who executed here about twenty books, mostly of a religious nature, particular accounts of which may be seen in Herbert's Ames, vol. III.

*Villabraxima* (qu ?) Mendez presents us with this name of one of the places in Spain at which the art of printing was carried on; but he gives us no further particulars.

*Villafranca*, (Villefranche,) is the name of several towns in France, Italy, and Spain; but it is difficult to determine what books have really been printed at any of them, inasmuch as the name *Villafranca*, like that of *Eleutheropolis*, is attached to a great number of volumes, the contents of which were of such a nature as to make it necessary for the authors and publishers to

disguise themselves as much as possible. Yet without doubt printing was carried on in Villefranche on the Saone, as early as 1671 at least.

*Villagarsia*, qu. in Spain? A college of Jesuits possessed a printing-house here in the year 1761, in which they published *Opuscula Græca ad usum Seminarii Villagarsiensis*, 12mo, *typis Seminarii*. The book is licensed by the Provincial of the Jesuits at Valladolid. Mendez names Villagarcia among the Spanish towns at which the art of printing has been carried on.

*Villa nova Infantium*, Villa nueva de los infantes, a town of Spain in the province of La Mancha. Antonio notices printing here in the year 1628.

*Villa-Viridis* is the name of some place in Portugal, at which Antonio (tom. ii. p. 129.) declares typography to have been exercised by Antonius Riberius in the year 1581.

*Villa vitiosa*, Villa Viçoza, is the name of two towns in Spain, of one in South America, and one in Portugal. At this last Antonio notices printing in the year 1636.

*Vilna*, Wilna, a large and populous city of European Russia, capital of Lithuania, and a bishop's see: having a castle, a royal palace, and an university, erected in 1570. In the XVIth century Wilna was the residence of various sects; Jews, Mahometans, members of the Greek church, Socinians, Calvinists, and Lutherans.

It has been thought that the earliest printing-press was that of the Calvinists, which was brought into the city by Daniel Lancicius, about the year 1580. (Bodl.) (In fact I have seen thei m print *Vilna* to a book of the year 1573, but there is no doubt that this was purposely feigned.) Yet Bachmeister, in his Essay on the St. Petersburg library, asserts that printing was exercised here so early as 1517, and cites an edition of *the Acts of the Apostles* of that year, a copy of which he declares to be in the patriarchal library at Moscow. Henderson also notices printing at Vilna in 1525. In 1583 the Socinians established a press here. The Jesuits erected one in the XVIth century, and the Jews possessed one in the XVIIth century: the former, according to Hoffman, was almost the only one which remained in the city at the year 1740. In the year 1818 a typographical society was established at Wilna; and in 1820 there were five printing-offices in the town.

*Vinaria*, or *Veimaria*, Weimar, a considerable town of the interior of Germany, capital of the grand duchy of Saxe-Weimar. Printing was in use here in 1701.

*Vincennes*, a small town of France, seated on the Seine, three miles east of Paris.—1755.

*Vincentius*. Books of the date 1561, &c. &c. which bear for imprint *apud Vincentium*, without the name of any town, are the work of Anthonius Vincentius, a printer of *Lyons*.

*St. Vincent*, a town of Spain, in Asturias, seated on the bay of Biscay. An edition of the Controversies between Pope Paul V. and the Venetians bears for imprint, *In Villa Sanvincentiana apud Paulum Marcellum, sumptibus Caldoriancæ Societatis, anno* 1607, but is by no means of Spanish workmanship: I rather judge that the whole of the tracts connected with this business, which profess to have been printed at various places, as Augsburg, Saumur, Rome, Venice, &c. have their origin in the Low Countries, and proceeded from the presses of Antwerp, Rotterdam, or the Hague. Printing, however, was incontestably exercised at St. Vincent in the year 1645.

*Vindeshemium*, or *Vinisima*, Vinsheim, or Windsheim, a small but ancient town of Germany, in Bavarian Franconia, formerly imperial; or, perhaps, Windesheim, near to Zwoll in Holland, a celebrated religious establishment, of the order called *fratres communis vitæ*.—1680.

*Vindinum*, see *Cenomanum*.

*Vindobona*, see *Vienna Austriæ*.

*Vindocinum*, Vendôme, an ancient and considerable town of the centre of France, capital of a department, pleasantly seated on the right bank of the Loire.—1667.

VIQVERIA, qu. Voghera, (*Vicus Iriæ*,) a considerable town of Italy in the Sardinian dominions? Neither Laire nor Panzer can satisfy themselves as to the meaning of this name, which occurs in the imprint of one single book, a work of *Alexander de Imolâ*, which bears in the colophon, *Jacobus de Sancto Nazario—edidit Viqueriæ calendis Juniis* 1486. This printer, three years subsequently, was exercising his art at Milan.

*Virmaranum*, Guimaraens, an ancient and fine town of Portugal, in the province of Entre-Douro e Minho, formerly the residence of the kings.

*Visæum*, Viseu, or Viseo, an ancient inland town of Portugal,

in the province of Beira: it is a bishop's see. Printing was carried on here in 1571.

*Visingia*, Wisingsoe, or Wisingsburg, an island in the lake of Wetter, in the province of Jünköping, in Sweden.

Its proprietor, the count Peter Brahe, who is called *Drotzetus regni*, having established a school at Wisingsburg in the year 1636, for the furtherance of literature erected there a press of his own in 1667, which continued until 1681, when the island was ceded to Sweden: in 1688 the press was removed to Jünköping. The first printer was Johannes Kankel, himself a learned man, who declares the first specimen of his press to be *Itinerarium Nicolai Matthiæ Kiöpingi*, dated 1667. Gestrin and Axner, who published a special dissertation on the Wisingsburg printing-establishment, (4°. Upsal, 1733,) enumerate and describe twenty-eight books, executed here, chiefly in the Swedish language, declaring at the same time that all of them are rare, and some extremely so, from the small number of copies which were struck off.

*Vismaria*, or *Wismaria*, Wismar, a strong seaport town of Germany, in the grand duchy of Mecklenburg-Schwerin.—1698.

*Visolinum*, Wysolyin, quære what town? In the second edition of the *Hungarian Bible* printed at Hanau in 1608, the editor, Alberus Molnar, mentions the first edition to have been printed about twenty years previously, (1588,) by Caspar Corolinus, at Visolinum; stating that he himself was witness to the execution of this edition, having been often sent to the printing-office with the proof-sheets.

*Vitemberga*, *Vitteburga*, or *Wittemberga*, called also *Leucorea*, and in one book, *Albiori in Sassoniâ*, Wittemburg, a strong and famous city of Prussian Saxony, formerly capital of an electoral circle: it possesses a celebrated university, memorable as the cradle of the Reformation, which was founded by Frederic the third, elector of Saxony, in 1502; but this for many years past has been annexed to that of Halle. A Protestant will never forget, that in this city, on the 30th of September in the year 1517, Martin Luther commenced the glorious Reformation of religion.

It has been supposed that the art of printing was introduced into Wittemburg in the XVth century; and a book dated 1488 was adduced by Maittaire, as printed at this place: Panzer how-

ever shews this to have been founded in error. It is probable that printing accompanied the establishment of the university, and we find the earliest book noticed to be of the year 1503. Several of Luther's works were executed here, and the original editions of *Melancthon's Loci Communes*, and of the celebrated *Confession of Augsburg*, proceeded from the presses of Wittemburg.

VITERBIVM, Viterbo, an ancient town of Italy, capital of a delegation or district in the states of the Church, and a bishop's see.

The grammatical work of *Servius Honoratus*, printed here in 1488, by an unnamed printer, is the only known specimen of printing exercised in this city during the XVth century. I have seen no other Viterbo book bearing a date anterior to the year 1607.

*Vitis S. Mariæ Monasterium*, La Vid, is the name of a famous Spanish monastery of the Præmonstratensian order, situated on the river Douro, at the distance of six miles from the city of Osma in Old Castile. This monastery was founded by king Alphonso VIth, and was called Vitis S. Mariæ from the circumstance of an image of the Virgin having been found by that king among the vines which then grew upon the spot. This image subsequently worked miracles within the monastery.

Antonio, in his *Bibliotheca Hispana*, (tom. i. p. 176,) mentions a work of *Bernardus de Leon*, printed *in Monasterio Vitis diœcesis Oxomensis*, in 1626.

*Vitodurum Helvetiorum*, Winterthour, an ancient town of Switzerland, in the canton of Zuric. The authorities of Zurich claimed the right of preventing the erection of a printing-press in Winterthour, lest it should interfere with the interests of their own city. Coxe, in his "Travels," mentions that a dispute on the subject was being carried on in the year 1778. However, the claim appears to have been abandoned.—1789.

*Vitry-le-Français*, a considerable town of France, in Champagne.—1759.

*Vittoria*, a large town of Spain, chief of the province of Alava, seated on the river Zadora.

Mendez notices this among the Spanish towns in which the art of printing was carried on, but gives us no information respecting the period of its introduction.

*Viviacum*, see *Vibiscum*.

*Vizagapatam*, a town, capital of a district of the same name, in the Northern Circars, a province of Deccan, in India. According to the catalogue of the library of the British and Foreign Bible Society, the *Gospel of St. Mark* was printed here, in the Telinga dialect, in 1812.

VLMA, Ulm, a large and strongly fortified city of the south-west of Germany, in Wirtemburg, seated on the Danube.

From the year 1473, the art of printing was carried on with spirit here, till the close of the XVth century. The earliest book known is *Albertus Magnus de Mysterio Missæ*, executed in 1473 by John Zeiner de Reutlingen, perhaps a brother of Gunter Zainer, who first introduced typography into the city of Augsburg.

*Ulyssæa*, Ultzen, a town of Germany, in the principality of Zell. Le Long mentions printing here in the year 1575.

*Ulyssinga*, Ulyssingen, or Flushing, a strong sea-port of the Netherlands, in the isle of Walcheren. Samuel Claeys Versterre was a printer here in 1630.—(TCD.)

VLYSSIPO, or OLYSSIPO, (in one book *Lysa*,) Lisbon, a well-known city, the capital of Portugal. It is an archbishop's see, and once contained an university, founded in 1290, which was transferred to Coimbra in 1541.

A Hebrew printing-office was established here during the XVth century, the earliest known book from which is of the close of the year 1489: yet Panzer does not omit to notice that the *Sepher Orach Chaiim* of 1485, mentioned before under the article *Sora*, is executed in a character similar to that which shortly afterwards was in use at Lisbon, and therefore may possibly have been printed in this city. Besides Hebrew books, little printing appears to have been done at Lisbon before 1536, the year with which Panzer's enquiries terminate. We may however add to the printers named by him, Germanus Gallard, "impressor regius," 1522 to 1551: Ludovicus Rodriguez, 1539 &c.: Johannes Alvarez, "impressor "regius," 1563: Franciscus Correa, 1568 &c.: Andreas Lobato, 1587: and Antonius Alvarez, "impressor regius," from 1595 to 1642. A Latin work by Damien Goes, called *Obsidio urbis Lovaniensis*, printed here in 1546, is in the library of Trinity College, Dublin; and books of the years 1542 and 1567, are in the Bodleian.

*Uman*, a small town in the west of European Russia, in the government of Kieu.

Printing appears to have been exercised here in the year 1685, from a book of this date now in the " Bibliotheca Marsdeniana :" this is a *metrical History of the Bible, in the Slavonic language*, and bears the imprint, *Umnetie*, 1685.

*Vneuskoi Monasterium*, or the monastery of St. Alexander Newsky, situate within the city of Moscow.

Bachmeister mentions printing executed here in the year 1692.

*United States of America.* In addition to the numerous cities and towns of America, the introduction of the art of printing into which is detailed with greater or less minuteness by Is. Thomas, this writer gives us at the end of his work the following names of places within the United States, in which newspapers (at least) were published in or before the year 1810. As he furnishes no particulars of any kind, I merely copy the names, as mentioned by him, some of which perhaps may amuse the reader.

*New Hampshire.*
Amherst
Concord
Dover
Haverhill
Keene.

*Massachusetts.*
Buckstown
Castine
Greenfield
Hallowell
Kennebunk
Leominster
Newbedford
Northampton
Pittsfield
Portland
Springfield
Stockbridge.

*Rhode island.*
Warren.

*Connecticut.*
Bridgport
Danburg
Middletown
Windham.

*Vermont.*
Bennington
Brattleborough
Burlington
Danville
Montpelier
Peacham
Randolph
Rutland
St. Albans.

*New York.*
Ballstown
Batavia
Brooklyn
Canandaigua
Catskill
Cazenovia
Cooperstown
Geneva
Goshen
Herkimer
Hudson
Johnstown
Kingston
Lansinburg
Manlius
Newburg
Otsego
Owego
Oxford
Peckshill
Plattsburg
Peterborough
Sagharbor
Salem
Saratoga
Schenectady
Schobarie
Sherburne
Somers
Troy
Utica
Waterford
Watertown.

*New Jersey.*
Elizabethtown
Morristown
Newbrunswick
Trenton.

*Pennsylvania.*
Beaverstown
Bedford

Brownsville
Carlisle
Chambersburg
Downingtown
Easton
Frankford
Gettysburg
Greensburg
Harristown
Huntingdon
Lewistown
Meadsville
Norristown
Northumberland
Pittsburg
Presq'isle
Reading
Union
Washington
Westchester
York.

*Maryland.*

Easton
Fredericstown
Hagarstown.

*Columbia.*

Alexandria
Georgetown
Washington.

*Virginia.*

Abingdon
Charlestown
Leesburg
Morgantown
Norfolk
Petersburg
Richmond
Staunton
Winchester
Wythe.

*North Carolina.*

Edenton
Elizabeth-city
Fayetteville
Halifax
Raleigh.

*South Carolina.*

Columbia
Georgetown
Pendleton.

*Georgia.*

Athens
Augusta
Louisville
Milledgeville
Washington.

*Kentucky.*

Bairdstown
Danville
Lancaster
Louisville
Paris
Richmond
Russellville
Washington.

*Tennessee.*

Carthage
Clarksville
Nashville.

*Ohio.*

Lebanon
Lisbon
Saintclairville
Steubenville
Zanesville.

*Indiana.*

St. Vincennes.

Many of these places are of little or no note; and it is probable that in several of them the art of printing was carried on for a very short time, and merely for temporary purposes.

*Voegel.* Books bearing the imperfect imprint, *typis Voegelianis*, were executed by a printer of this name *at Leipsic*, at the close of the XVIth and beginning of the XVIIth century.

*Volaterræ*, Volterra, an ancient inland town of Tuscany, in the territory of Pisa. It is a bishop's see.—1763.

*Upsalia*, Upsal, an ancient and celebrated city of Sweden, in the province of Upland, formerly the metropolis of the whole kingdom. It is the see of an archbishop: and the birth-place of Linnæus. Its university, the most ancient in Sweden, was founded by archbishop Ulpho, in 1477; and enlarged by Gustavus Adol-

phus in 1642: and its royal Academy is well known throughout Europe by the annual publication of the *Upsal Transactions.*

It is believed that printing was first exercised in this city about the year 1510, by Paul Griis, three of whose books are named, the earliest of them being a Latin Psalter, with the imprint, *Impressum Upsaliæ in domo Venerabilis patris domini doctoris Ravaldi Archidiachoni ibidem per Paulum Griis anno Dni MDX:* but Alnander observes that there is some little uncertainty about the exact period of the introduction of the art. It appears to have declined about 1541, after the publication of an edition of the *Swedish Bible* in that year, [a small folio with wood-cuts, a copy of which (on the authority of Fortia) is preserved in the library of the Academy of Sciences at Stockholm; a second, in the collection of M. Giæurwell, librarian to the king; and a third, in the university library of Upsal,] and to have revived in 1604.

Charles the Eleventh granted to the college of National Antiquities a typographer of their own: the university likewise possessed a printing-establishment peculiar to themselves.

In the year 1686 the famous Olaus Rudbeck erected a press in his own house at Upsal, which, together with the fourth volume of his great work, the *Atlantica,* was consumed in the dreadful fire which laid waste that city in the year 1702. Of this fourth volume not more than three or four copies are supposed to have escaped, one of which is treasured up in the library of the university of Upsal, and another in the royal library at Stockholm. Only two hundred and ten pages of the volume were finished at the press when the fire occurred.

The first volume of the *Atlantica* was published in 1675, (and with a reprinted title in 1679, and again in 1684); the second in 1689; the third, printed in the author's own house, in 1698; and the fourth has no title. The best and most minute account of this valuable work is to be found in the travels of M. Fortia, to whom it was communicated by one of the best bibliographers of Sweden, in the year 1791.

*Greek*, *Hebrew*, *Syriac*, and *Runic* types were used at Upsal soon after the commencement of the XVIIth century. In 1637 Grotius notices, in one of his epistles, that the Greek types then used were deficient in elegance, and that the paper was of inferior quality. The first *Arabic* types ever used in Sweden were

brought to Upsal by Peter Kirstenius, of Breslau; at whose death, in 1640, his printing-apparatus was purchased by the university. His types were thought to be cast in imitation of those of the Medicean press at Florence.

*Uraniburgum*, Uranienburg, a strong castle once existing on the island of Huen, in Denmark.

This island having been assigned for a residence to the celebrated astronomer Tycho Brahe, he erected on it the castle of Uranienburg in the year 1576; and at seventy paces distance another building for an observatory, which he chose to call Stellæburgum, or Stierneburg. Feeling himself in want of a printing-press for the publication of the fruits of his astronomical researches, he introduced one into his castle, and published from it several learned pieces between the years 1596 and 1610. These generally bear the imprint *Uranibergi Daniæ*, and were to be had at the booksellers in Frankfort.

Upon Tycho Brahe's quitting the country, these establishments, which are said to have united elegance with strength, were not only suffered to fall into decay, but were made subject to frequent spoliation, so much so that in the year 1652 the materials of the castle were used for promiscuous building, until scarcely a vestige of the ancient fabric remained. But at the beginning of the present century a better spirit revived: in the year 1805 the inhabitants of the island passed a resolution that the remains of Tycho Brahe's castle should be protected from farther devastations, and be preserved in their existing state, for a precious memorial of so illustrious a scholar.

*Vratislavia*, or *Bresla*, or *Breslavia*, Breslau, a large and beautiful city, capital of Silesia, and a bishop's see. It contains an university, founded by the emperor Leopold for the Jesuits in 1702.

Panzer doubts whether a work, entitled *Tractatus de censibus*, by *Johannes Langer*, were not printed here, about the year 1489. However, the first book with a *certain* date is of the year 1503. In the beginning of the succeeding century some *Arabic* printing was carried on in Breslau, under the superintendence of Peter Kirstenius.

VRBINVM, Urbino, a considerable city of Italy, capital of the duchy of Urbino, in the states of the Church. It is the see of an archbishop, and has an university founded in 1290: it is also memorable as the birth-place of the painter Raphael.

Four books of Urbino printing during the XVth century are known, the earliest of which, *Marii Philelphi Epistolarium*, bears the date 1481. The only printer mentioned is Henricus de Coloniâ, who exercised his art at Brescia and Bologna also. From the year 1493 I have seen no Urbino book until 1602.—(Bodl.)

*Urbs vetus*, Orvieto, a city of Italy, capital of a province in the states of the Church, and the see of a bishop. Printing was carried on at Orvieto at least so early as 1586.—(Pinelli,) 1605—(Moreni.)

*Ursellæ*, (qu. Ober-Ursel, a small town of Germany, in Wetteravia?) I have seen a work executed here, by Nicolaus Henrici, in the year 1558.

S. VRSIVS, or ST. ORSO, see VICENTIA.

*Urso*, or *Ursao*, Ossuna, an ancient and considerable town of Spain, in Andalusia, formerly possessing an university, founded in 1549, but which is now suppressed.

Printing was carried on here in the same year by Juan de Leon, typographer to the university, who executed a work of *Fr. Joannes Bermudo*, on musical instruments, in 1549. This the printer declares to be the first edition of the author, and not improbably it may be the first book printed at Ossuna. (See Antonio, B. H. N. vol. i. p. 660.)

*Vryburg*, as also *Vrystadt*, frequently occurs in Dutch tracts: but, though bearing the appearance of real names, they are merely fictitious imprints, equivalent to *Eleutheropolis* or *Villa franca*.

VTINVM, Udina, a considerable town of Austrian Italy, capital of a district, and the see of an archbishop.

Of the two or three specimens of Udina printing during the XVth century which now remain, the earliest seems to be *The Constitutions of Friuli*, in Italian, executed by Gerard de Lisâ de Flandriâ, in the year 1484. Very little printing appears to have been carried on at Udina during this century, and none in the earlier part of the succeeding one.

*Utraria*, Utrera, a considerable town of the south-west of Spain, in the province of Seville. Antonio notices printing here in 1654.

*Vuormacium Vangionum*, or *Wurmacia*, Worms, formerly an imperial city in the west of Germany, whose bishop was a prince of the empire. This town is memorable for a Diet holden in

1521, at which Luther was present. Printing was introduced in 1514. Panzer knew of only four books anterior to 1537.

*Uxomense Burgum*, see *Oxoma*.

## W.

*Waldenburg*, is the name of a town in Wirtemburg; of another in Saxony; of a third in Prussian Silesia; and of a fourth in Switzerland. An academical dissertation by *H. E. Kestnerus*, in the Bodleian library, bears this imprint, with the date 1713.

*Wales*. The only information which we possess respecting the early typography of this principality is gathered from one of the Martin Mar-prelate tracts of queen Elizabeth's reign, (about 1588,) wherein mention is made of *knave Thackwell the printer, which printed popyshe and trayterous Welshe bookes in Wales*. But nothing more has ever been discovered of this printer or any of his books. In the year 1550, John Oswen of Worcester styled himself printer appointed by the king's majesty and his highness' honourable council, for the principality of Wales and the marches of the same. (See his *New Testament*, 4°. 1550.) In the Gentleman's Magazine for August 1821, it is observed by a correspondent, that "from the invention of printing downwards so adverse were the circumstances attending the diffusion of Welsh literature, that there was not a printing-press in the principality until the year 1734, or thereabouts, when a temporary one was set up by Mr. Lewis Morris of Bod-Edeyrn, in Anglesey. This identical press is still in being at Trevirw, near Llanrwst."

*Walpole*, a post-town of Cheshire county, in the state of New Hampshire, North America. Isaiah Thomas of Boston, and subsequently of Worcester, set up a press here, and published a newspaper, entitled *The Farmer's Museum*, in the year 1793.

*Wandesburgum*, *Wandesbecum*, or *Wansbecum*, Wandsbeck, a town of Germany, situate at the distance of two miles from the city of Hamburgh. The Jews possessed a press here, which was actively at work in 1688 and for many years afterwards. (Bodl.) An edition of *The New Testament* in five languages was printed here in 1710; the *Old Testament* corresponding to which was soon afterwards printed in Holstein.

*Waterford*, an ancient city and seaport of the south of Ireland, capital of the county of Waterford, and the see of a bishop.

Waterford finds a place among the earlier receptacles of typo-

graphy, on account of two books of the year 1555, which have been assigned to it by Ames, and repeated by Herbert, upon the authority of Maunsell's ancient Catalogue. The first of these two rare articles, (both of which are to be found in the Bodleian library,) is entitled, *The acquital or purgation of the moost catholyke Christen prince, Edwarde the VI. kyng of Englande, Fraunce, and Irelande,* &c. *and of the Churche of Englande refourmed and governed under hym, agaynst al suche as blasphemously and traitorously infame hym or the sayd Church, of heresie or sedicion:* written by John Olde, an exile for the protestant religion under queen Mary. It contains signature G in eights, and has on the recto of the last leaf, *Emprinted at Vuaterford the .7. daye of Novembre.* 1555.

The other is, *An Epistle written by John Scory the late bishope of Chichester unto all the faythfull that be in pryson in Englande, or in any other trouble for the defence of Goddes truthe.* This is a still smaller treatise, containing only two sheets in eights, and has no other colophon than this, *Anno.* 1555. But the letter, paper, and press-work exactly correspond to those of John Olde's work above mentioned, and the two were unquestionably executed at the same time and place. That place, however, was not Waterford: nor, I fear, can we claim for this city so early an acquaintance with the mysteries of the art of printing. At what period the art was introduced, I am not yet sufficiently prepared to say. For the part which the Waterford presses played during the disastrous days of 1641, &c. the reader may turn back to the article *Kilkenny.* In 1643 one Thomas Bourke styled himself *printer to the confederate catholics of Ireland.*

I should not omit to mention, that in the Catalogue of Trinity College library in Dublin occurs a third Waterford book of this period: it is entered as " Archbishop Cranmer's Confutation of " unwritten verities," 8°. Waterford, 1555. This little tract however is not now to be found there; having disappeared, probably, in company with several other choice morçeaux, which were purloined from the library by a confidential servant, a few years ago.

In the year 1646 Waterford appears to have given birth to the following article; " A new Almanac for the yeere of our Lord " God 1646, being the second after leap yeere, and since the cre- " ation of the world 5595. Calculated for the longitude and lati- " tude of the city of Waterford, and may serve generally for all

" Ireland: By an Manapian. Waterford, printed for the yeare " MDCXLVI." Reprinted, or rather animadverted on, under the title of " A bloody Irish Almanack, or Rebellious and Bloody " Ireland, Discovered in some notes extracted out of an Almanack, " printed at Waterford in Ireland, for this yeare 1646. By John " Booker, 8°. London 1646. pp. 57."

In this Almanac the author observes, p. 11. " Only it is ob- " servable that pyrates were the founders of Waterford. I am " sure of it. Printing was not then used, but it seems now they " have got a printing-presse there; whether it and the materials " came from Rome, Doway, Rhemes, or any such other Popish " place I know not: but they there, and at Oxford of late and " now, print base and railing pamphlets, and lying almanacs, " and in them most grossly abuse the parliament and kingdom of " England, who no doubt ere long will suppresse their presses."

The Waterford original is extremely rare; and I have never been able to find it: the London reprint of the same year is also very rare, but of this I possess a copy.

*Watertown*, a pleasant town of Middlesex county, in the province of Massachusetts, North America.

Benjamin Edes, a printer of Boston, made his escape by night from that place with a press and a few types, in the early part of the revolutionary-war, and opened a printing-house in Watertown; where he continued *The Boston Gazette*, and printed for the provincial congress of Massachusetts.

Thomas acquaints us, that " the printing he executed at " Watertown did not indeed do much credit to the art; but the " work at this time, done at other presses, was not greatly supe- " rior. The war broke out suddenly, and few of any profession " were prepared for the event. All kinds of printing materials " had usually been imported from England; even ink for printers " had not, in any great quantity, been made in America. This " resource was, by the war, cut off; and a great scarcity of these " articles soon ensued.

" At that time there were but three small paper-mills at Mas- " sachusetts: in Newhampshire there were none: and Rhode- " island contained only one, which was out of repair. The paper, " which these mills could make, fell far short of the necessary " supply. Paper, of course, was extremely scarce, and what " could be procured was badly manufactured, not having more

" than half the requisite labour bestowed upon it. It was often " taken from the mill wet, and unsized. People had not been in " the habit of saving rags, and stock for the manufacture of paper " was obtained with great difficulty. Every thing like rags was " ground up together to make a substitute for paper. This, " with wretched ink and worn-out types, produced miserable " printing." vol. i. p. 343.

In 1776 Edes returned to Boston, and probably the Watertown typography then came to a final close.

*Weissenburgum Noricorum*, Weissenburg, a walled town of Germany, in Bavarian Franconia. Printing was exercised here in 1729.—(Bodl.)

*Wengrovia*, Wegrow, a town of Poland, in the palatinate of Podlachia, distant 47 miles from Warsaw.

The Socinians possessed a press here in the XVIth century, at which some works of *P. Gomesius* were printed in 1570.

*Wessofontanum Cœnobium*, Wessenbrunn, a Benedictine monastery, situated in the diocese of Freysingen, in Bavaria, founded in the year 753. Denis (*Suppl.* p. 488.) mentions a *German Chronicle* without date, but supposed to be of the XVth century, bearing for imprint, *impressa in Cœnobio Wessofontano.*

*Westminster*, a considerable township in the state of Vermont, North America. A press was first established here in 1778, by J. P. Spooner and T. Green, from Norwich, in Connecticut. The firm and business, however, continued only a short time.

WESTMONASTERIVM, Westminster, a city of England, in Middlesex, now forming part of the metropolis.

It was in one of the numerous chapels within the vast and venerable pile of Westminster Abbey, that Wm. Caxton, generally considered to be the father of English printing, erected his press about the year 1474. It appears that Caxton commenced his typographical career abroad: having travelled into the Low Countries, to Cologne, &c. and becoming attached to the household of Margaret, countess of Richmond, mother of Henry the seventh, he was desired by her to finish the translation of a French work which he had already begun, namely the *Recueil des histoires de Troyes* of *Raoul le Fevre*. The period of Caxton's sojourn on the continent was that when the newly practised art of printing was in all probability an object of the greatest attraction; and our countryman, not slow to perceive its advantage and im-

portance, devoted his time to the acquisition of a competent knowledge of the art, and forthwith proceeded to try his typographical skill. The earliest works which have been attributed to Caxton's press are the following:

1. *Recueil des histoires de Troyes*, fol. supposed to be printed at Cologne between the years 1464 and 1467.

2. *Propositio Magistri Johannis Russell*, a small tract of five pages and a half, to which, from internal evidence, the date of 1469 is assigned.

3. A French edition of *the Romance of Jason*, discovered in the year 1812, by M. Van Praet, in the royal library of Paris.

4. *The Recueill of the historyes of Troye*, in English, said by him to have been finished at Cologne in 1471. And,

5. The first edition of *the Game and playe of the Chesse, printed by Wm. Caxton*, 1474.

It has been usual among bibliographers, amidst the uncertainty which attends these earlier specimens of Caxton, to regard the *Chesse Playe* as the first book printed by him *in this country*. Without presuming to correct, much less to dictate, I cannot help expressing my belief that they are all equally strangers to an English printing-press, and that our earliest English-printed book is either *the second edition of the book of Chess*, or else the *History of Jason*, both of which may have been printed about the year 1475. For, as Dr. Dibdin has well remarked, the type with which the above five books are printed, is one and the same, but it differs totally from any which was afterwards employed by Caxton; and three, or perhaps four, of these volumes are confessedly executed in foreign parts, so that there is fair and ample ground for supposing that the fifth or remaining volume owes its birth to the same city, be it Cologne or any other. Had Caxton brought over with him these types to England, what adequate reason can be assigned for his never making the slightest use of them in any other publication? or had he parted with them in favour of any other rising artist, we should again obtain a sight of them in some of Lettou's or Machlinia's productions: but this is known not to be the case. Another question which has been, not unreasonably, started, "whether the earlier three of these five "books were in fact printed by Caxton himself, or by the master "of whom he learned the art," is foreign to my present purpose: they are allowed to have been executed in a foreign country. It

is supposed that Caxton continued to print within the walls of Westminster Abbey until the year 1485, when, according to Bagford, he removed to a house in King-street, Westminster, and continued printing till the time of his death, in 1491 or 1492, when his servant, Wynkyn de Worde, succeeded at once to his house and business.

The productions of Caxton's press have, especially of late years, engrossed too much of the public attention to require any detailed description here. The rarity of some pieces, more particularly the foreign and early ones, has been attested by the most frightful prices[u] which have been given for them at public sales in London. According to Dr. Dibdin, (whose account of this printer and his works, given in the *Typographical Antiquities*, and in the *Bibliotheca Spenceriana*, is decidedly the best which we possess, and full of very curious and interesting matter,) about sixty-three or sixty-four Caxtonian specimens remain, all of which are found in this country, with the exception of the *French Jason* mentioned above. Of these, the royal library of George the Third contains many fine and perfect copies. Earl Spencer's rich collection can boast of forty-six pieces: twenty-three are in the Bodleian, including a different edition of the Chronicle of 1480, which difference Dr. Dibdin has no-where remarked. The duke of Devonshire, and several other distinguished individuals, are also possessed of numerous volumes executed by Caxton. Copies in a sound and perfect state are very seldom to be obtained. A single specimen printed on vellum is known, which is (as it most certainly ought to be) in the royal collection: it is the *Doctrinal of Sapience*, of the year 1489; and this copy is further remarkable for containing a whole chapter *on the negligences happening in the Mass, with their remedies*, which is wanting in the common copies, being omitted purposely by the printer, *because it was not convenient that the lay people should read it!* A single volume of Caxton's press has brought at a public auction the enormous sum of £1060! as the duke of Devonshire well knows.

The large device or monogram, which is well-known as occur-

u On the subject of enormous prices given for rare books for some years past, Peignot has an observation too piquant to be withholden: "Depuis 1804 la somptuosité bibliomanique, pour ne pas dire la folie, a fait de très grands progrès, surtout en Angleterre, où la livre sterling semble quelquefois voltiger dans les ventes publiques avec autant de légèreté et de profusion que si elle avoit la simple valeur de notre modeste franc!" (Variétés &c. &c. 8vo. 1822, p. 32.)

ring at the end of Caxton's pieces, is conjectured by Panzer to be formed from the figures 7 and 4 interlaced, and to signify the year (1474) of his commencing his typographic labours.

One or two of the founts of type used by our printer, especially in his earlier productions, appear to differ from any which are found in other books: his paper is strong and good; and altogether a fine specimen of his press, though it may not possess the grace and elegance conspicuous in the early efforts of the printers of Rome and Venice, is yet to an Englishman a genuine and legitimate object of interest and attraction.

*Wilhermsdorff*, a market-town of Germany in Bavarian Franconia, seated on the river Zenn.—1744. (TCD)

*Williamsburg*, a post-town of Virginia, in North America, containing a college, founded by king William and queen Mary.

Virginia was very backward in admitting the art of printing; which from motives of policy was discountenanced and even prohibited by the government for more than a hundred years after the establishment of the colony. The first printing done in the province was executed in this town by John Buckner, about the year 1682: but the press was put down by the governor of the province, and no more is heard of it until the year 1729; when William Parkes, a printer of Annapolis, executed at Williamsburg *Stith's History of Virginia*, and *the Laws of Virginia*. Thomas relates, that until so late a period as the year 1766, there was but one printing-house in the colony.

*Wilmersdorfium*, a small town of Germany, in the district of Hohenlohe, now forming part of the kingdom of Wirtemburg.

Wolfius and Le Long mention that the Jews possessed a printing-establishment here. Several specimens of it exist in the Oppenheimer collection, the earliest of which bears the date 1589.

*Wilmington*, a considerable post-town and port, in the state of Delaware, North America. The first printing-house introduced into the colony of Delaware was established in this town by James Adams, a native of the north of Ireland, in the year 1761.

*Wilmington*, a port and post-town, capital of a district in North Carolina, North America. The second press established in the province of North Carolina was set up here by A. Steuart, a roguish printer of Philadelphia, who scrupled not to assume the title of "king's printer," in the year 1763 or 1764.

*Windsor*, a post-town, capital of Windsor county in the state of Vermont, North America. A press was first established here in 1783, by George Hough, who had purchased the press and other apparatus of the firm of Spooner and Green, who for a few years had carried on the business at Westminster in the same province.

WINTERBERGA, Winterberg, a manufacturing town of Bohemia, in the circle of Prachen.

Two books alone of the XVth century are mentioned by Panzer, upon the authority of Denis, as having been printed here, viz. *Alberti Magni Summa de Eucharistiâ*, and *B. Augustini liber soliloquiorum:* both these are dated 1484, and were executed by Johannes Alacraw, a printer who two years previously had exercised his art at Passau. No further Winterberg typography appears.

*Winter Harbour*, off Melville Island, situate in the North polar sea, in latitude 74 N. longitude 112 W. During the voyage undertaken for the discovery of a north-west passage by captain Parry, in the ships Hecla and Griper, in the years 1819 and 1820, a printing-press, which had been taken on board the Hecla, was set to work, upon the ships becoming ice-locked for the winter, and a newspaper was composed and printed on board; it was called *The North Georgia Gazette and Winter Chronicle*; the first number was published on the 1st of November, 1819, and the last (N°. 21.) on the 20th of March, 1820. This newspaper has since been reprinted in London.

*Wintonia*, Winchester, an ancient episcopal city of the south of England, in the county of Hants.

I do not know that Winchester has any other claim to a place in this volume, than that which arises from the colophon of one of those violent publications which abounded in England about the time of the Reformation. The book to which I allude is called, *The rescuing of the Romishe fox, and the seconde course of the hunter at the Romishe fox and his advocate*, published by William Turner, under the assumed name of Wraughton: it is a violent attack on Stephen Gardiner, then bishop of Winchester. At the end of the volume we read, *Imprinted have at Winchester, anno Domini* 1545. 4 *nonas Martii. By me Hanse hit prik.* My own opinion decidedly is, that the book in question was not printed at Winchester, nor indeed in any part of England. The

types are of Swiss make, similar to those of the first edition of Coverdale's Bible; the spelling is not English; the sentences printed in Roman letter found on the title-page are made up with Gothic w. and y. Turner, the author, was at this time an exile on the continent on account of his religion, and had dated his first *Hunting of the Romishe Foxe* from Basil only two years before. The phraseology of the colophon also deserves examination. It is evident that the expression *Imprinted have,* is of German or Dutch idiom, not of English: *at Winchester* may mean "against the bishop of Winchester," (Gardiner): the printer's Christian name is not *John* but Hans (the German for John), and *hit-prik* is a name which perhaps the author assumed for the sake of shewing that he had not failed in his object, but had succeeded in *hitting the pricke*, or mark. *Hit-pricke*, i. e. ὁ τοῦ σκοποῦ τυχών. This rare and curious volume may be seen in the Bodleian library.

*Wirceburgum*, see *Herbipolis.*

*Wisbaden*, a small town of Germany, eight miles distant from Mentz, containing about four thousand inhabitants. It is a place of fashionable resort, being much frequented on account of the hot medicinal springs from which it takes its name.—1821.

*Woodbridge*, a post-town of New Jersey, in the United States of America.

The first press established in New Jersey was at Woodbridge; and for many years this was the only one in the colony. James Parker, a native of Woodbridge, who had for several years conducted a press and a newspaper at New York, entrusted his concerns in that city to a partner, and began business here as a printer about the year 1751. His earliest book appears to have been a folio edition of *the Laws of the Province*, published in 1752.

*Worcester*, a large post-town, capital of Worcester county, in the province of Massachusetts, North America. Isaiah Thomas, the historian of American typography, opened a printing-house in this town, in compliance with the solicitations of several gentlemen of the county, who were at that period "zealously engaged "in the cause of the country," and executed the first printing done in it, viz. a number of *the Massachusetts Spy*, (a work which was continued until the year 1818,) on the 3d of May 1775. His business speedily prospered, and was greatly ex-

tended: he united the two branches of printing and bookselling; erected a paper-mill, and set up a book-binding establishment: he was the first man who printed in America a Bible of the folio and royal quarto form: he is said to have now ten presses at work, and to possess the most complete printing-apparatus in America. His own work, *The history of printing in America*, in two volumes octavo, was printed here in the year 1810.

## X.

*Xerezium*, see *Asta*.

XERICA, Xerica, a town of the east of Spain, in the province of Valencia, seated on the river Morviedro.

A single specimen announces to us that the art of printing was early exercised in this town, namely, *Constitutiones synodales, auctore Bartholomæo Marti*, which bears the imprint *Xericæ*, and the date 1485. This book is adduced by Panzer, on the authority of Caballero. See notice of a previous edition of it under *Segobrica*. I have met with no subsequent instances of the typography of Xerica.

## Y.

*Yedo*, or more properly Jeddo, the capital of the empire of Japan, a large and splendid city, situate in Niphon, the largest of the Japanese islands.

According to a recent statistical account, Jeddo is the most populous city in the known world: it is said to contain not fewer than 1,680,000 inhabitants, thus exceeding Pekin by 180,000, and London by 406,000.—1785.

*Yorke*, a large city of Upper Canada, in North America, seated on the lake Ontario. Printing was in use, and a newspaper published, in this city, sometime previously to the year 1810.

## Z.

*Zagravia*, Zagrab, or Agram, a strong and populous town of the Austrian states, capital of Croatia, seated on the river Save; it is also a bishop's see.

*Barletius' history of the life and actions of Scanderbeg* (Alexander) was printed in this town in the year 1743.

*Zamerdam*, *Zaandam*, *Saardam*, or *Sancrdam*, a large manufacturing town of the Netherlands, in North Holland, seated on

the river Zaan. It was here that the czar Peter of Russia amused himself by studying practically the art of ship-building.

Printing was exercised here, by Henry Jacobsz, in 1648.—(TCD.)

ZAMORA, a strong town of the north west of Spain, in Leon, the capital of a province, and a bishop's see.

Printing was introduced into Zamora about the year 1482; and two books, one entitled *Vita Christi*, by *F. Inigo de Mendoza*, the other *Regimiento de Principes*, by *Gomes Manrique*, are remaining, which were executed in that year by Antonio de Centenara, the only known printer of Zamora. Eight publications from this town during the XVth century are known and named by Mendez, and the art seems to have gone into disuse before the conclusion of the century. Panzer in fact notices no printing at Zamora subsequent to the year 1490: but the Bodleian library contains a handsome edition of the Spanish Chronicles of *Florian do Campo*, executed here by Juan Picardo, in the year 1543.

*Zamoscium*, or *Samoscium*, Zamoski, a strongly-fortified town in the south-east of Poland, formerly containing an university, founded by John and George Zamoski, which possessed a printing-press almost from the time of its foundation. The earliest book mentioned bears the date of 1557.

*Zapetha*, perhaps Zapetra, a town of Armenia; [or, a town of Galilee.] See the article *Saphita*, p. 253.

The Jews appear to have possessed a printing-establishment at Zapetha, about the middle of the XVIth century: the book of *Ecclesiastes*, printed here in 1570, is in the Oppenheimer collection, as also the *Canticum Canticorum* of 1579, and other works of the years 1582, 1587, &c. Masch, in his *Le Long*, cites Zapetha books of the years 1568, 1579, and 1582. How long this press continued at work, I have not ascertained.

*Zaragossa*, see *Cæsar Augusta*.

*Zaslavium*, Zaslaw, a town of Russian Lithuania, distant a few miles from Minsk. Matthias Kawieczynski, an Unitarian, established a press here during the XVIth century, at which was printed the *Polish Bible of Simon Budnæus*, in 1572, 4to. which is a book of the utmost rarity. This press was afterwards removed to Losko.

*Zeyma*, Zeymy, a place of little note, in Samogitia, a district

of Russian Lithuania, on the confines of the palatinate of Wilna. A printing-press, probably belonging to the Reformed Church, was erected here in 1603 or 1604; from which issued in 1605 a *Polish Catechism by P. Gilovius.* The press was soon removed.

*Zierizea*, Ziric Zee, a strong town of the Netherlands, capital of the isle of Schowen, in the province of Zealand.

The art of printing was practised at Ziric Zee at least so early as 1615; in which year a *Theological conference between certain divines*, translated from Dutch into Latin by *H. Brandius*, was executed here by Johannes Hellenius, who lived at the sign of The Golden Bible near to the new Exchange. (TCD.)

*Zilly*, qu. Zilah, or Zillenmarkt, a town of Transylvania, in the palatinate of Solnoch?

A *Grammar of the Wendish dialect*, by *G. Sellenko*, bears the imprint of *Zilly*, 1791.

*Zimmermannus.* Michael Zimmermannus printed (qu. at Nuremburg?) in the year 1556, omitting the name of his town.

ZINNA, or TZENNA, Zinna, or Zenna, a monastery of Cistercians, in the government of Magdeburg, in Prussian Saxony, distant seven leagues from Wittemburg.

We have evidence that the monks of this establishment once exercised the art of printing within their walls, in a *Psalter of the Virgin Mary*, bearing date 1492. There is so much pompousness of description about the book, arising from the vanity of its editor, that Panzer cannot restrain himself from giving rather a long account. The title of it is, *Novum beatæ Mariæ Virginis Psalterium de dulcissimis nove legis mirabilibus divini amoris refertis noviter ad Teucri conteritionem confectum.* And the author takes care to inform the world, that he is no less important a personage than *Hermannus Nitszchewitz ex Brandenburgensi Margiâ Trebbinensi, Regiarum majestatum capellanus, utriusque juris consultus magnus, circa Oderam Francofurdensis civitatis prothonotarius!* that he presented this work into the emperor's own hands, who ordered it to be examined by the officers of his court of Chancery, and to be printed at his expense in the monastery of Zenna, which was accordingly done at considerable costs. Panzer observes, that the marvellous absurdity of the plates which it contains, considering that it was published under the sanction of the emperor, causes it to be a book of most extreme rarity. (*Liber ob incredibilem figurarum insulsitatem*

*auctoritate Cæsareâ editarum rarissimus.* Panzer, vol. ix. p. 307.)

*Zittavia*, Zittau, a large and fortified town of Upper Lusatia, pleasantly seated on a branch of the river Neisse.

A public gymnasium having been established at Zittaw in the year 1586, it was immediately followed by the introduction of a printing-press, which was erected in the religious house of *The Paraclete*, and placed under the direction of Nicholas Schneider. In the year 1608, this press was consumed, together with great part of the town, but was reestablished in 1611.

*Znoima*, Znoym, or Znaym, a town of the Austrian empire in Moravia, chief of a circle of the same name, near the river Teya. Printing was carried on here in 1635, and continues to this day.

*Zullichavia*, or *Zullichovium*, Zyllichau, a manufacturing town of the Prussian states, in the New Mark of Brandenburg. An edition of the *Hebrew* and *German Bible* (with the *Greek Testament*) was printed here in 1741.

*Zutphania*, Zutphen, a strong town of the Netherlands, in Guelderland.

Printing was exercised here, by Andreas Johannis, in the year 1611.—(TCD.)

*Zwifalda*, Zwiefalten, was formerly a rich abbey of the Suabian Alps, in the south-west of Germany, possessing a territory of the same name. Panzer cites one book, *Opuscula Bebeliana*, dated 1504, printed at this place, by Leonardus Clemens. I have observed no other.

ZWOLLÆ, or SVOLLÆ, Zwoll, a fortified town of the Netherlands, chief of the province of Overyssel.

Of more than forty works known to have been executed here during the XVth century, the earliest dated is *Bonaventuræ sermones de tempore et de Sanctis*, bearing date 1479. Johannes de Vollhoe, and Petrus Os de Breda are the first printers named. The art continued to be carried on at Zwoll during the succeeding century.

# APPENDIX A.

*An Index of pseudonymes, disguised, falsified, or fictitious places, with the earliest dates of the books from each which have come under the author's observation.*

The articles marked with a star relate to the *Martin Marprelate* controversy, during the reign of queen Elizabeth.

ADVERTE, 1671.
Ægyptus, 1520.
Agathopolis, 1769.
Agra, 1748.
Albigion, 1712.
Albionopolis, 1613.
Albipolis, 1669.
Alentopolis, 1662.
Alethopolis, 1647.
Allemaigne, 1546.
Andrinople, 1734.
Anneville, 1703.
* Antipedes, (the) (1588.)
Antopolis, 1594.
Antre de Trophonius, 1779.
Aquileia (Lucca) 1751.
Arabia, 1523.
Arcadie, 1799.
Arips (i. e. Spira.)
Arrivour, (l') 1547.
Augusta (Florence) 1804.
Babilonians, (the) 1641.
Baldacco, 1539.
Balivernopolis.
Barataria, (Dublin,) 1792.
Bel-œil.
Bengodi, (citta di) 1584.
Bonne huile.
Bourg-Fontaine, 1688.
Burlassia.—
Cacopolis, 1758.
Cairo.—
Calceopolis, 1755.
Campi Elysii, 1555.
Cantorbery, 1686.
Cartellana 1678.
Chancellerie (la)
Charitopolis, 1663.
Chinon.—
Chrysinople, 1764.
Ciel (au) 1738.
Clarefortium, 1617.
Clareportum, 1626.
Clignancourt.
Constantinople, 1641.
Cornicopolis, 1773.
Corteiopolis.
Corythum, 1738.
Cosmopolis, 1611.
Crisopolis, 1786.
Criticomanie, 1760.
Criticopolis, 1755.
Crotone.
Culicutidonia, 1750.
Cythère, 1795.
Delhi, 1801.
Dezert (au) 1640.
Dicæarchia, 1647.

Doregnal, 1668.
Ecclesiopolis, 1648.
Eden, 1748.
Edimbourg, 1572.
Een-stadt, 1620.
Eleutheropolis, 1544.
Elysium, 1624.
Emeluogna.
Eridania.
Erotopolis, 1746.
*Europe, 1558.
Felisonte, 1795.
Fidelité, (à la) 1775.
Forum Palladium, 1696.
Francopolis, 1685.
Frankenburg, 1621.
Frederik-stadt, 1674.
Galeopolis, (Paris) 1798.
Gallipolis, 1764.
Gaznah.
Gelopolis, 1660.
Germanopolis, 1674.
Ginevra (Florence) 1781.
Glaucopolis, 1664.
Gratianopolis, 1698.
Gremerstadium, 1627.
Grenouillerie (la) 1756.
Gynæcocratopolis.
Hadopolis, 1611.
Hagiopolis, 1614.
Hanripolis Cornutorum, 1627.
Hasles, (snr les) 1607.
Heilste, 1646.
Helicon, 1622.
Heliopolis, 1812.
Hell, 1661.
Hermitage, (l') 1779.
Hierapolis, 1553.
Hispaniæ nova civitas.
Hoopstadt, 1688.
Jericho, 1542.
Jerusalem, 1765.
Irenopolis, 1645.
Irocopolis, 1752.
Isle d'Adonis, 1681.
Italia 1791.
Justinga, 1585.
Justinopolis, 1625.
Kalykow, 1554.
Kosmoburg, 1665.
Kykuyt, 1688.
Lactophaga, 1526.
Lampropolis, 1633.
Lampsacus.—
Leger, (St.) 1665.
Libre ville, 1698.
Livry (chateau de)
Luce nouvelle, 1567.
Luceburgum, 1626.
Luxuropolis, 1748.
Marocco, 1576.
Merinde, 1706.
Midi (au).
Minutie, 1744.
Mompeiller, 1597.
Monachopolis, 1784.
Monde, (le) 1774.
Monomotapa.—
Moropolis, 1732.
Mount Sion, 1705.
Neisse (sur) 1621.
Nemo, 1663.
Nineveh, 1661.
Niverstadium, 1720.
Nord, (au), 1760.
Nod-nol, (i. e. London) 1650.
Nomopolis, 1790.
Nova Belgia, 1640.
Nulle part, 1734.
Nullus.—

Œnozythopolis, 1617.
Oranges, 1646.
Orient (l').—
Ortingano, 1761.
*Oversea, (1588.)
Paphos, 1788.
Paradise, 1624.
Paraguay, 1761.
Palatium, 1619.
Parnassus, 1659.
Parnasse, (Mont) 1782.
Pathopolis, 1645.
Pays libre, 1749.
Pekin, 1734.
Pelusium.
Philadelphia, 1618.
Philipsburg, 1688.
Phosphoropolis, 1789.
*Place, (a) (1588.)
Pons Charentonius, 1615.
Poistorf, 1615.
Purmerend, 1689.
Ratopolis, 1738.
Regunea, 1679.
Romanopolis.—
Rome, 1551.
San Vicente, 1645.
Sardanapolis, 1776.
Sarmatia, 1795.
Scoropolis, 1806.
Selenoburgum, 1681.
Seriopolis, 1682.
Sirap, (i. e. Paris,) 1784.
*Sky, (the) 1589.
Sparta, 1786.
Stamboul, 1743.
Stampatum Stampatorum, 1670
Stauropolis, 1681.
Struthiorum Oppidum.—
Surat, 1787.
Tetonville, 1729.
Teuto-Dicæopolis, 1711.
Thlibochorus, 1624.
Trebotes.
Theopolis, 1574.
Tivoli, 1710.
Veritopolis, 1716.
Vermeropolis, 1788.
Veropolis, 1784.
Verte-feuille, 1759.
Viconi, 1722.
Villa franca, 1602.
Virginia.
Virginopolis, 1631.
Vryburg, 1628.
Vrystadt, 1643.
Uranopolis, 1608.
Utopia, 1519.
Warnstadt, 1620.
Waterford, 1555.
Whitehall, 1745.
Wiliorbanum, 1593.
Winchester, 1545.

*Total number of pseudonymes observed*, 201.

# APPENDIX B.

*The names of certain ACADEMIES &c. which sometimes are found on the titles of books (particularly on Academical Dissertations) without further specification of the place to which they belong.*

| Name given. | Place designated. |
|---|---|
| Academia Agrippina | Cologne. |
| Albertina | Konigsberg. |
| ad Albim | Wittenberg. |
| Albimontana | Montauban. |
| Albipolitana | Wittenberg. |
| Archipalatina | Heidelberg. |
| Bambergensis | Bamberg. |
| Cæsarea | Vienna? |
| Casimiriana<br>Sax. Coburgica | Coburg. |
| Cattorum | Marburg. |
| Christiano-Albertina | Kiel. |
| Caroliniana | Stettin? |
| Eberhardina-Carolina | Tubingen. |
| Electoralis-Brandenburgica | Duisburg. |
| Electoralis-Palatina | Heidelberg. |
| ad Elmum Julia | Helmstadt. |
| Ernestina | Rinteln. |
| Emmericiana | Erfurdt. |
| Francovadana | Frankfort on the Oder. |
| Fridericiana | Kiel. |
| Fridericiana-Alexandrina | Erlangen. |
| Frisiorum | Franeker. |
| Fridericiana-Mecklenburgensis | Buetzow. |
| Georgia Augusta | Gottingen. |
| ad Geram | Erfurt. |
| Herbornensis | Herborn. |
| Herbipolensis | Wurtzburg. |

| Name given. | Place designated. |
|---|---|
| Academia Hasso-Schaumburgica | Rinteln. |
| Hassiaca | Marburg. |
| Hierana | Erfurt. |
| Holsatorum | Ratzeburg. |
| Julia | Helmstadt. |
| Julia Ducalis | Wurtzburg. |
| Julio-Fridericiana / Ostro-ducalis | Wurtzburg. |
| Ludoviciana | Giessen. |
| Marchiarum / Marchica | Frankfort on the Oder, or Berlin. |
| Mecklenburgensium | Rostoch. |
| Megapolensium | Rostoch. |
| Nassaviensis | Herborn. |
| ad Nicrum | Heidelburg. |
| Noricorum | Altorf. |
| Noribergensis | Nuremberg. |
| Palatino-electoralis | Heidelburg, and Manheim. |
| Philurea | Leipsic. |
| Pomeranorum | Gripswald. |
| ad Pregolam Regia | Konigsberg. |
| Rauracorum | Basle. |
| Regiomontana | Konigsberg. |
| ad Rhenum Teutopolit: | Duisburg. |
| Rhodopolitana | Rostoch. |
| Ruperto-Carolina | Heidelberg. |
| Salana | Jena. |
| Saxonum-Ducalis | Jena. |
| Soraborum | Halle. |
| Teutoburgensium | Duisburg. |
| Thuringorum | Erfurt. |
| Varno-Balthica / or, ad Varnam | Rostoch. |
| Venedorum | Halle. |
| Viadrina | Frankfort on the Oder. |
| ad Visurgim | Rinteln. |
| Wilhelmiana | Marburg. |

| Name given. | Place designated. |
|---|---|
| Athenæ Balthicæ | Rostoch. |
| Carolinæ | Stettin ? |
| Gelrorum | Harderwick. |
| Rauracæ | Basle. |
| Gymnasium Hagense | Rinteln ? |
| Lyceum Ernestinum | Rinteln ? |
| Typis Clarendonianis | Oxford. |
| Orphanotrophei | Halle. |
| Hendelianis | Jena. |

# APPENDIX C.

*An enumeration of the books printed on vellum, which are contained in the Bodleian library, arranged in the order of their dates.*

N.B. The articles marked with an asterisk formed part of the Oppenheimer collection, which was purchased by the university of Oxford in the year 1828.

PSALTERIUM, sive Liber choralis, fol. *per Johan*$^{nem}$ *Fust civem Maguntinum et Petrum Schoifher de Gernssheym clericum.* 1459.

Gulielmi Duranti Rationale divinorum Officiorum, fol. *per Johannem fust civem Maguntinum. Et petrum Gernssheym. Clericum.* 1459.[a]

Biblia Latina, juxta Vulgatam editionem, tom. i. fol. *In civitate Moguntin. per Johannem fust civem et Petrum schoiffher de gernssheym clericum.* 1462.[b]

[a] All the copies of this edition which have hitherto been discovered are printed on vellum, with the exception of one, which is on both vellum and paper. M. Van Praet mentions more than forty copies, three of which are in the royal library at Paris.

[b] M. Van Praet notices 45 copies of this Bible. There is a curious circumstance connected with the present condition of this volume. Having been obtained from a French collection, it was purchased for the Bodleian in the year 1752, in an imperfect state; the last seven leaves then in the volume being supplied in manuscript, and the remainder, consisting of eighteen leaves, being altogether wanting. The book was suffered to remain in its original binding, and nothing was heard or thought of the deficient portion, until the recent purchase of the Canonici Manuscripts from Venice, in 1818; when, among the loose fragments accompanying that Collection, fourteen of these identical MS. leaves were discovered: which, on being applied to the book in question, shewed instantly whence they had been taken, not only by supplying the deficiency, with the exception of four leaves, but also by exactly corresponding both in size and character with those remaining in the volume.

M. T. Ciceronis Officia et Paradoxa, 4°. *Johannes fust Moguntinus civis. Petri manu finitum.* 1465.[c]

M. T. Ciceronis Officia et Paradoxa, 4°. *Johannes fust Moguntinus civis. manu Petri de gernsshem finitum.* 1466.[d]

Clementis V. Constitutiones. fol. *in urbe Maguntinâ Petrus Schoiffer de Gernsshem.* 1467.[e]

C. Crispus Sallustius de conjuratione Catilinæ et de bello Jugurthino, 4° *sine loco et anno; (sed Parisiis, per Ulr. Gering, Mart. Crantz, et Mich. Friburger.)* *circa* 1470.[f]

Gratiani Decretum, cum suis rubricis, 2 tom. fol. *Moguncie, Petrus Schoiffer de Gernssheym.* 1472.[g]

Sextus Decretalium Bonifacii VIII. cum apparatu Joh. Andreæ, fol. *In urbe Maguncia, per Petrum Scoyffer de Gernsshem.* 1473.[h]

Gregorii nova Compilatio decretorum. fol. *Moguntiæ, Petrus Schoiffer de Gernssheym.* 1473.[i]

Breviarium Diæceseos Herbipolensis, fol. *Herbipoli, Stephanus Dold, Jeorius Ryser, et Johannes Bekenhub.* 1479.[k]

[c] A very fine copy of this edition is preserved in Magdalene college library, and another in that of St. John's college. M. Van Praet mentions 23 copies of this edition, (omitting that in Magdalene college,) of which 12 are in England. There are copies on paper, both of this, and of the following, but much fewer of these have survived than of those which were printed upon vellum.

[d] A fine copy of this edition is found also in the library of Corpus Christi college. M. Van Praet names 23 copies; 13 of which are in England.

[e] A remarkably fine copy, purchased from Payne and Foss, in 1825.

[f] A second copy on vellum is in the royal library of Paris: M. Van Praet agrees in assigning 1470 as its date.

[g] A most splendid book, purchased from Messrs. Payne and Foss, 1825.

[h] This volume consists of alternate sheets of vellum and paper: the alternation however is not quite regular; the first, third, &c. also the last leaf containing the subscription and shields, are on vellum.

[i] An exceedingly fine and magnificent copy, purchased from Payne and Foss, in 1825.

[k] Van Praet describes this rare and grand book, from a copy once at Paris, but which has since been restored to the imperial library at Vienna.

Unfortunately the Bodleian copy is imperfect, wanting eight leaves at the beginning and two at the end: it contains only 337 leaves instead of 347. It formerly belonged to archbishop Laud.

Missale secundum usum Ecclesiæ Herbipolensis, fol. *In civitate Herbipolensi per Jeorium Ryser.* 1481.[l]

Pentateuchus Hebraicus cum Targum Onkelosi et Comment. R. Salom. Jarchi, fol ED. PR. *Bononiæ per Abraham Ben Chaiim Pisaurensem.* 1482.[m]

* Tractatus Talmudicus *Berachoth*, cum Commentario R. Salomonis Iarchi &c. Hebraicè. fol. *Soncini, Josua Salomon ben Israel Nathan.* 1484.[n]

Pentateuchus Hebraicus, *sine anno et loco.* ——[o]

Alexandri de Villa Dei Doctrinale. 4°. *Parmæ, impensis Angeli Ugoleti.* 1486.[p]

S. Birgitte de Swecia Revelationes celestes. fol. *Impressit Bartholomæus Ghotan Lubcensis civis.* 1492.[q]

[l] For a more detailed account of this extraordinary volume, see above, p. 120.

[m] M. Van Praet names five known copies. The present was purchased at the McCarthy sale.

[n] This rare volume is not only the first printed portion of that vast collection the Talmud, but is moreover the very first specimen of the celebrated Soncino press. De Rossi possessed a similar vellum copy.

[o] This unknown edition of the XVth century belonged to De Rossi, who has described it at p. 142. of his Annales Heb. Typogr. sæc. XV. and calls it extremely rare. Unfortunately the copy is imperfect, ending with ch. i. of the Song of Solomon. It was purchased in 1828.

[p] M. Van Praet states this edition to be of such rarity, that its existence is known only by the vellum copy of the Harleian collection; conjecturing that the copy in the catalogue of Maittaire is the same identical book. This conjecture will assume the appearance of certainty from the following statement. Maittaire's copy was purchased by Dr. Rawlinson, and by his bequest became, with many other valuable articles, the property of the Bodleian. And no one, at all conversant with the different styles of binding, upon seeing the volume, can for a moment doubt of its once having been in the possession of lord Oxford. The volume is a small quarto, in Roman letter, consisting of 58 leaves. It has no title, nor false title, but begins on signature a. "*Scribere Clericulis*," &c. On the reverse of the last leaf is the following colophon: "Emendatissi-"mum hoc opusculum quod doctrina refertissimum merito Doctrinale "nuncupatur opera et impensis Angeli Ugoleti Parmensis impressum "est Parmæ. M.CCCC. lxxxvi. die xxx. Novembris."

[q] Of this volume we learn, from Alnander's History of Swedish Ty-

Pentateuchus cum V. Megilloth et Haphtharoth. 8vo. *Brixie, per Gerschom filium R. Mosis, Israelitam Soncinatem.* 1492.[r]

Aristotelis Opera Græcè, volumen secundum, fol. *Venetiis apud Aldum Manutium.* 1498.[s]

Petri Schotti Argentinensis Lucubratiunculæ ornatissimæ 4to. *Impressa a Martino Schotto cive Argent.* 1498.[t]

Regula beatissimi patris benedicti e latino in gallicum sermonē per reverendū dominū Guidonem Juvenalem traducta. 4to. *Imprimee a Paris par Geoffroy de marnef.* 1500.

Missale ad usum Ecclesiæ Helfordensis. fol. *Rothomagi, P. Oliverius et Johannes Mauditier.* 1502.[u]

pography, that sixteen copies were printed on vellum, and eight hundred on paper. Only two of the vellum copies are known at the present day, the one above mentioned, and another in the library of Brahe; unless the one in the library of Slusius, announced *without date*, be of the same edition, which is probable. It contains numerous very curious woodcuts, which in this copy are coloured and illuminated.

[r] Purchased at the Crevenna sale.

[s] In the library of New college is a complete copy of this edition printed on vellum, consisting of six volumes. For many years bibliographers, even M. Van Praet, denied the existence of the *first* volume upon vellum, as may be seen by referring to M. Van Praet's Catalogue of the vellum books in the king of France's library, vol. III. p. 7. but see the additions and corrections, vol. V. p. 370, where M. V. P. announces that the existence of the New college volume had been made known to him. The library of Corpus Christi college contains remarkably fine copies of vols. II. III. and IV. on vellum.

[t] This copy was formerly in the Harleian collection: it was bequeathed to the Bodleian by Dr. Rawlinson.

[u] This copy formerly belonged to Thomas Hearne, who has written on it, *liber rarissimus.* In his preface to *Camdeni Annales Elizabethæ Reg.* Hearne gives a minute account of this copy, which had been presented to him by a friend. He mentions that Missals and other Service-books for the use of *Hereford*, although distinctly spoken of in the preface to Edward VIth's prayer-book, were so very difficult to be met with, that even so diligent an inquirer as Browne Willis did not believe they had ever been printed. Hearne transcribes from it certain prayers for king Henry VIII. and Anne Boleyn; glances at those who refused to acknowledge her as rightful queen; and inveighs against the indiscriminate destruction of Bibles and other religious books, at the dissolution

La pragmatique sanction en Francoys, avec Guillermi paraldi de la pluralitè des benefices. 8vo. *Imprimeè a Paris par Gaspard Philippe.* 1508.

Missale ad usum ecclesiæ Sarum. fol. *Rothomagi, Martinus Morin.* (imperfect.) 1510.

Psalterium Hebræum, Græcum, Arabicum et Chaldæum, cum tribus latinis interpretationibus et glossis. fol. *Genue, Petrus Paulus Porrus, Mediolanensis.* 1516.[x]

* Tephilloth, seu Preces Judaicæ, Hebr. 4to. *Pragæ.* 1516.[y]

Ovidii Metamorphoseon libri xv. 8vo. *Venetiis, in ædibus Aldi et Andreæ Soceri.* 1516.

of monastic institutions; in which he affirms that the Turks are better men than we, for they never suffer a single fragment of their Coran to be profaned or put to an improper use.

The copy in question is beautifully printed, and in the finest possible condition. Undoubtedly it is of the very highest rarity, no other being known to exist. M. Van Praet, misled by the *Repertorium bibliographicum*, describes it as an 8vo. It is a folio, in two columns.

[x] Of this edition it is said that 2000 copies were printed on paper, and fifty on vellum. M. Van Praet does not appear to have known of the Bodleian copy. As reference is frequently made to a note occurring in this edition of the Psalter relative to Columbus, the following particulars are given; as though often quoted, perhaps it is not much known. On verse 4 of the 18th (our 19th) Psalm, is this comment: "*Et in* "*fines mundi verba eorum.* Saltem temporibus nostris, quibus mirabili "ausu Christophori Columbi Genuensis, alter pene orbis repertus est, "Christianorumque cœtui aggregatus. At vero quoniam Columbus "frequenter predicabat se a Deo electum ut per ipsum adimpleretur "hæc prophetia, non alienum existimavi vitam ipsius hoc loco inserere. "Igitur Christophorus cognomento Columbus patriâ Genuensis, vilibus "ortus parentibus, nostra ætate fuit qui suâ industriâ plus terrarum "et pelagi exploraverit paucis mensibus, quam pene reliqui omnes mor-"tales universis retro actis sæculis, &c. &c. &c." The life is too long for insertion here, as it would occupy two or three pages. It ends with "Hic fuit viri celeberrimi exitus, qui si Græcorum heroum temporibus "natus esset, proculdubio in deorum numerum relatus esset."

I am not aware that this note is repeated in any subsequent edition of the Psalter; certainly it is not in that of 1518.

[y] This volume contains illuminations and other ornaments of a rude and remarkable character.

Ordonnances, des tailles et aydes, et des gabelles, faites par le roy Francoys I. 4to. (*a Paris, chez J. Trepperel?* 1517.)[z]

Concordata inter papam Leonem X. et regem Franciscum primum. Cum Heliæ Turonensis quondam archiepiscopi libello pragmaticæ sanctionis confutativo cis Alpes antehac nusquam edito. 4to. *Tholosæ, per Joannem magni Joannis.* (1518.)[z]

Cutheberti Tonstalli in laudem matrimonii oratio habita in sponsalibus Mariæ, Henrici VIII. filiæ, et Francisci, Francorum regis primogeniti. 4to. *Londini per Richardum Pynson.* 1518.[a]

Missale ad usum insignis ac preclare ecclesie Sarum. fol. *Londini per Richardum Pynson.* 1520.[b]

Das büechlin ist genant der Gilgengart ainer hetlichen Cristeliche sel. &c. 16°. *Augspurg, Hans Schonsperger.* 1520.

Galeni Pergamensis de temperamentis, et de inæquali intemperie libri tres Thoma Linacro Anglo interprete. *Apud Cantabrigiam per Joannem Siberch.* 1521.[c]

Jo. Lodovici Vivis Valentini De institutione fœminæ Christianæ, ad Sereniss. D. Catherinam Hispanam, Angliæ Reginam, libri tres. 4to. *Antverpiæ, M. Hillenius.* 1524.[d]

Dat Gants Nyewe Testament, recht grondelick verduytschet met geleerden voerreden. 2 tom. 12mo. 1525.[e]

Dialogus Sylla. Authore Tranquillo Andronico Dalmatâ. 8vo. *sine loco.* 1527.

[z] From the Harleian collection, and subsequently belonging to Dr. Rawlinson.

[a] See Dibdin's Typographical Antiquities, vol. II. p. 478. But this copy, instead of the royal arms crowned and supported, bears *Wolsey's* arms emblazoned; and probably was a presentation-copy to that cardinal.

[b] The beauty of typographical execution displayed in this volume, and the brilliancy of the ink, are such as cannot possibly be surpassed.

[c] For a more detailed account of this highly curious volume, see. p. 54.

[d] This was Dr. Rawlinson's copy; and in a blank leaf the following note appears, in his handwriting. "This copy is probably the present "book made to queen Catharine by the author. R. R."

[e] Containing upwards of 500 leaves. quære if printed at Delf, or Antwerp?

*Pentateuchus, Hebr. cum Megilloth et Haphtaroth. 2 tom. fol. *Pragæ.* 1531.[f]

*Machazor, seu Preces Judaicæ, Hebr. fol. *Aug. Vindel.* 1531.

Claudii Galeni de plenitudine liber: Joanne Guinterio Andernaco interprete. 8vo. Parisiis, *Chr. Wechelus.* 1531.

ΕΞΗΓΗΣΕΙΣ, seu Expositiones antiquæ &c. ex diversis Sanctorum patrum commentariis ab Œcumenio et Arethâ collectæ. folio. *Veronæ, apud Stephanum et fratres Sabios.* 1532.[g]

P. Ovidii Nasonis Fastorum libri VI. De Tristibus libri V. De Ponto libri III. 8vo. *Venetiis, in ædibus hæredum Aldi et Andreæ Soceri.* 1533.

*Tephilloth, seu preces Judaicæ, Hebraicè, 4to. *Pragæ.* 1536.

Biblia, Latinè, fol. *Parisiis, ex officina Roberti Stephani.* 1540.[g]

Deux restes du sixiesme livre de Polybe, avecq'un extraict touchant l'assiete du camp des Romains. Et oultre un traicté du seizeiesme: traduictz en Francoys par Loys Meigret, Lyonnois. 8vo. *A Paris, Vincent Sertenas.* 1545.[h]

Ordo precum totius anni juxta ritum synagogarum Romanarum, Hebraicè. 12°. *Venetiis, ex Typogr. Justinianâ.* 1546.[i]

Compendium doctrinæ catholicæ, ex libris institutionis Christianæ Petri de Soto collectum. 12°. *Ingolstadii, Alexander Weissenhorn.* 1549.

Idem, Germanicè. 12°. *Ingolstadt, A. Weissenhorn.* 1549.

Costumes du Bailliage de Sens, et anciens ressorts d'iceluy. 4°. *A Sens, de l'imprimerie de Giles Richeboys.* 1556.[k]

[f] This is a beautiful copy, bound in purple velvet: the initial letter of each book is coloured and illuminated, and there are numerous other coloured ornaments throughout the volume. The title is a wood-engraving, containing a coat of arms surmounted by a mitre, which cut is repeated on the last leaf. There is another wood-cut on the reverse of fol. 1.

[g] This very handsome book consists of 1014 pages, and the present copy has been divided into three volumes, of which unhappily the two latter only are preserved; the former, containing p. 1—232, never having come to the Bodleian library.

[g] M. Van Praet notices two other vellum copies; one of which is in the royal library at Paris, and the other in the Casanato library at Rome.

[h] At the end of the volume is a folding plan of a Roman camp.

[i] Purchased at the Crevenna sale.

[k] This volume is beautifully executed: the printer, in an address to

Pentateuchus hebraicus et chaldaicus, cum V. Megilloth et Haphtaroth. 12°. *Sabionetæ.* 1557.[l]

* R. Isaac Abarbanel, Tractatus *Corona Senum* dictus, Hebraicè. 4°. *Sabionetæ.* 1557.

Judaicarum precum Compendium, Hebraicè. 12°. *Mantuæ.* 1558.[m]

* Pentateuchus et Haphtaroth, Hebraicè. 12°. *Sabionetæ.* 1558.

* Machazor, seu Preces Judaicæ, Hebraicè. 12°. *Mantuæ.* 1559.

The Letany, wyth certayne other devoute and godlye meditations, very necessary to be dayly sayd of the faithfull Christians. 20°. *London.* 1562.

Articuli, de quibus in synodo Londinensi, anno Domini, MDLXII. ad tollendam opinionum dissensionem, et firmandum in vera religione consensum, inter archiepiscopos episcoposque utriusque provinciæ, nec non etiam universum clerum convenit. (reprint[n].) 8°. *Londini, apud Reginald. Wolfium.* 1563.

M. Tullii Ciceronis epistolæ familiares dictæ. Scholia Pauli Manutii nuper aucta. 8°. *Venetiis, in ædibus Manutianis.* 1574.

New Testament, (the bishops' translation,) 4°. *London, by Richard Jugge.* 1576[o].

Exercitium spirituale canonicorum regularium ordinis S. Augustini. 12°. *Florentiæ, Georgius Marescotus.* 1576.

La seconde semaine, ou enfance du monde, de G. de Saluste seigneur du Bartas. 4°. *A Paris, P. l'Huillier.* 1584.

* Machazor, seu Preces Judaicæ, Hebr. 2 tom. fol. *Pragæ.* 1586.

A Concent of Scripture, by Hugh Broughton. 4°. (*Lond.* 1588.[p])

Album of benefactors to the Bodleian library. 2 vols. fol. 1604.

the reader, declares it to be the first-fruits of his press, to which undoubtedly it does great credit. The Bodleian copy is illuminated, and bound in a most sumptuous manner; in all probability it belonged formerly to Thuanus, to whom the work is dedicated.

[l] The Crevenna copy. M. Van Praet does not notice it.

[m] A very large, beautiful copy, purchased at the Crevenna sale. A second is in the royal library of Paris.

[n] Reprinted by Dr. Richard Rawlinson.

[o] This copy has on the sides the arms of Robert earl of Leicester, to whom it was, in all probability, presented by the printer.

[p] The Bodleian library contains two copies of this work, both which

Jacobi Magnæ Britanniæ et Hiberniæ regis inauguratio: auctore Blackvodeo. 8°. *Paris.* 1606.

* Biblia, Hebraicè. 8°. *Hanoviæ.* 1610.

* Selichoth, seu Precationes Judaicæ, Hebr. fol. *Pragæ.* 1616.

Joannis Pici Mirandulæ principis Elegia deprecatoria ad Deum. Et M. Ant. Mureti IC. Elegiacum votum ad SS. Crucem. Cum Fed. Morelli Græca paraphrasi metrica. 4°. *Parisiis, apud Claudium Morellum.* 1620.

Bref recoeuil et sommaire de la genealogie du comte d'Etaires, marquis de Morbecque &c. justifiée par tous les tiltres et proeuves de l'histoire de la dicte maison de Montmorency: par André du Chesne Tourangeau, geographe du roy. 4°. *Imprimée a Paris.* 1624.

Arrest du grand conseil, en faveur du Prieuré du college de Cluny. 4°. 1629.

Corpus Statutorum Universitatis Oxon. fol. *Oxon.* 1634.[q]

A speech delivered in the Starr-chamber, the 14th of June, MDCXXXVII. at the censure of John Bastwick, Henry Burton, and William Prinn; concerning pretended innovations in the church. By William (Laud) abp. of Canterbury. (reprint) 4°. *London, by Rich. Badger.* 1637.[r]

Reglement general du prince de Conty, pour l'instruction des jeunes religieux de l'abbaye de Cluny, 4°. *A Paris.* 1646.

Ordo Benedictionum juxta ritum synagogarum Romanarum. Hebraicè. 12°. *Mantuæ.* 1653.

Stil, usance, et forme de procedder du bailliage de Touraine, et Siege presidial de Tours. 4°. *A Tours, C. Richard.* (1662.)

Extraicts des registres de la chambre pour la reformation des Eaux, Bois et Forests de Bretagne. fol. *Rennes?* (1664. 1665.)

formerly belonged to Dr. Rawlinson. One has the plates struck off on vellum, the other has them, with considerable variations, on paper. In one copy the initial letter of the dedication to queen Elizabeth is illuminated, in the other it is filled with a coat of arms. Count M'Carthy possessed a vellum copy of this publication.

[q] A second vellum copy is in the British Museum, and a third in the library of St. John's college, Oxford: this last had belonged to archbishop Laud, chancellor of the university.

[r] With notes on the speech by bishop Williams, taken from a copy in his own handwriting. The reprint was executed under the directions of Dr. Rawlinson.

Biblia Armena. 8°. *Amsterdam.* 1685[s].

* Pentateuchus Hebraicè, cum Targum, Megilloth et Haphtaroth &c. IV. tom. 8°. *Berolini.* 1705.

* R. Moses Ben Jonathan Galanti Novæ observationes, &c. Hebr. fol. *Wilmersdorfii.* 1706.

* Machazor, seu Preces Judaicæ, Hebr. 2 tom. fol. *Sulsbaci.* 1709.

* Tephilloth, seu Preces Judaicæ, Hebraicè. 8°. *Sulsbaci.* 1709.

* Tephilloth, seu Preces Judaicæ, Hebraicè. 8°. *Sulsbaci.* 1711.

* Tephilloth, seu Preces Judaicæ, Hebraicè. 2 tom. 8vo. *Berolini.* 1711.

* Tractatus Haggadah, cum commentario R. Abarbanelis. cum figuris. (exemplaria duo) fol. *Sulsbaci.* 1711.

* ——— aliud exemplar, cum figuris coloratis. 1711.[t]

Idem, 4 fol. *Wilmersdorfii.* 1711.

* Tephilloth, seu Preces Judæorum Germanorum, Hebraicè. 4to. *Sulsbaci.* 1712.

* Tephilloth, seu Precationes Judaicæ, Hebr. 4to. *Pragæ.* (2 copies.) 1713.

* Ordo diei expiationis &c. (preces Judaicæ) Hebraicè. 8vo. *Pragæ.* 1713.

* Tephilloth, seu Preces Judaicæ, Hebraicè. 24°. *Pragæ.* 1713.

* Tephilloth, seu Preces Judaicæ, Hebraicè. 8vo. *Pragæ.* 1713.

* Constitutiones Sabbathi, Hebraicè. 8vo. *Pragæ.* 1713.

* Benedictiones, Hymni Sabbatici, &c. Hebraicè. 4to. *Pragæ.* 1713.[u]

* Tractatus Haggadah, cum Comment. Abarbanelis alioque. Hebraicè, cum figuris. fol. *Pragæ.* 1713.[x]

[s] A beautiful volume, of 780 pages, adorned with wood-cuts.

[t] These are handsomely printed volumes, containing fourteen engravings on copper, the width of the page, and two engraved title-pages. In the second copy the plates are full coloured, and surrounded with a border of gold. As an instance of the *mania* of Oppenheimer in this respect, I may mention that in addition to these *three copies on vellum,* he had also a *small* and a *large paper* copy of the same edition. It is also no uncommon thing to find in this extraordinary collection copies of works, on *red, yellow,* and *blue paper.*

[u] This book is decorated with some curious and very rude wood-cuts.

[x] This edition contains many curious wood-engravings. There is also a copy of the same work printed *upon red paper.*

* Talmud Babylonicum (Hebr.) 24 tom. folio. *Berolini et Trajecti ad Viadrum.* 1713—28[y].

* Tractatus Haggadah, cum commentario R. Abarbanelis, alioque. Hebraicè, cum figuris. fol. *Wilnersdorfii.* 1715.

* Rabbi B. B. ben Jehuda Lob. Cohen, Saccus Benjaminis, &c. Hebraicè. 4to. *Wilmersdorfii.* 1716.

The holy Bible, 2 vols. fol. *Oxford, printed by John* Basket. 1717.[z]

* R. Joseph ben Ephraim Karo, in Orach Chaiim, (liber ritualis) Hebr. fol. *Wilmersdorfii.* 1717.

* Selicoth, seu Precationes Judaicæ, Hebr. folio. *Wilhermsdorfii.* 1717.

* R. Joshua Falk ben Al. Cohen, Tractatus ritualis, Hebr. fol. *Berolini.* 1717.

* Machazor, sive Preces Judaicæ, Hebr. 2 tom. fol. *Sulsbaci.* 1717.

* Tephilloth, seu Preces Judæorum Germanorum et Polonorum, Hebraicè. 4to. *Wilmersdorfii.* 1718.

* Tephilloth, seu Preces Judaicæ, Hebraicè. 4to. *Wilmersdorfii.* 1720.

* *Faciens Judicium*, (Tractatus Hebraicus sic dictus) 8vo. *Pragæ.* 1722.

Les poesies de Martial de Paris, dit d'Auvergne. 3 tom. 8vo. *Paris, A. U. Coustelier.* 1724.

* R. Isaak ben Ruben, Portæ habitationis, (tractatus ritu-) alis) Hebr. fol. *Jesnitzii.* 1724.

* Rabbi J. M. ben Abraham Epstein, Compendium Scheloh, (Dissertatio moralis) Hebraicè. 4to. *Berolini.* 1724[a].

* Midrash Rabboth (a Hebrew Commentary on the Scriptures) with other tracts. fol. *Amsterdam.* 1725.

* Pentateuchus Hebraicè, cum Targum Onkelosi &c. &c. 3 tom. 4to. *Francoforti ad Oderam.* 1725.

[y] Perhaps this work, in twenty-four folio volumes, is the grandest and most extensive vellum publication extant.

[z] Three copies only were printed on vellum: the above-mentioned, another in the king's library, and another, for which the duke of Chandos gave Mr. Baskett five hundred guineas, and which afterwards passed into the possession of lord Foley.

[a] This is a beautiful book. The same collection contains a copy of this same edition printed upon blue paper.

* Harosch et Harabed, Commentarii in Mischnam, Hebr. fol. *Pragæ.* 1725.

Giovanni della Casa, Prose et Rime: edizione corretta per l'abbate Annibale Antonini. 2 tom. 12mo. *Parigi, C. Davitte.* 1727.

Theophili Downes, A. M. coll. Baliol. Oxon. olim socii, De clypeo Woodwardiano stricturæ breves. 8vo. (*Londini.*) 1728.[b]

Speculi Britanniæ pars. A topographical and historical description of Cornwall, by John Norden. 4to. *London.* 1728.[c]

* Psalterium Davidis Hebraicè, cum versione Judæorum Germanorum. 8vo. *Pragæ.* 1735.

A copy of the Charter and Statutes of the Antiquarian Society. 8vo. *London.* 1752.[d]

An account of the visit of his royal highness the Prince Regent, and their imperial and royal majesties, the emperor of Russia and king of Prussia, to the University of Oxford, in June 1814. fol. *Oxford, at the Clarendon Press.* 1815.[e]

*Without date.*

L'histoire d'Enguerran de Monstrelet, tom. 2de. fol. (*Paris, A. Verard?*)

Octateuchus, Hebraicè. 12mo.

Juvenalis et Persius. 8vo. (*Lugduni, Barth. Troth, circa* 1502[f].)

[b] Of these strictures, which consist of only three pages, 312 copies were printed; 254 small, 52 large, 2 on blue paper, and 4 on vellum.

[c] This was Dr. Rawlinson's copy: according to whom, four copies were printed on vellum: viz. one for himself; one for Harley earl of Oxford; one for Mr. Richardson, an apothecary in Aldersgate-street, London; and one for the Rev. Mr. John Blackbourn. [Hearne's MSS.]

[d] Formerly Dr. Rawlinson's copy, containing the following note in his handwriting: "This is the only copy printed on velom, by Mr. Wm. "Bowyer, and delivered to me on July 16, 1752, and is to be preserved "amongst my manuscripts. R+R."

[e] Of this volume (which was not printed for sale) twelve copies were struck off on vellum.

[f] Lord Spencer possesses a similar vellum copy of this counterfeit Aldine.

Philostratus de vita Apollonii Tyanei scriptor luculentus a Philippo Beroaldo castigatus. (ibid) [a counterfeit Aldine edition.]

Le cose volgari di Messere Augostino Landulfo Vescovo di Monte Piloso. 12mo. (*senza luoco* [g].)

* Psalterium, Hebraicè. 24mo. *Venet. apud Danielem Bombergium.* [qu. 1523 ?]

* Id. Hebraicè. 18mo. *Wilmersdorfii* [h].

* Tephilloth, seu Preces Judaicæ, Hebraicè. 24mo. *Pragæ.* [imperfect.]

* Jozeroth, seu Preces Judaicæ, ex ritu Judæorum Polonorum. 18mo. *Pragæ.*

Incipit Officium Sanctæ crucis, cum multis aliis orationibus. 4to. *Stampato in Piacenza per Bernardino di Lochera da Pavia* [i].

Le livre des statuts et ordonnances de l'ordre Sainct Michel, &c. Institution de l'office de prevost et maistre des ceremonies, &c. du dict ordre. 4to.

*Partly on vellum.*

Apologia P. Pomponatii Mantuani. fol. *Bonon.* 1518.

Bibliotheca, seu Dictionarium Lat. et Angl. auctum per T. Cooper. 4to. *Lond. by T. Berthelet.* 1542.

## HORÆ, BREVIARIA, &c.

Horæ Mariæ Virginis, in usum ecclesiæ Romanæ.
8vo. *Achevees par Philippe pygouchet. Libraire de l'universite de paris.* 1488.

8vo. *A Paris, pour E. J. de Marnef.* 1489.
4to. 1491.
4to. *Paris, Jehan Poitevin.* 1498.

[g] This volume is dedicated to Alexander de Medicis duke of Florence. It consists of 84 leaves : and is printed in Italic letter. The title is wholly printed in gold, and the page is covered with illumination, and bears an emblazoned coat of arms. Every initial letter of a chapter is painted in gold and colours ; and every capital letter throughout the book is printed in gold.

[h] An exquisite copy, richly bound, and enclosed in a case.

[i] The Harleian copy. Probably this is of the date of 1479 or 1480. B. di Lochera was in business at Padua in 1478. Panzer knew nothing of the volume, nor even of this printer's ever having worked at Piacenza.

4to. *Paris, Philippe Pigouchet.* 1498.
8vo. *Paris, Jehan Poitevin.* 1498.
8vo. *Paris.* (1500.)
8vo. *Paris, P. Pigouchet.* 1501.
8vo. 1502.
8vo. 1503.
8vo. *Paris, Thielman Kerver.* 1509.
4to. *Paris.* (1510.)
8vo. *Paris, T. Kerver.* 1513.
8vo. *Paris, G. Godard.* (1514.)
4to. *Paris.* (1515.)
8vo. *Paris.* (1515.)
12mo. *Paris.* (1516.)
8vo. *Paris.* (1517.)
4to. 1520.
4to. *Paris.* (1522.)
8vo. 1523.
8vo. *Paris.* (1525.)
8vo. *Paris.* (1526.)
8vo. 1526.
8vo. *Paris.* (1527.)
16mo. *Paris.* 1527.
18mo. *Paris.* s. a.
8vo. *Paris.* s. a.
8vo. *Jo. de Prato.* s. a.
8vo. s. a.
8vo. *Paris.* s. a.
8vo. *Paris.* s. a.
8vo. *Paris.* s. a.
8vo. *Jehannot.* s. a.

In usum Sarum.

Horæ Mariæ Virginis.
8vo. *Impresse fuerūt Parisius per Philippū pigouchet.* 1498.
4to. *Parisius, per Philippum Pigouchet.* 1501.
4to. *Londinii, per Winandum de Worde.* 1502.
8vo. *Paris.* 1502.
8vo. *Parrhisiis, per Wolgangum Hopylium, Impensis Wilhelmi brettō civis Lōd.* 1506.
4to. *Paris.* (1520.)
4to. *Paris, per Franciscum Regnault.* 1535.
4to. s. a.
8vo. s. a.
8vo. s. a.

Horæ in usum Tours, 4to. *Paris, Philippe pigouchet, pour Symon Vostre.* 1491.
—— Baieux. 8vo. *pour Pierre regnault libraire de l'universite de Caen.* 1497.
—— de Tou, 8vo. *Paris. Philippe Pigouchet.* 1499.
—— Liege, 8vo. *Paris, Philippe Pigouchet.* 1500.
—— Chartres. 8vo. *Paris, Philippe Pigouchet.* (1502.)
—— Le Mans, 12mo. *Paris, par Pierre le Dru.* 1506.
—— (uncertain) 8vo. *Paris.* (1510.)
—— Rouen, 12mo. (1518.)
—— (imperfect.) 12mo.

Breviarium, 2 tom. 12mo. *Rothomagi per M. morin.* 1492.
Enchiridion ecclesie Sarum. 20mo. *Parisiis, Thielmann Kerver.* 1528.
Prymer of Salysbury use, &c.

8vo. *Paris, by Francois Regnault.* 1531.

Prymer of Salysbury use, &c. 8vo. *Rothomagi.* 1537.

Breviarium, (imperfect) 12mo.

Diurnale ordinis Cluniacensis, 20mo. *Paris, Thielman Keruer.* 1507.

Orationes in missis dicende pro bono felici ac prospero statu cristianissimi atque excellentissimi regis nostri Henrici septimi.

# APPENDIX D.

*A chronological arrangement of the places at which the art of printing is known to have been exercised.*

Century XV.

1457. Moguntia.
1462. Bamberga.
1465. Sublacense Monasterium.
1466. Colonia Agrippina.
1467. Alta Villa.
Roma.
1468. Augusta Vindelicorum.
1468. (or 1478.) Oxonia.
1469. Coria.
Mediolanum.
Venetiæ.
1470. Berona.
Fulgineum.
Norimberga.
Parisii.
Savillianum.
Trebia.
Verona.
1471. Argentina, Argentoratum.
Bononia.
Ferraria.
Florentia.
Neapolis.
Papia.
Spira.
Tarvisium.
1472. Antverpia.
Cremona.
Essium.
Fivizanum.
Mantua.
Mons Regalis.
Parma.
Patavium.
or 1475. Plebisacium.
1473. Alostum.
Brixia.
Brugæ.
1473. Buda.
Esslinga.
Lauginga, Lavinga.
Lovanium.
Lugdunum.
Marsipolis.
Messana.
Trajectum ad Rhenum.
Ulma.
Vicentia.
1474. Basilea.
Bruxellæ.
Comum.
Genua.
Savona.
Taurinum.
Valentia (Spain.)
Vallis S. Mariæ.
Westmonasterium.
1475. Barchino.
Blabyria.
Burgdorfium.
Cæsar Augusta.
Callium.
Cassela.
Daventria.
Lubeca.
Mutina.
Nova Pelzna.
Perusia.
Placentia.
Regium.
1476. Andegavum.
Hispalis.
Pollianum Rus.
Rostochium.
Tridentum.
1477. Asculum.
Delphi.

1477. Gouda.
Luca.
Panormum.
Reichenstein.
1478. Cabelia.
Colla, Collis.
Cusentia.
Eustadium.
Geneva.
Praga.
Sortense Monasterium.
Vienna in Delphinatu.
1479. Herbipolis.
Ilarda.
Novi.
Noviomagium.
Pictavium.
Pinarolium.
Segobrica.
Senæ.
(or 1515.) Thessalonica.
Tholosa.
Tusculanum.
Zwollæ.
1480. S. Albani Villa.
Aldenarda.
Austriæ Civitas.
Cadomum.
Culemburgum.
Hasseltum.
Lipsia.
Londinum.
Nonantula.
1481. Auracum.
Casale S. Evaxii.
Lignicium.
Patavia.
Rubeus Mons.
Salmantica.
Salutiæ.
Urbinum.
1482. Aquila.
Coburgum.
Erfordia.
Memminga.
Promentour.
Reutlinga.
Vienna Austriæ.
Zamora.
1483. Gandavum.
1483. Gerunda.
Harlemum.
Holmia.
Leida.
Magdeburgum.
Pisa.
(or 1487.) Rothomagum.
Schedamum.
Trecæ.
1484. Buscum Ducis.
Chamberium.
Lantenacum.
Rhedones.
Soncinum.
Utinum.
Winterberga.
1485. Burgi.
Heidelberga.
Piscia.
Ratisbona.
Sora, Soria.
Vercellæ.
Xerica.
1486. Abbatis Villa.
Brunna.
Casale Maior.
Clavasium.
Granata.
Monachium.
Monasterium.
Slesvicum.
Toletum.
Viqueria.
1487. Bisuntia.
Gaietta.
Ingolstadium.
Murcia.
1488. Frisia.
Gradisca.
Tarrazona.
Tolosa.
Viterbium.
1489. S. Cucufatis Monasterium.
Hagenoa.
Kuttenburga.
Pampeluna.
Ulyssipo.
1490. Aurelia.
Constantinopolis.
Dola.
Gratianopolis.

1490. Portesium.
1491. Angolismum.
Cracovia.
Divio.
Hamburgum.
Nozanum.
Vadstena.
1492. Leiria.
Tzernogavia.
Zinna.
1493. Alba.
Cluniacum.
Friburgum.
Hafnia.
Luneburgum.
Matisco.
Nannetes.
Vallisoletum.
1494. Brachara.
Mons Regius, (Monte-rey.)
Oppenhemium.
1495. Forum Livii.
Frisinga.
Lemovicense Castrum.
Scandianum.
Schoenhoven.
1496. Offenburgum.
Provinum.
Turones.
1497. Avenio.
Barcum.
Carmagnola.
Troyga.
1498. Tubinga.
1499. Lantriguerum.
Madritum.
Montis Serrati Monasterium.
Taraco.
1500. Giennium.
Monachium.
Olomucum, Olomutium.
Perpinianum.
Phorca.
(before) Steinense Monast.

Century XVI.

1501. Albiburgum.
Metæ.
Schrattental.
1502. Complutum.
Fanum.
1503. Colles Vallis Trumpiæ.
Petracora, Petrocorium.
Vitemberga.
Vratislavia.
1504. Francofurtum Marchionum.
——— ad Oderam.
Francofordia cis Oderam.
Methymna Campi.
Pisaurum.
Zwifalda.
1505. Constantia.
Eremus S. Mariæ de Ruah.
Tullum.
1506. Carpum.
Engadi Vallis.
1507. Bellovisum.
Cuneum.
S. Deodati fanum.
Edinburgum.
Francofortium, Francofurtum ad Mænum.
Lucronium.
Vallis Vosagica.
1508. Ripa.
Tridinum.
1509. Brunonia.
Eboracum.
Ottimpurra.
1510. Beverly.
Castrum Cortesium.
Nanceium.
Upsalia.
1511. Sudercopia.
Vallis Umbrosa.
1512. Legio.
Turrelacum.
1513. Forum Sempronii.
1514. Ancona.
Landessuta, Landshutum.
Southwark.
Vuormacium Vangionum.
1515. Elberfeld.
1516. Barium.
Conimbrica.
1517. Atrebatum.
Carcassona.
Sallodium.
Vilna.
1518. Asta, (Asti.)
Mindelhemium.

1518. Neoboleslavia.
S. Nicolai de Portu Pagus.
Orthona Maris.
Selestadium.
1519. Arhusium.
Mirandula.
Stekelburk.
1520. Ebersburgum.
Hala Magdeburgica.
—— Saxonum.
Halberstadia.
Misena.
1521. Ariminum.
Cantabrigia.
Ebora.
Tigurum.
1522. Meldæ.
Steinberg.
1523. Altenburgum.
Amstelædamum.
Colmaria.
Cygnea.
Grima.
1524. Dresda.
Isenacum.
1525. Cæsena.
Nerolinga.
Tavistock.
1527. Marpurgum.
1528. Lucerna Helvetiorum.
Malmogia.
Viburgum.
1529. Burdigala.
1530. Holum, Hola.
Oelsna.
Vasatum.
1531. Ettelinga.
1532. Isna.
1533. Corona.
Neocomum.
Novaria.
1534. Embdanum.
Roschildia.
1535. Dionysium.
Pratum Albuini.
1536. Hala Suevorum.
1538. Dertosa.
Salingiacum.
1539. Berna.
Tifernum.
1540. Avaricum.
1540. Montes.
Palma Balearium.
1541. Guelpherbytum.
Nova Insula.
Stella Navarrorum.
Szigetvar.
1542. Minda.
1543. Vesalia Clivorum.
Bonna.
Brunsfelsium.
Centum.
1544. Ichenhusium.
1545. Abrincæ.
Aginnum.
Binchium.
Emerita.
Jena.
Neoburgum (Neuburg.)
Tremonia.
Wintonia.
1546. Brestia.
Cenomani.
1547. Hannovera.
Lublinum.
Orense.
1548. Andreapolis.
Gippesvicum.
Luclavicia.
Vigornia.
1549. Canterbury.
Mexico.
Micro Praga.
Prostanna.
S. Victor.
Urso.
1550. Budissina.
Mindona.
1551. Arevalum.
Beacia.
Dublinum.
Mons Regius (Konigsberg.)
Sabioneta.
1552. Alba Græca.
Palum.
Poczatec.
1553. Moscua.
Senones.
1554. Adrianopolis.
Greenwich.
Correggio.
1555. Dilingia.

1555. Waterford.
1556. Bergomum.
Lausanna.
1557. Remi.
Tornacum.
Zamoscium.
1558. Methymna Duelli.
Ripa (Riva.)
Ursellæ.
Szamotulium.
1559. Blesæ.
Pinczovia.
1560. Pesclavium.
Thiengen.
1561. Cosminecum.
Dusseldropium.
Mulhusium.
1562. Breidabolstad.
Nesvitz.
Niesviecium.
1563. Antigola.
Goa.
Lemgovia.
Saphita.
1564. Berlanga.
Guadalaxara.
Rupella.
Turnonium.
1565. Duacum.
Gorlicium.
1566. Claudiopolis.
Islebia.
Leodium.
1567. Palmonium.
1568. Alba Julia.
Mantua Carpetanorum.
Morgii.
Nordovicum.
1568-70. Torunium.
Zapetha, Zapetra.
1569. Fanum Luciferi.
1570. Oxoma, Oxomense Burgum.
Wengrovia.
1571. Crema.
Dordracum.
Neostadium.
Stirling.
Visæum, Viseo, or Viseu.
1572. Palentia.
Tutela.
Zaslavium.
1573. Henricopolis.
Loscum.
1574. Antiquaria.
Aquæ Sextiæ.
Rovilio.
Samalcalda.
1575. Macerata.
Medica.
Segontia.
Ulyssæa.
1576. Calaris.
Osca.
1577. Christlinga.
Malabar.
Racovia.
Rignavia.
1578. Berolinum.
Labacum.
Luxemburgum.
Nupufell.
Varsavia, Varsovia.
1579. Grodiscum.
Kralitz.
Neapolis Nemetum.
Posnania.
Stetinum.
1580. Antissiodorum.
Helmestadium.
Ostrobia, Ostrogia.
1581. Villa Viridis.
1582. Amacusa.
Mechlinia.
Medioburgum.
Salmurium.
1583. Angra.
Flaviobriga.
Ravenna.
Servesta.
Treviri.
Verodunum.
1584. Arcum.
Lutrivianum.
1585. Brema.
Corduba.
Herborna.
Litomislium.
Ortesium.
1586. Ebrodunum.
Firmium.
Franequera.
Leopolis.

1586. Lima.
Monaco.
Vicus Æquensis.
Urbs vetus.
1586-7. Zittavia.
1587. Juretum.
Laus Pompeia.
1588. Barda.
Mons Belligardus.
Segovia.
Visolinum.
Wandesburgum.
1589. Concha.
Roterodamum.
Sedanum.
Wilmersdorfium.
1590. Græcium, Graiacum.
Macao.
Manilla.
1591. Tacacum, Tacaxuctium.
1592. Carnutum.
Danhusium.
Duisburgum.
Gestkovicium.
(Lubiecz in Lithuania.)
Nangasaqui.
Nivernum.
Oenipons.
Scaphusia.
1593. Amberga.
Belvidere.
Bistrovitzium.
Haga Comitum.
Hanovia.
1594. Claromontium, or Clarus Mons.
Massilia.
Niortum.
1595. Dantiscum.
Lingones.
Spina Nemetum.
1596. Altorfia.
Augustodunum.
Mussipontum.
Sigena.
Toquinum.
Uraniburgum.
1597. Alcobaziense Monasterium.
Annæburgum.
Bipontium.
Koregismum.
1597. Leovardia.
Licha.
Torgavia.
1598. Chaumont.
1599. Caletum.
Campi.
Cassellæ.
S. Jacobus de Tlatilulco.
Malaca, (Malaga.)
1600. Audomaropolis.
Bagnolet.
Farnese.
Padeborna.

Century XVII.

1601. Bransberga.
Catalaunum.
Ebroicum.
Lindaugia.
Lubinum.
Teate.
1602. S. Gervasius.
Oriola.
Valentia, Valence, (France.)
1603. Helsingora.
Ladeburgum.
Pekin.
Prostitium.
Vallis Paradisi.
1604. Aureliopolis.
Insula ad Lacum Acronium.
Insulæ.
Serravallis.
Steinfurtum.
Striatina.
Varallum.
1605. Alcmaria.
Berg op Zoom.
Damascus.
Hildesia.
Swinfurtum.
Vibiscus.
Zeyma.
1606. Augusta Munatiana.
Calissium.
Galitz.
Giessa.
Nemausum.
Palæopolis Aduaticorum.
Recanetum.
Rotwila.

1607. Cherium.
Onoldium.
Gera.
Goslaria.
St. Vincent, (Spain.)
Serezana.
1608. Paniovicia.
Valentinianæ.
1609. Enchusa.
Flessinga.
Iraciense Monasterium.
Maclovium.
Offenbacum.
Schleusinga.
1610. Bergeracum.
Campidunum, or Campidona.
Etona.
Fontanetum.
Gades.
Groninga.
Ipræ.
Laszcovia.
Libanus Mons.
1611. Ambiani.
Coneglianum.
Curia Rhætorum.
Darmstadium.
Dobromilium.
Evie.
Frankenthal.
Hartberga.
Zutphania.
1612. Arnhemia.
Boleslavia.
Flexia.
Gryphiswaldia.
Iuli.
Nissa Silesiorum.
Portus Lusitaniæ.
Posonium.
Soteropolis.
1613. Carolopolis.
Basta, (Basti.)
Dertona.
Harderovicum, Hardervicum.
Samielum.
Stetinum.
1615. Augusta Tricassiorum.
Breda.
Marchioburgum.
Naxara.
1615. Osmiana.
Zierizea.
1616. Faventia.
Gotstadium.
Malliacum.
1617. Cadurcum.
Leutschovia.
Lugny.
Militello.
Mohilow.
Tranum.
1618. Cellæ.
Kiovia.
Molshemium.
Potschaev.
Rivus Siccus.
Reginohradecium.
1619. Rochmanov.
Viana.
1620. Aschaffenburgum.
Bethania.
Calmaria.
Cassovia.
Comopolis.
Nancianum.
Roncilio.
Ruremonda.
Salisburgum.
St. Mihiel.
1621. Anglostadium.
Arosia.
Braccianum.
Cothenum Anhaltinorum.
Glogavia.
Macabebe.
1622. Abredonia.
Athum.
Barbastro.
Freistadium.
Horna.
Iaroslavia.
Loevestein.
Rinthelia.
1623. Amiternum.
Bassanum.
Benfica.
Strengnesia.
1624. Asturica.
Fredericstadt.
Uclesium, Ucles.
1625. Alenconium.

1625. Clivia.
La Forest.
1626. Amursfortum.
Asta (Spain).
Biterra.
Castra.
Cortracum.
Literomicium.
Morlaix.
Ravenspurgum.
Tyrnavia.
Vitis Monasterium.
1627. Carantonus.
Carnota.
Montilla.
St. Quentin.
Rotenburgum.
Rutheni.
Sopronium.
Sora.
1628. Baranovia.
Bruntrutum.
Bucharestium.
Burgus (Bourg.)
Cotoneum.
Podium.
Villa Nova Infantium.
1629. Belunum.
Geismaria.
Gustrovia.
Saganum.
Tergeste.
1630. Sully.
Taurum.
Ulyssinga.
1631. Arctaunum Francorum.
Osnabrugum, Osnaburgum.
Straubinga.
1632. Catuapolis.
Kuteinski Monast.
Quedelinburgum.
Racholium.
1633. Hailbrunna.
1634. Aquæ Granum.
Fastenburgum.
Lycium.
1635. Kiovia.
Lesna.
Lincopia.
Znoima, Znaym, Znoym.
1636. Catana.
1636. Lentia.
Trigueros.
Villa Vitiosa.
1637. Interamum.
Lauretum.
Mons Albanus.
1638. Angelopolis.
Glasgua.
Riga.
1639. Cambridge (America).
Lascanum.
Namurcum.
Newcastle-on-Tyne.
1640. Almeria.
Lesina.
Portua.
Richelieu, chateau de.
Sassaris.
1641. Astigium.
Cephalædis, Cephalodium.
Elbinga.
Kilkennia.
Lodova.
1642. Aboa.
Derpatum.
Gotha.
1643. Pistoria, Pistoya.
1644. Gallio.
Molinæ.
Velitræ, Velletri.
1645. Glucstadium.
Nycopia.
Quevillium.
Stralesundia.
1646. Arausio.
Beneventum.
Hammipolis.
Malta.
Salicetum.
1647. Arelatæ.
Delskoi Monast.
Iverskoi Monast.
Oliva.
Otmarsum.
1648. Auristadium.
Frideburgum.
Lingones.
Rochester.
Zamerdam.
1649. Corcagia.
1650. Anicium.

1650. Gothoburgum.
Liburnia.
Ligurnus.
Mons Pessulanus.
Tlascala.
1651. Mons Regalis (Monreale)
1652. Leith.
Neomagus.
1653. Furtum.
Saros-patakon.
1654. Cabillonum.
Utraria, Utrera.
1655. Arnostadium.
Clarus Mons.
Todi.
Veldkirchium.
1656. Annecium.
Chester.
Christiania.
Colberga.
Stabiæ.
1657. Schuol.
Solisbacum.
1658. Smyrna.
Thiela.
1659. Corisopitium.
1660. Bonus fons.
Dia.
Savoy.
St. Mandé.
1661. Pesenacum.
Statio.
1662. Steinavia.
1663. Harlinga.
Montreuil.
Puteoli.
1664. Lauri.
Santangelium.
1665. Oldenburgum.
1666. Nicæa.
Rudolphostadium.
1667. Chilonium.
Colonia Brandenburgica.
Goatimala.
Orbitellum.
Ragusium.
Visingia.
Vindocinum.
1668. Isca Damnoniorum.
Pottendorf.
1669. Baruthum.
1669. Lupiæ.
Oudewater.
1670. Cibinium.
Luyck.
Plavia.
Raceburgum.
1671. Gorichenum.
Quam-chai.
Stendalia.
Villafranca.
1672. Nagy Szombar.
Spoletum.
1673. Altona.
Bionne.
Compostella.
1674. S. Sebastiani Fanum.
Slouske, Sluckum, Slucze.
1675. Colonia Alpina.
Duderstadium.
Flensburgum.
Stolpa.
1676. Boston.
Guba.
Lundinum Scanorum.
1677. Canthurium.
Ciza.
Duillier.
Dunikerka.
Ronchum.
1678. Castellona.
Corbachium.
Veneti (Vannes.)
1679. Coligni.
Dyrenfurtum.
Massa.
Reate.
1680. Einsiedel, Einsidlen.
Manfredonia.
Schlichtingsheim.
Vindeshemium.
1682. Revalia.
Rohan.
Williamsburg.
1683. Embrica.
Piazzola.
Sevenbergen.
1684. Biel.
Skalholt.
Vibii Forum.
1685. Laudunum.
Trajectum ad Mosam.

1685. Turusa.
Uman.
1686. Philadelphia.
1687. Agria.
Carlscrona.
Correria.
Holyrood House.
Hyetopolis ad Istrum.
Laubuna.
1688. Junecopia.
Mekelbourg.
Odrig.
Wansbecum.
1689. Briga.
Condomium.
Suobacum.
Trevoltium, Trevoux.
1690. Mazzarino.
Neuhusium.
1691. Chemnitium.
Portus.
1692. Ploena.
Solcovia.
Suobacum.
1693. Bayonne.
New York.
Oringa.
Tzenstochovia.
1694. Sena Gallica.
Solcovia.
1695. S. Germanus in Lediâ.
1696. Baieux.
Dessavia.
Taga.
1697. Chartreuse.
Sondershusa.
1698. Glacium.
Montroulles.
Othonia.
Pernavia.
Vismaria.
1700. Sancianum.
Supraslium.

Century XVIII.

1701. Narva.
Snagof.
Vinaria.
1702. Ascania.
S. Galli Fanum.
Jesnitzium.
1703. Batavia.
Caseres.
Lauenburgum.
Mauriana.
Nordhusa.
Solna.
Tayabas.
1704. Aurilbac.
Telo.
1706. Halebum.
Hernosandium.
1707. Neoburgum, (Nyborg.)
Scara.
1708. Solna.
1709. Custrinum.
1710. New London.
Tergovista.
1711. La Charité.
Homburgum.
Petropolis.
Testaria.
Tiflis.
1712. Cosfeldia.
Holstein.
Soleure.
Tranquebaria.
1713. Waldenburg.
1714. Belfast.
Nottingham.
Rupifortium.
1716. Strega Silesiorum.
1717. Kaiwaia.
Lobavia.
Tiktin.
1718. Harfleur.
Mythig.
1720. Kingston, (Jamaica.)
1721. Augusta Eburonum.
Leucopetra.
Susatum.
1722. S. Menehould.
Naupotamos.
1725. Schneeberga.
1726. Annapolis.
Paddenburg, Padenborn.
1727. Budinga.
Clausthal.
Lassay.
1728. Mons Faliscus.
1729. Disentis.
Weissenburgum.

1730. Bridgetown, (Barbadoes.)
Charlestown.
Tugenus Pagus, Tugium.
1731. Assisium.
Sagium.
1732. Linga.
Tegernseense Monast.
Mancunium.
1734. Wales.
1735. Chesroan.
Germantown.
Karalanska.
Rogensburg.
Verets.
1736. Curia Regnitiana.
Nuits.
Samplai, or Sampaloc.
1737. Columbum.
1738. Bregogne.
Manhemium.
1739. Bar-le-Duc.
Irun.
Pedepontium.
1740. Casinas Monasterium.
Pontidæ Monast.
1741. Neobrandenburgum.
Zullichavia, Zullichovium.
1743. Este.
Montbrillant.
Portiani Castrum.
Zagrabia.
1744. Curia Variscorum.
Erlanga.
Marienborn.
Wilhermsdorff.
1745. Carolsruha.
1746. Noviodunum.
1747. Basseterre.
Primislavia.
1748. Avilly.
St. John.
Lotzin.
1749. Coloca.
Luneville.
Roveredo.
1750. Cecerræ.
Port au Prince.
Ragland Castle.
1751. Beirût.
Halifax, (America.)
Lancaster, (America.)
1751. Woodbridge.
1752. Aretium.
Longosalissa.
Schwaback.
1753. Franciscopolis.
Turcoing.
1754. Bernaburgum.
Columbaria.
Newbern.
Newhaven.
1755. Palmyra.
Vincennes.
1756. Arcueil.
Debrecinum.
Epinal.
S. Iago de la Vega.
Portsmouth, (America.)
1757. Gottinga.
Harg.
1758. Strawberry Hill.
Versaliæ.
1759. Cella.
Vitry-le-Français.
1760. Ephrata.
Potsdam.
1761. Castelfranco.
Villagarcia.
Wilmington, (Delaware.)
1762. Buetzovium.
Providence.
Savannah.
1763. Pesthinum, Pestum.
Volaterræ, Volterræ.
Wilmington (North Carolina.)
1764. Hartford.
Mittavia.
Quebec.
1765. Bois-Valon.
Bullio.
Colonia Venetorum.
Hirsberga.
Roseau, (America.)
1766. Barbium.
Lucanum.
Slovanka.
1767. S. Maria.
St. Pierre, (Martinique.)
1768. Grange.
Salem.
1769. Isle of Man.
1770. Albany.

1770. Bienne.
Burlington.
Christianstadt.
Glynd.
Llanymddyfri.
1772. Briele.
Ferney.
Madras.
Nuten.
Vepery.
1773. Goritia.
Newbury-port.
Norwich, (America.)
1774. Exeter, (North America.)
Hilperhusia.
1775. Montego bay.
Montreal, (America.)
Trisinga.
Worcester, (America.)
1776. Attleborough.
Danvers.
Fishkill.
1777. Gueret.
Klagenfurth.
Marinum.
Stargardia.
1778. Calcutta.
Chanteloup.
Fresnes.
Hanover, (North America.)
Hoogly.
Westminster, (America.)
1779. Confluentes.
Vesullum, Vesoul.
1780. Hrapseya.
Malda.
Nivigella.
Passay.
1781. Marienwerder.
1782. Blancoburgum.
Haverhill.
1783. Compiegne.
Nyon.
Shelburne.
Windsor, (America.)
1784. St. George, (Bermuda.)
Haderslebia.
Pondicherry.
Sclavow.
1785. Bastia.
Alba Carolina.
1785. Charlestown.
Kehl.
Mons Argisus.
Porta.
Yedo.
1786. Binga.
Lexington, (Kentucky.)
Papenhemium.
1787. Chateau-fort.
Detmoldia.
Eichstadium.
Etruria.
Fredericksburg.
Havana, Havannah.
Marcobraita.
1788. Manresa.
Meldorpium.
1789. Buenos Ayres.
Ruien.
Spa.
Suerinum.
Vitodurum Helvetiorum.
1790. Buxovilla.
London (New.)
Neoweda.
Neozolium.
1791. Guernsey.
Trevecca.
Zilly.
1792. Bombay.
Taberna.
1793. Chrysopolis.
Knoxville.
Vasarhely.
Walpole.
1794. Brookfield.
Corte.
Leira.
Tongerloa.
1795. Blaje.
Chillicothe.
Cincinnati.
Comaromium.
Newark, (America.)
Ovetum.
Sydney.
1796. Cotbus.
Schemnitium.
1797. Dampierre.
1798. Alexandria.
Kahira.

1799. Czenk.
Marietta.
1800. Bosch.
Gizeh.
Hadamar.
Serampore.

Century XIX.

1802. Corbeil.
Dominica.
1803. Kazanum.
New Orleans.
Northampton.
1804. Ferrol.
Penig.
1805. Jaurinum.
1806. Caraccas.
1807. Hafod.
Karass.
Khizurpoor
Montevideo.
Poughkeepsie.
Prince of Wales' Island.
Ronneburgum.
1808. Sarepta.
1810. Augusta, (in America.)
Detroit.
Kharkof.
St. Louis.
Lynchburg.
Natchez.
Tanjore.
1811. Bogota.
1812. Frogmore.
Mediterranean.
Visagapatam.
1813. Egmore.
Rio de Janeiro.
1814. Ava.
Palma.
Rangoon.
1815. Astrachan.
New Lexington.
1816. Amboyna.
Dedham.
Dracenum.
Jassium.
Jelgawa.
Lexington, (Virginia.)
Malacca.
1817. Ceuta.
Corfu.
Eimeo.
1818. Berdyczow.
Hobart's Town.
Tahiti.
1819. Bellary.
Benares.
Winterharbour.
1820. Bencoolen.
Chinsurah.
Cotym.
Rovetta.
Syracuse.
1821. Arau.
Bourbon.
Burder's Point.
Dar-el-kamar.
Fiesolo.
Lucknow.
Nakkitchevan.
Wisbaden.
1822. Bolacco.
Caltaniosetta.
Corinth.
Cotta.
Hononooro.
Tebriz.
1823. Bade en Argovie.
Christiansand.
Fort Marlborough.
Jordanimola.
Singapore.
1824. Antiochia.
Bergen.
Carthagena.
Cumana.
Ebnat.
Fluelen.
Guaiaquil.
Guyana.
Maracaibo.
Middlehill.
Missolonghi.
Nauplia.
Panama.
Popayan.
Santa Martha.
1825. Australia.
Bolivar.

1825. Chatillon.
Galveston.
S. Helena.
Helsingfors.
Libau.
S. Nicholas.
Odessa.
Pateo.
Penang.
Plymouth.
Sanctiago.
Tananarivou.
1826. Auburn.
Columbia.
S. Etienne.
1826. Le Havre.
S. Helier.
Maquasse.
Paramaribo.
Vera Cruz.
1827. Bethelsdorp.
Bochina.
Echota.
Nagercoil.
1828. Patras.
Shawnee-town.
Vervieres.
1829. Castelnaudary.
Coevorde.

## CORRIGENDA AND ADDENDA.

P. 10. insert *Ambalacata*, 1679.
15. line 12. for *nota*, read *nata*.
16. last line, for 1752 read 1632.
26. insert *Barbeyrac del Ebro*, 1776.
47. line 27. for *Theramenæ*, read *Calamæ*.
91. insert *Essek*, 1789.
95. line 9. for *Fiesolo*, read *Fiesole*.
103. insert *Funchal*, in Madeira, 1821.
113. insert *Guastalla*, 1671.
120. line 5. Add,—Since printing off this page, a copy of this *Breviary*, but imperfect, has been found in the Bodleian library. See p. 340.
162. insert *Marcobraita*, qu : what place ? Panzer mentions an edition of *Apicius* printed here in 1787.
174. insert *Miniatum*, 1747.
179. line 6. for 1727 read 1707.
226. (art. *Pistoria*) for 1643, read 1614.
241. line 8. (art. *Rio*) for 1813, read 1808.
243. line 11. insert after " Church."—1617.
245. line 5. add 1736.
268. insert *Soravia*, 1830.
276. (art. *Syracuse*,) add,—Printing was executed here in 1781.
312. (art. *Vismaria*,) for 1698, read 1657.

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